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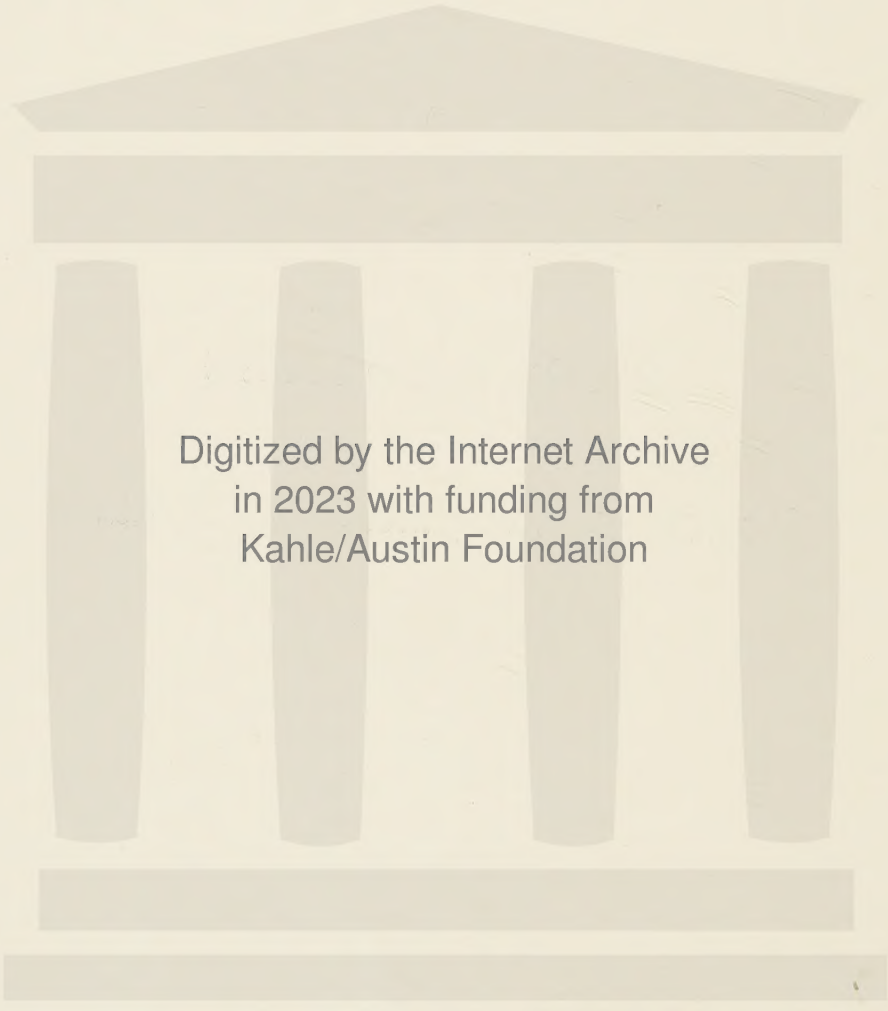

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

SESSION
MCMXXVI.–MCMXXVII.

VOL. LXI.
SIXTH SERIES.—VOL. I.

Edinburgh
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY LTD.
MCMXXVII.

42900

913.41

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LAWS

AND

LIST OF FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

LAWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

---

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once: but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the list of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years.

One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreement subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council ; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [or, *to be used for the special purpose or object, of*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

PATRON:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1899. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bt., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer.

1917. AGNEW, STAIR CARNEGIE, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, 8 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.

1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, Culzean Castle, Maybole.

1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity.

1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., 45 Bridge Street, Hawick.

1922. ALLAN, JAMES H., 143 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

1926. ALLAN, WILLIAM, M.B.E., 46 Croft Road, Cambuslang.

1918. ALLAN, WILLIAM KINLOCH, Erngath, 2 Wester Coates Avenue.

1925. ALLEN, JOHN SCOTT, F.R.S.A., Chapel Place, Lismore, Co. Waterford.

1925. ANDERSON, ALEXANDER HUTTON, M.A., Donaldson's Hospital.

1922. ANDERSON, ARTHUR R., 6 Bowmont Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.

1922. ANDERSON, ERIC S., 5 Eildon Street.

1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.

1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon.

1920. ANDERSON, Rev. ROBERT S. G., B.D., Minister Inch United Free Manse, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire.

1923. ANDREWS, MICHAEL CORBET, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.G.S., F.R.S.A.I., Orsett, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast.

1913. ANGUS, Miss MARY, Immeriach, 354 Blackness Road, Dundee.

1921. ANGUS, WILLIAM, Curator of the Historical Department, Record Office, H.M. General Register House.

1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Glenbank, Lenzie.

1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bt., Balcaskie, Pittenweem.

1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, Lieut.-Col., Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife,—*Vice-President.*

1918.*ARGYLL, His Grace The Duke of, Inveraray Castle.

1914. ARMITAGE, Captain HARRY, late 15th Hussars, The Grange, North Berwick.

1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, M.C., F.S.I., F.S.A., 14 Swaledale Road, Millhouses, Sheffield.

1921. ARNOTT, JAMES ALEXANDER, F.R.I.B.A., 13 Young Street.

1901.*ARTHUR, ALEXANDER THOMSON, M.B., C.M., Ingleside, West Cults, by Aberdeen.

1910. ASHER, JOHN, 13 Pitcullen Crescent, Perth.

1924. ASHWORTH, Mrs, 69 Braid Avenue.

1917.*ATHOLL, His Grace The Duke of K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., Blair Castle, Blair Atholl,—*President.*

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1922. Bain, Rev. John, Minister of St Paul's United Free Church, 13 Dryden Place, Newington.
1920. Baird, Rev. Andrew, B.D., J.P., Minister of the united parish of Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, The Manse, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1925. Baird, James, 81 Meadowpark Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
1913. Baird, Major William A., Lennoxlove, Haddington.
1922. Baird, William Macdonald, F.F.S., 7 St Colme Street.
1923. Balfour, Miss, Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian.
1918. Balfour, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Robert Stephen, M.A., D.L., Dawyck, Stobo, Tweeddale.
1926. Balfour-Melville, Evan W. M., M.A., Lecturer in History in the University of Edinburgh, 2 South Learmonth Gardens.
1915.*Ballantine, James, 24 Hill Street.
1921. Banerjea, Rasbihari, M.B., F.I.A. Sc., c/o Messrs Hamlyn & Co., Pharma-Chemists, Benares City, India.
1926. Bannerman, John, Junr., St Margarets, Elgin.
1890. Bannerman, William, M.A., M.D., 22 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen.
1897.*Barnett, Rev. T. Ratcliffe, 7 Corrennie Gardens.
1922. Barrie, John Alexander, 15 Abbey Road, Eskbank.
1910. Barron, Rev. Douglas Gordon, O.B.E., V.D., D.D., Ardchoille, Aberfoyle.
1923. Barron, Evan MacLeod, Proprietor and Editor of *The Inverness Courier*, Oaklands, Inverness.
1909. Bartholomew, John, O.B.E., of Glenorchard, Sheriff-Substitute of Ayrshire, Crookedholm House, Hurlford, Ayrshire.
1922. Barton, Dr Samuel Saxon, O.B.E., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), The Beach, St Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool.
1927. Battersby, James, F.R.C.S.Eng., etc., Dean of the Faculty of St Mungo's Medical College, 1448 Gallowgate, Glasgow.
1925. Baxter, Rev. Professor J. H., B.D., St Mary's College, St Andrews.
1891.*Bayne, Thomas (no address).
1884.*Beaton, Major Angus J., C.M.G., V.D., Trouville, Evesham Road, Pittville, Cheltenham.
1908. Bell, Walter Leonard, M.D., Langarth, Brisco, Carlisle.
1924. Bell, William Edmund, Solicitor, 13 Whitehall Terrace, Aberdeen.
1925. Bennet, Rev. Alexander Lyon, B.A., 19 Athole Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1924. Bentinck, Rev. Charles D., D.D., The Manse, Dornoch, Sutherland.
1923.*Best, John, Warriston House, Edinburgh.
1925. Beveridge, James, M.A., Rector of Linlithgow Academy, Wellbank, Linlithgow.
1919. Binnie, R. B. Jardine, Old Place, Hampton Court.
1909. Bishop, Andrew Henderson, Thornton Hall, Lanarkshire.
1922. Bishop, Frederick, Ruthven House, Colinton.
1924. Bisset, Alexander Macdonald, Bertha Cottage, Bathgate.
1882. Black, William George, C.B.E., LL.D., Ramoyle, Dowanhill Gardens, Glasgow.
1885. Blaikie, Walter Biggar, LL.D., Bridgend, Colinton.
1926. Blair, George, 4 Kinnoul Place, Glasgow, W. 2.
1909. Blundell, Rev. Odo, O.S.B., St Anne's Priory, Edge Hill, Liverpool.
1885. Bompas, Charles S. M., 121 Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
1917. Bonar, John James, Eldinbrae, Lasswade.
1923. Bonnar, James, Glendura, Cupar, Fife.
1903.*Borthwick, Henry, of Borthwick Castle, Midlothian, 122 Gt. Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. Boyd, James Stirling, L.R.I.B.A., "The Bield," Glenlea Road, Eltham, London, S.E. 9.
1925. Branford, Rev. L. Somers, B.A., Challacombe Rectory, Barnstaple, N. Devon.
1913. Brodie, Captain Robert Hume, Altair, Craigendoran, Helensburgh.
1908. Brook, William, 87 George Street.
1906.*Brown, Adam, Netherby, Galashiels.
1910. Brown, Adam Thorburn, Torquhan, Stow.
1924. Brown, Charles Herbert, K.C., Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles, 17 Northumberland Street.
1921.*Brown, Donald, 80 Grosvenor Street, West Hartlepool.
1888. Brown, George, 2 Spottiswoode Street.
1884. Brown, G. Baldwin, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary.*
1910. Brown, John Arthur, Redholm, Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
1912. Brown, J. T. T., LL.D., Writer, Ashfield, Cambuslang.
1921. Brown, Thomas, Lecturer and Chief Assistant, Department of Architecture and Building, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow, 35 Don Street, Riddrie, Glasgow.
1923. Bruce, Arthur Nicol, W.S., 15 Rutland Square.
1893. Bruce, John, Inverallan, Helensburgh.

1922.*Brunwin, George Eustace, Haverings, Rayne, Braintree, Essex.
1908. Bryce, Peter Ross, 33 Craigmillar Park.
1902. Bryce, Thomas H., M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, No. 2 The University, Glasgow,—*Vice-President.*
1922. Bryden, Robert Lockhart, B.L., Curator of Glasgow Art Galleries and Museum, Archæological and Historical Department, 12 Selborne Road, Jordanhill, Glasgow.
1901. Buccleuch and Queensberry, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., Dalkeith House, Midlothian.
1924. Buchan-Hepburn, Sir Archibald, Bt., D.L., Smeaton-Hepburn, Prestonkirk, East Lothian.
1927. Buchanan, Rev. Joseph, M.A., U.F. Church Manse, Cowie, Stirling.
1927. Bulloch, John Malcolm, M.A., LL.D., 45 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1.
1905. Burgess, Francis, 11 Clement's Inn Passage, London, W.C. 2.
1887.*Burgess, Peter, View Ville, Drumnadrochit, Inverness.
1925. Burnet, J. R. Wardlaw, Advocate, 60 Northumberland Street.
1892. Burnett, Rev. J. B., B.D., The Manse, Fetteresso, Stonehaven.
1911. Burnett, Rev. William, B.D., Restalrig Manse, 31 Lismore Crescent.
1925. Burns, John George, Advocate, 72 Northumberland Street.
1887. Burns, Rev. Thomas, C.B.E., D.D., F.R.S.E., Croston Lodge, 3A Chalmers Crescent.
1925. Burnside, Rev. John W., M.A., Livingston U.F. Manse, Midcalder.
1927. Bushnell, George H., University Librarian, St Andrews, 5 South Street, St Andrews.
1901.*Bute, The Most Hon. The Marquess of, K.T., Mount Stuart, Rothesay.
1926. Butterworth, L. Milner, F.R.G.S., Lea Hurst, Dunham Massey, Cheshire.

1923. Cadell, F. C. B., 6 Ainslie Place.
1908. Cadell, Henry M., B.Sc., F.R.S.E., Grange, Linlithgow.
1921. Calder, Charles S. T., Assistant Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments (Scot.), 122 George Street.
1919.*Callander, Alexander D., Narthupana, Neboda, Ceylon.
1898.*Callander, J. Graham, 11 Osborne Terrace,—*Director of Museum.*
1908. Cameron, Rev. Allan T., M.A., 21 Noel Street, Nottingham.
1910. Cameron, Sir D. Y., R.A., R.S.A., R.S.W., LL.D., Dun Eaglais, Kippen.
1922. Cameron, Lieut.-Colonel Donald C., C.B.E., M.A., R.A.S.C., Bangholm House, Goldenacre.
1905. Cameron-Swan, Captain Donald, Strathmore, Kalk Bay, Cape Province, South Africa.
1923. Campbell, Alexander, Commercial Bank of Scotland, Ltd., Abington.
1899. Campbell, Archibald, J.P., Argyll Lodge, 62 Albert Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1927. Campbell, Donald, M.A., Redcott, Alton Road, Paisley.
1906. Campbell, Donald Graham, M.B., C.M., Auchinellan, Elgin.
1924. Campbell, Duncan, 4 Salisbury Villas, Chichester Park, Belfast.
1922. Campbell, Duncan John Forbes, 12 Dornton Road, Bedford Hill, Balham, London, S.W. 12.
1923. Campbell, Edward Maitland, B.A. (Cantab.), 25 Moray Place.
1917. Campbell, J. H. Mayne (no address).
1925.*Campbell, John Douglas-Boswell, 25 Ainslie Place.
1922. Campbell, John MacLeod, The Captain of Saddell Castle, Glen Saddell, by Carradale, Argyll.
1922. Campbell, Sheriff John Macmaster, Norwood, Campbeltown, Argyll.
1909. Campbell, Mrs M. J. C. Burnley, Ormidale, Colintraive.
1901. Carfrae, George, 77 George Street.
1906. Carmichael, Evelyn G. M., O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, Meretown House, Newport, Salop.
1919. Carnegie, The Lady Helena M., Rohallion, Murthly, Perthshire.
1923. Carnegy-Arbuthnott, Lieut.-Col., Balnamoon, Brechin.
1922. Carruthers, Arthur Stanley, A.C.A., Naworth House, 28 Foxley Hill Road, Purley, Surrey.
1896. Caw, James L., Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, 14 Cluny Place.
1926. Caws, Rev. L. Winther, 198 Grange Loan.
1925. Chalmers, Donald M'Arthur, 57 St Andrew's Road, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1919. Chalmers, Rev. Henry Reid, Abernyte Manse, Inchture, Perthshire.
1926. Chalmers, John Harcus, Torretta del Vento, Molo Pietà, Malta.
1927. Childe, Professor V. Gordon, D.Litt., F.S.A., Professor of Archæology, The University, Edinburgh.
1901. Christie, Miss, Cowden Castle, Dollar.
1910. Christison, James, J.P., F.L.A., Librarian, Public Library, Montrose.

1902. Clark, Archibald Brown, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.
1926. Clark, James Cooper, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., The South College, Elgin, Morayshire.
1913. Clark, John R. W., Westbank, Arbroath.
1921. Clark, William Fordyce, Hillsgarth, 12 Woodhall Terrace, Juniper Green.
1923. Clarke, John Smith, 3 Sharrocks Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
1908. Clay, Alexander Thomson, W.S., 18 South Learmonth Gardens.
1924. Clayton, Brian C., "Wyelands," Ross, Herefordshire.
1916. Clouston, Eric Crosby Townsend, M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.), Lavenham, Suffolk.
1917. Clouston, J. Storer, Smoogro House, Orphir, Orkney.
1922.*Clouston, Ronald Gillan, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 32 Barrington Drive, Glasgow, W.
1921.*Clouston, Thomas Harold, O.B.E., Langskaill, 33 St Mary's Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.
1905. Clyde, The Right Hon. Lord, LL.D., Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of Session, 27 Moray Place.
1916.*Coates, Henry, Corarder, Perth.
1901.*Cochran-Patrick, Mrs, Woodside, Beith.
1898.*Cochran-Patrick, Neil J. Kennedy, of Woodside, Advocate, Ladyland, Beith.
1923. Cochrane, Richmond Inglis, 26 Abercromby Place.
1919.*Cockburn, Captain Archibald Frederick, R.E. (T.F.), 32 St Andrew Square.
1920.*Collingwood, R. G., M.A., F.S.A., Pembroke College, Oxford.
1924. Collins, George N. M., B.A., Free Church College, The Mound.
1908. Collins, Major Hugh Brown, Craigmarloch, Kilmacolm.
1924. Colt, H. Dunscombe, Cavendish Club, 119 Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
1924. Colt, Ronald S. H., of Gartsherrie and Northfield, B.A. (Oxon.), Northfield House, St Abbs, Berwickshire.
1921.*Colville, Captain Norman R., M.C., Penheale Manor, Egloskerry, Cornwall.
1909. Comrie, John D., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on the History of Medicine, University of Edinburgh, 25 Manor Place.
1925. Conacher, Peter A., Director of Education, Forfarshire Education Authority, Newtonbank, Forfar.
1918. Cook, Davidson, 16 Pollitt Street, Barnsley, Yorkshire.
1924. Cook, John, W.S., 61 Castle Street.
1925. Cooper, William, F.S.A., Langholm, South Drive, Harrogate.
1923. Copeman, William Sydney Charles, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 76 Regent's Park Road, London, N.W. 1.
1920. Cornelius, Rev. William J. J., D.Litt., M.A., B.D., A.K.C., F.R.Hist.S., C.F., etc., All Saints' Vicarage, Sumner Road, North Peckham, London, S.E.15.
1911. Corrie, John, Burnbank, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1913.*Corrie, John M., Archæologist to the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 122 George Street.
1920.*Corsar, Kenneth Charles, of Rosely, Rosely, Arbroath.
1927. Coupar, Rev. Robert, B.D., The Manse, Linlithgow.
1918. Couper, Rev. W. J., M.A., D.D., 26 Circus Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
1891. Coutts, Rev. Alfred, Ph.D., B.D., Temple U.F. Manse, Midlothian.
1920. Cowan, Francis, C.A., Wester Lea, Murrayfield.
1920.*Cowan, Robert Craig, Eskhill, Inveresk, Midlothian.
1888. Cowan, William, 47 Braid Avenue.
1893.*Cox, Alfred W., Glendoick, Glencarse, Perthshire.
1901.*Cox, Douglas H. (no address).
1882. Crabbie, George, 8 Rothesay Terrace.
1925. Craig-Brown, Brigadier-General E., D.S.O., 9 Ainslie Place.
1900. Cran, John, Backhill House, Musselburgh.
1911.*Craw, James Hewat, West Foulden, Berwick-on-Tweed.
1922. Crawford, James, 129 Fotheringay Road, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.
1923. Crawford, John, M.A., Dungoyne, 10 Corrennie Drive.
1909. Crawford, Robert, Ochilton, 36 Hamilton Drive, Maxwell Park, Glasgow.
1908. Crawford, Rev. Thomas, B.D., Ochtertyre, Crieff, Perthshire.
1901.*Crawford, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., LL.D., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.
1920. Crawford, W. C., Earraid, Hillend, Loanhead, Midlothian.
1905. Cree, James Edward, Tusculum, North Berwick.
1925.*Crichton-Stuart, The Lord Colum, M.P., 22 Mansfield St., London, W. 1.

1919. Crockett, Thomas, M.A., D.Litt., Edgewood, Hartburn Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.
1925. Cross, A. Robertson, M.C., B.A., LL.B., 110 University Avenue, Glasgow.
1886. Cross, Robert, 13 Moray Place.
1924. Cruickshank, James, Westwood, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.
1922. Crundall, Alexander, Royal Societies Club, St James's Street, London, S.W. 1.
1924. Cullen, Alexander, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 88 Cadzow Street, Hamilton.
1922. Cullen, William Johnstone, Editor, *Edinburgh and Leith Post Office Directory*, 7 Howard Street.
1907. Cumming, Alexander D., Headmaster, Public School, Callander.
1919. Cumming, Alexander S., M.D., 18 Ainslie Place.
1893. Cunnington, Captain B. Howard, 33 Long Street, Devizes, Wiltshire.
1922. Cunynghame, Edwin Blair, Broomfield, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire.
1893.*Curle, Alexander O., F.S.A., 8 South Learmonth Gardens,—*Librarian.*
1889.*Curle, James, LL.D., F.S.A., Priorwood, Melrose,—*Curator of Museum.*
1886.*Currie, James, Larkfield, Wardie Road.
1922. Currie, John, 5 Gilmore Place.
1879.*Cursiter, James Walls, 56 Braid Road.

1924. Dalgleish, Rev. George W., M.A., United Free Church Manse, Culsalmond, Insch, Aberdeenshire.
1883. Dalrymple, The Hon. Hew Hamilton, Lochinch, Wigtownshire.
1913. Dalyell, Major Sir James, Bt., The Binns, Linlithgow.
1925. Dalziel, Mrs Frank, Streatham, Canaan Lane.
1924. Davey, Harry Leonard, Fern Villa, Stoke Park, Coventry.
1920. Davidson, Alfred Robert, Invernahaven, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1924. Davidson, George, 8 Thistle Street, Aberdeen.
1925. Davidson, George M., Architect and Surveyor, Thorndon, Dunblane.
1924. Davidson, Hugh, Braedale, Lanark.
1910. Davidson, James, Summerville, Dumfries.
1920. Davidson, James, Treasurer, The Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, 59 Morningside Park.
1924. Davies, Rev. Edward J. F., F.Ph.S., F.Z.S.Scot., F.B.S.A., 20 Trinity Place, Bingley, Yorkshire.
1925. Dawson, A. Bashall, 33 Royal Terrace.
1927.*Dawson, Warren R., F.Z.S., Fellow of Royal Society of Medicine, Hon. Librarian of the Corporation of Lloyds, Member of the Egypt Exploration Society, 49 Palace Mansions, London, W. 14.
1922. Deas, George Brown, Architect and Civil Engineer, 78 Nicol Street, Kirkcaldy.
1915. De Latour, Countess Vincent Baillet, The Beehive, Uiginish, Dunvegan, Skye.
1925. De Robeck, Admiral Sir John Michael, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., The Lee, Lanark.
1901. Dick, Rev. James, Linburn House, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
1923.*Dickson, Arthur Hope Drummond, 5 Lennox Street.
1923. Dickson, Walter, "Lynedoch," Elcho Terrace, Portobello.
1895. Dickson, William K., LL.D., Advocate, 8 Gloucester Place.
1919. Dinwoodie, John, Union Bank House, Crieff.
1910. Dixon, Ronald Audley Martineau, of Thearne, F.R.S.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Thearne Hall, near Beverley, Yorkshire.
1923. Dobbie, Sir Joseph, 10 Learmonth Terrace.
1925. Dobbie, Lady, 10 Learmonth Terrace.
1926. Dobie, Colonel William Fraser, V.D., J.P., Edgemont, Paisley.
1919. Donald, Alexander Graham, M.A., F.F.A., 18 Carlton Terrace.
1919. Donald, James S., 16 Scott Street, Perth.
1895. Donaldson, Henry T., British Linen Bank, Nairn.
1910. Donn, Robert, Training College, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1911.*Douglas, John, 6 St Mary's Grove, Barnes Common, London, S.W. 13.
1913. Douglas, Loudon M., F.R.S.E., Newpark, West Calder, Midlothian.
1927. Douglas, Miss Muriel M. O., M.A., Green Den, Dunnottar, Stonehaven.
1927. Douglas, Percival Howard, Architect, Green Den, Dunnottar, Stonehaven.
1924. Douglas, Major Robert E., 15 Merchiston Avenue.
1916. Douglas, William, 39 Inverleith Row.
1924. Douglas, Brigadier-General W. C., C.B., D.S.O., J.P. and D.L. for the County of Forfar, Brigton, Douglastown, by Forfar.
1900.*Drummond, James W., Westerlands, Stirling.
1896.*Drummond, Robert, O.B.E., Forneth, Castlehead, Paisley.
1895.*Drummond-Moray, Capt. W. H., of Abercairney, Crieff.
1924. Dudding, John W. M., L.S.A., A.I.Arch. (Scot.), 38 Enmore Gardens, East Sheen, London, S.W. 14.

1902. Duff-Dunbar, Mrs L., of Ackergill, Ackergill Tower, Wick, Caithness.
1920. Duncan, Alexander MacLauchlan, A.R.I.B.A., c/o Engineer-in-Chief, Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, China.
1909. Duncan, Rev. David, North Esk Manse, Musselburgh.
1917. Duncan, David, J.P., Parkview, Balgay Road, Dundee.
1924. Duncan, George, Advocate, 60 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.
1920. Duncan, Rev. John Garrow, The Manse, Kirkmichael, Ballindalloch, Banffshire.
1921. Dundas, R. H., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
1923. Dunlop, Miss, of Shieldhill, Biggar.
1923. Dunlop, Rev. William, M.A., St David's Manse, Buckhaven, Fife.
1927. Durand, Philippe, Curator of the People's Palace Museum, Glasgow Green, Glasgow, S.E., 88 Holmlea Road, Cathcart, Glasgow.
1922. Dwelly, Edward, 36 Pemberton Road, East Molesey, Surrey.
1904. Dyer, Edmund Eustace, M.B., C.M., Gladstone House, Alloa.

1924. Eades, George E., M.A., L.C.P., Bon Accord, 209 Peckham Rye, London, S.E. 15.
1913. Edgar, Rev. William, B.A., B.D., 14 St Andrew's Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1923. Edington, Archibald Maxwell, 91 Grand Boulevard, Notre Dame de Grâce, Montreal, Canada.
1909. Edington, George Henry, M.D., 20 Woodside Place, Glasgow.
1921. Edwards, Arthur J. H., Assistant Keeper, National Museum of Antiquities, 24 Glenorchy Terrace.
1892.*Edwards, John, LL.D., F.R.S.E., 4 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1904. Eeles, Francis Carolus, F.R.Hist.S., 43 Grosvenor Road, London, S.W. 1.
1921. Eggleton, James, Curator of Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, Lochbank, Lennoxtown, Glasgow.
1913. Elliot, Lieut.-Col. The Hon. Fitzwilliam, 16 Royal Terrace.
1923.*Elphinstone, The Right Hon. Lord, K.T., Carberry Tower, Musselburgh.
1920. Evans, Charles, Collingwood, 69 Edward Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
1925. Eyre-Todd, George, J.P., Auchenlarich, by Balloch.

1926. Fairbairn, Archibald, Wellwood, Muirkirk, Ayrshire.
1923. Fairlie, Reginald F., A.R.S.A., Architect, 7 Ainslie Place.
1912. Fairweather, Wallace, D.L., Mearns Castle, Renfrewshire.
1919. Falconer, John Ireland, M.A., LL.B., W.S., Lynwilg, Juniper Green, Midlothian.
1921. Farmer, Henry George, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.A.S., 2 Blythwood Drive, Glasgow.
1925. Farquhar, James Simpson, Mormond Cottage, Longside, Aberdeenshire.
1922. Farquhar, Ludovic Gordon, Architect, Hermiston, Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire.
1922. Favell, Richard Vernon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Penberth, St Buryan, S.O., Cornwall.
1926. Ferguson, Frederic Sutherland, Dunedin, 4 St George's Road, Palmers Green, London, N. 13.
1904. Ferguson, James Archibald, Banker, Norwood, 78 Inverleith Place.
1899.*Findlay, James Leslie, Architect, 10 Eton Terrace.
1926. Findlay, James T., Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.
1892.*Findlay, Sir John R., Bt., K.B.E., LL.D., D.L., Hon. R.S.A., F.R.S.E., 3 Rothesay Terrace.
1911. Finlay, John, 7 Belgrave Crescent.
1921. Finlayson, Rev. William Henry, The Rectory, Framingham Pigot, Norwich.
1925.*Fish, Thomas Wilson, J.P., M.Inst.N.A., Kirklands, Dunbar.
1924. Fleming, Alexander MacKenzie, 1 Madeira Street, Dundee.
1884. Fleming, D. Hay, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road.
1909. Fleming, Rev. D. W. B., Culross Park, Culross.
1922.*Fleming, John Arnold, Locksley, Helensburgh.
1926. Flood, Rev. P. J., D.D., Sacred Heart Rectory, Old Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton, Glasgow.
1925. Forrester, Lieut.-Commdr. Henry, D.S.C. R.N. (retired), 35 Snowdon Place, Stirling.
1917. Forsyth, Hugh Alexander, J.P., Violet Bank, Wormit, Fife.
1911.*Forsyth, William, F.R.C.S. Ed., Dyke, Longdown Lane, Epsom, Surrey.
1923. Forteviot, The Right Hon. Lord, of Dupplin, Dupplin Castle, Perth.
1906.*Foulkes-Roberts, Arthur, Solicitor, Bron-y-parc, Denbigh, N. Wales.
1923. Franklin, Charles A. H., M.D. (Laus.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.A. (Ill.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Membre de la Société Suisse d'Héraldique, Kidbrooke, 56 Southborough Road, Bickley, Kent.

1902. Fraser, Edward D., 4 The Highlands, St Leonards-on-Sea.
1921. Fraser, George Mackay, Solicitor and Banker, Summerlea House, Portree, Skye.
1926. Fraser, Harry D., M.A., The Schoolhouse, Lauder.
1918. Fraser, Hugh Alexander, M.A., Glen Urquhart Higher Grade School, Drumnadrochit, Inverness-shire.
1926. Fraser, John, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Edinburgh, 32 Moray Place.
1922. Fraser, Captain The Rev. Joseph R., F.R.S.E., United Free Church Manse, Kinneff, Bervie.
1917. Fraser, William, 35 Palmerston Place.
1922. Fyfe, William, F.S.Sc., 139 Guildford Road, Portsmouth.

1924. Galloway, A. Rudolf, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., C.M., 250 Union Street, Aberdeen.
1912. Galloway, Mrs Lindsay, Kilchrist, Campbeltown.
1918. Garden, William, Advocate in Aberdeen, 4 Rubislaw Terrace, Aberdeen.
1925. Gardner, George, M.C., Oakbank School, Aberdeen.
1917. Gardner, George Alexander, C.A., Calle Callao, 194, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.
1915. Gardner, James, Solicitor, Clunie, Paisley.
1923. Gardner, John, Woodend, Houston.
1926. Gardner, John C., B.L., Ph.D., Solicitor, Cardowan, Stonehaven.
1921. Gardner, Willoughby, F.S.A., Y Berlfa, Deganwy, North Wales.
1923. Garrett, Matthew Laurie, 1 Wester Coates Gardens.
1919. Gass, John, M.A., Olrig, Carluke, Lanarkshire.
1926. Gauld, H. Drummond, Allandale, Corstorphine.
1911. Gawthorp, Walter E., 96 and 98 High Road, East Finchley, London, N. 2.
1926. Gebbie, James, Bank Agent, The British Linen Bank, Anderston Branch, 468 Argyle Street, Glasgow, C. 2.
1923. Gibb, John Taylor, High Street, Mauchline, Ayrshire.
1923. Gibson, Andrew, J.P., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), St Brinnans, Baillieston, near Glasgow.
1912. Gibson, John, Bank Agent, 110 Queen Street, Glasgow.
1920. Gibson, John, F.S.A., F.C.S., 15 Tynedale Terrace, Hexham, Northumberland.
1924. Gibson, John, 19 Pilrig Street, Leith.
1903.*Gibson, William, M.A., 44 Piazza Farnese, Rome.
1924. Giles, Alexander Falconer, M.A. (Edin. and Oxon.), Lecturer in Ancient History, University of Edinburgh, 5 Palmerston Road.
1922. Gillespie, John, F.R.S.A., 56 Kenmure Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1896. Gillies, Patrick Hunter, M.D., Monzie, Connel Ferry, Argyll.
1916. Gillies, William, LL.D., 23 University Gardens, Glasgow.
1924. Gillies, Rev. William A., B.D., The Manse, Kenmore, Perthshire.
1924. Gillon, Stair Agnew, Advocate, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, 14 Carlton Terrace.
1926. Gilmour, John, Willowdene, Auchinairn, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.
1883. Gilmour, Brigadier-General Sir Robert G., Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., of Craigmillar, The Inch, Liberton,—*Vice-President.*
1922. Gilruth, James Davie, M.A., M.D., Hyde Park House, Arbroath.
1922. Girvan, Ritchie, M.A., University Lecturer, 3 Derby Crescent, Kelvinside N., Glasgow.
1912.*Gladstone, Hugh S., M.A., F.R.S.E., Capenoch, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.
1904. Glenarthur, The Right Hon. Lord, of Carlung, LL.D., Carlung, Fullarton, Troon.
1926. Gollan, Rev. Donald C. Campbell, United Free Manse, Fort William.
1921. Gordon, Rev. James Bryce, The Manse, Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath.
1909. Gordon, James Tennant, O.B.E., Chief Constable of Fife and Kinross, Sandilands, Cupar, Fife.
1913.*Graham, Angus, P.O. Box 174, Station "B," Quebec, Canada.
1917. Graham, James Gerard, Captain, 4th Battalion The Highland Light Infantry, Quinta Real, Senhora da Hora, Portugal.
1920. Graham, James Maxtone, C.A., 14 Randolph Crescent.
1909. Graham, James Noble, of Carfin and Stonebyres, Carluke.
1924. Grahame, Lieut.-Col. George Campbell, of Over Glenny, Ingleholm, North Berwick.
1888. Grant, F. J., W.S., *Rothesay Herald*, Lyon Office, H.M. General Register House.
1926. Gray, Louis Sinclair, Superintendent, H.M. Stationery Office, 47A George Street, and Caledonian United Service Club.
1915. Gray, William Forbes, F.R.S.E., 8 Mansionhouse Road.

1927. Greig, Francis, Lindean, Barony Terrace, Corstorphine.
1921. Grieve, Rev. Alexander J., M.A., D.D., Principal of Lancashire Independent College, Whalley Range, Manchester.
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1880. Grieve, Symington, 11 Lauder Road.
1922. Grieve, William Grant, 10 Queensferry Street.
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1909. Guild, James, B.A. (Lond.), L.C.P., F.E.I.S., 36 Hillend Road, Arbroath.
1920. Guild, James Harrower, W.S., 5 Coates Gardens.
1910. Gunn, George, F.E.I.S., Craigmerten, Wick.
1911. Gunson, Rev. Ernest Sherwood, M.A., The Manse of New Monkland, by Airdrie.
1907.*Guthrie, Charles, W.S., 3 Charlotte Square.
1924. Guthrie, Miss Helen Lingard, Carnoustie House, Carnoustie.
1904. Guthrie, Sir James, R.S.A., H.R.A., LL.D., Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire.
1905. Guthrie, Thomas Maule, Solicitor, Royal Bank of Scotland, Brechin.
1907. Guy, John C., Advocate, Carsaig House, Tayvallich, by Lochgilphead.

1921. Hall, Mrs J. Macalister, of Killean, Killean House, Tayinloan, Argyll.
1925. Hamilton, James, J.P., Mossbank Industrial School, Glasgow.
1926. Hamilton, Major James Alexander Frederick Henry, 47 Castle Street.
1922.*Hamilton, John, Punta Loyola, Patagonia, South America.
1901.*Hamilton of Dalzell, The Right Hon. Lord, K.T., C.V.O., Dalzell, Motherwell.
1919. Hanna, Miss Chalmers, Dalnasgadh, Killiecrankie, Perthshire.
1925. Hanna, William Gemmill Chalmers, O.B.E., C.A., 6 Lennox Street.
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1926. Hannah, Ian C., M.A., F.S.A., The Whim, Lamancha, Peeblesshire.
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1927. Hay, Major Malcolm V., Seaton, Old Aberdeen.
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1889.*Henderson, James Stewart, 1 Pond Street, Hampstead, London, N.W. 3.
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1922. Jehu, Thomas John, M.A., M.D., Professor of Geology, University of Edinburgh, 35 Great King Street.
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1926. Johnson, Norman M., B.Sc., L.C.P., F.R.S.G.S., Headmaster, M'Lean School, Dunfermline.
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1893. Kaye, Walter Jenkinson, M.A., F.S.A., 2 The Parade, Harrogate.
1922.*Keiller, Alexander, of Morven, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.
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1911.*Ketchen, W. T., W.S., Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, H.M. General Register House.
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1912.*King, Charles, F.S.Sc. Lond., F.C.S., 21 Newton Place, Glasgow.
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1926. Kinnear, William Fraser Anderson, Colebrooke, Milngavie.
1900.*Kintore, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.T., G.C.M.G., LL.D., Keith Hall, Inverurie.
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1922. Klein, Walter G., F.S.A., 7 Eldon Road, London, N.W. 3.
1922. Kneen, Miss F. Beatrice, Ballacrye, Ballaugh, Isle of Man.
1906. Knowles, Captain William Henry, F.S.A., Well Close, Lansdown Parade, Cheltenham.
1924.*Knox, William Barr, Redheugh, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire.

1922. Lacaille, Armand D., Cambusdoon, Alloway, Ayrshire.
1910.*Laidler, Percy Ward, District Surgeon, East London, South Africa.
1920. Lamb, Ernest H., M.A. (Hons.) Edin., Rector of Lanark Grammar School, The Rectory, Lanark.
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1901.*Lamont, Sir Norman, Bt., M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1893. Langwill, Robert B., Glen Ranald, Bridge of Allan.
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1910.*Leigh, Captain James Hamilton, Bindon, Wellington, Somerset.
1926. Leitch, James, Crawriggs, Lenzie.
1907. Lennox, David, M.D., F.R.A.S., 6 Alexandra Place, St Andrews.
1925. Leslie, Sheriff John Dean, 16 Victoria Place, Stirling.
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1925. Ling, Arthur, 103 Ashkirk Drive, Mosspark, Glasgow.
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1921. Linton, Andrew, B.Sc., Gilmanscleuch, Selkirk.
1925. Little, John R., 5 Dalrymple Crescent.
1881.*Little, Robert, R.W.S., The Cottage, Hackenden, East Grinstead.
1924. Loch, Major Percy Gordon, Indian Army, c/o Messrs Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Indian Branch, 16 Charing Cross, London, S.W. 1.
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1901.*Loney, John W. M., 6 Carlton Street.
1926. Love, James, 23 Neilson Street, Falkirk.
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1926. M'Caskill, John, J.P., Estate Office, Gairloch, Ross-shire.
1908. M'Conachie, Rev. William, D.D., The Manse, Lauder.
1915. M'Cormick, Andrew, 66 Victoria Street, Newton-Stewart.
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1913. M'Cormick, Sir William S., LL.D., 43 Frognal, London, N.W. 3.
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1924.*M'Cosh, James, Solicitor, Swinless, Dalry, Ayrshire.
1925.*MacCowan, Rev. Roderick, Free Church Manse, Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire.
1919. Macdonald, Allan Reginald, of Waternish and Ardmore, Fasach House, Waternish, Skye.
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1923. Macdonald, Miss Jane C. C., Ballintuim House, Blairgowrie.
1924. M'Donald, John, Museum Conservator, Hillhead, Balgownie, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen.
1927. MacDonald, Norman (no address).
1927. MacDonald, Ranald, C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.G.S., Rudha-nan-Gall, Lochmaddy, North Uist.
1872.*M'Dowall, Thomas W., M.D., Burwood, Wadhurst, Sussex.
1908. M'Elney, Rev. Robert, M.A., The Manse, Downpatrick, County Down.
1926. M'Erlich, Roderick, Iona, Davidson's Mains.
1925. MacEwen, Donald Keith, 63 Argyle Street, Inverness.
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1901.*MacGregor, Alasdair R., of Macgregor, Cardney, Dunkeld.
1918. Macgregor, Rev. William Cunningham, Manse of Covington, Thankerton.
1924. M'Grouther, Thomas, Grange Lodge, Larbert, Stirlingshire.
1926. M'Intire, Walter T., B.A., St Anthony's, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.
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1927.*Mackintosh, Gordon Nasmyth, Architect, 29 Lauriston Gardens.
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1888. Mackay, Colonel J. F., C.B.E., W.S., White House, Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.
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1921. M'Robbie, William Alexander, F.S.I., 102 Desswood Place, Aberdeen.
1923.*MacRobert, Lady, B.Sc., F.G.S., Douneside, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
1926. M'Vey, Arthur M., F.I.S.A., " El Arish," West Clandon, Surrey.
1926. Maitland, Mrs, of Dundrennan, Cumstoun, Kirkcudbright.
1926. Maitland, Mrs Mildred E., Cairnbank, St Andrews.
1909. Malcolm, John, 14 Durham Street, Monifieth, Forfarshire.
1896. Malloch, James, M.A., Earleville, Camperdown Street, Broughty Ferry.
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1906. Marshall, Henry B., Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.

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1925.*Matheson, Neil, 6 Nevill Street, Canonfield, Dundee.
1884. Maxwell, The Right Hon. Sir Herbert Eustace, Bt., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., of Monreith, Wigtownshire.
1892.*Maxwell, Sir John Stirling, Bt., LL.D., H.R.S.A., Pollok House, Pollokshaws.
1904. May, Thomas, M.A., F.E.I.S., F.S.A., Loxley Lodge, Loxley Road, Stratford-on-Avon.
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1896. Miller, Alexander C., M.D., Craig Linnhe, Fort-William.
1925. Miller, Frank, Cumberland House, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
1878.*Miller, George Anderson, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
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1884. Mitchell, Hugh, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
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1890.*Mitchell, Sydney, Architect, The Pleasance, Gullane.
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1882. Morris, James Archibald, A.R.S.A., Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
1882. Morrison, Hew, LL.D., 12 Blackford Road.
1922. Mostyn-Jones, Rev. John Edward, B.D., D.D., St Andrew's Vicarage, 45 Mortimer Road, De Beauvoir Town, London, N. 1.
1887.*Moubray, John J., Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
1904. Mounsey, J. L., LL.D., W.S., Emeritus Professor of Conveyancing, University of Edinburgh, 24 Glencairn Crescent.
1925. Mowat, John, 24 Dunearn Street, Glasgow, C. 4.
1897. Moxon, Charles, 77 George Street.
1925. Muggoch, Rev. James Wilson, B.D., Logie Manse, Dundee.
1889. Muirhead, George, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Speybank, Fochabers.
1926. Mungo, David B., M.A., LL.B., Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History, University of Glasgow, "Lausanne," 27 Quadrant Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
1919. Munro, Alexander, Craggie, Rogart, Sutherland.
1922. Munro, Neil, LL.D., Cromalt, Helensburgh.
1911.*Murchie, James, Penrioch, Kingcase, Prestwick, Ayrshire.
1925. Murdoch, John Mitchell, Journalist, 69 John Street, Ayr.
1878.*Murray, David, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
1920. Murray, Captain H. W., late Technical Assistant, London Museum, Conservative Club, St James's Street, London, S.W. 1.
1920. Murray, James, J.P., Bank Agent, Kenwood, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow.

1926. Murray, Miss Louisa, The White House, Anstruther, Fife.
1884. Murray, Patrick, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
1905.*Murray, P. Keith, W.S., 19 Charlotte Square.

1905.*Naismith, William W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.
1911.*Napier, George G., M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow.
1907. Napier, Henry M., Milton House, Bowling.
1927.*Napier, J. G., Retired Tea Planter, 13 Lynedoch Place.
1924. Napier, Walter G., M.A., B.Sc., 5 Sciennes Gardens.
1923. Nelson, Mrs, Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool.
1923. Nelson, Philip, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., F.S.A., F.R.S.E., Beechwood, Calderstones, Liverpool.
1900. Newlands, The Right Hon. Lord, LL.D., Mauldslie Castle, Carluke.
1927. Nicholson, Cregoe Donaldson Percy, F.S.G., 19 Cathedral Mansions, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
1925. Nicol, Herbert J., 136 Ashkirk Drive, Mosspark, Glasgow.
1907. Nicolson, David, C.B., LL.D., M.D., Hanley, Park Road, Camberley, Surrey.
1899. Novar, The Right Hon. Viscount, of Raith and Novar, G.C.M.G., K.T., LL.D., Raith, Kirkcaldy.

1922. Ochterlony, Charles Francis, Overburn, Lanark Road, Currie, Midlothian.
1924. Ogilvie, James D., Barloch, Milngavie.
1921. Ogilvy, Thomas, 32 Bell Street, Dundee.
1907.*Oke, Alfred William, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
1926. Oliver, Mrs F. S., Edgerston, near Jedburgh.
1920. Ord, John, 2 Monteith Row, Glasgow.
1916. Orr, Lewis P., F.F.A., Manager of the Scottish Life Assurance Co., 3 Belgrave Place.
1921. Orr, Stewart, R.S.W., Corrie House, Corrie, Arran.

1903. Park, Alexander, Ingleside, Lenzie.
1917. Park, Franklin A., 149 Broadway, New York.
1926. Parker, James H., C.A., 156 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
1922. Paterson, George Duncan, 3 Balgay Avenue, Dundee.
1927. Paterson, Miss Hilda Maud Leslie, Birkwood, Banchory, Kincardineshire.
1915. Paterson, John Wilson, M.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., Principal Architect, H.M. Office of Works, 11 Abinger Gardens.
1925. Patience, Alexander, Jesmond, Sandyhills, Shettleston, Glasgow.
1924. Paton, James, 80 High Street, Lanark.
1891. Paton, Victor Albert Noel, W.S., 31 Melville Street.
1919. Patrick, Joseph, M.A., C.A., Macdonallie, Lochwinnoch.
1925. Patterson, Richard Ferrar, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Litt.(Glas.), Graham's Dyke, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
1914. Patterson, T. Baxendale, L.D.S., Carisbrooke, 84 Station Road, Blackpool.
1909. Paul, Arthur F. Balfour, Architect, 16 Rutland Square.
1879. Paul, Sir J. Balfour, K.C.V.O., LL.D., 30 Heriot Row.
1902.*Paulin, Sir David, F.F.A., 6 Forres Street.
1923. Paxton, Rev. William, F.R.G.S., Great George Street Congregational Church, Liverpool.
1891. Peace, Thomas Smith, Architect, Junction Road, Kirkwall.
1913. Peacock, A. Webster, Architect (c/o Trickett), 4 Bruntsfield Terrace.
1923. Pearson, Rev. A. F. Scott, M.A., B.D., D.Th., F.R.Hist.S., The Manse, West Kilbride.
1927. Pearson, William P., A.L.A.A., 49 Cherryfield Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin.
1904. Peddie, Alexander L. Dick, W.S., 13 South Learmonth Gardens.
1922. Peirce, Miss Norma L., 61 Anderson Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
1919. Penfold, Henry, Bordersyde, Brampton, Cumberland.
1916. Philip, Alexander, LL.B., F.R.S.E., The Mary Acre, Brechin.
1919. Phillips, David Rhys, F.L.A., Baili Glas, 15 Chaddesley Terrace, Swansea.
1926. Pilkington, Alan D., of Sandside, Dean Wood, Newbury, Berks.
1920. Plowes, William Robert, F.R.M.S., F.R.A.S., Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.
1925. Polson, Alexander, 28 Midmills Road, Inverness.
1921. Porter, Mrs Blackwood, West Lodge, North Berwick.
1901.*Portland, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
1921. Powrie, Mrs, Earlie Bank, Craigie, Perth.
1918. Prain, Henry, J.P., Helenbank, Longforgan, by Dundee.

1911.*Preston, Frank A. B., M.R.S.I., M.S.A., Druimdarroch, 27 Ferguson Avenue, Milngavie.
1906. Pringle, Robert, 11 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.
1907. Pullar, Major Herbert S., Dunbarnie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
1924. Pullar, Peter MacDougall, 92 Kirkcaldy Road, Maxwell Park, Glasgow, S. 1.
1926. Purdie, Thomas, Ampherlaw, Carnwath, Lanarkshire.
1924. Purves, John M., M.C., 39 Spottiswoode Street.

1912. Quick, Richard, Curator of the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth.

1921. Rae, John N., S.S.C., 2 Danube Street.
1924. Rainy, George T., C.A., 47 Queen Street.
1906. Rait, Robert Sangster, C.B.E., LL.D., H.M. Historiographer in Scotland, Professor of Scottish History and Literature, Glasgow University, 31 Lilybank Gardens, Glasgow.
1924.*Ramsay, Douglas M., Bowland, Stow, Midlothian.
1908.*Rankin, William Black, of Cleddans, 55 Manor Place.
1926. Rankine, Rev. T. Primrose, M.A., Minister of Rosehall United Free Church, 9 Salisbury Road.
1906. Raven, Alexander James, c/o The Bank of Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.
1909. Reid, Alphonso Stodart, Bank of England, Manchester.
1897.*Reid, The Right Rev. Edward T. S., M.A., D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, Ravelston, 994 Great Western Road, Glasgow.
1920. Reid, Thomas, M.A., Arnold House, Lanark.
1921.*Rennie, John, Wellcroft, Helensburgh.
1926. Reoch, John, Bank Agent, 16 Mansion House Road, Langside, Glasgow, S. 1.
1917. Richardson, Rev. Andrew T., Whyte's Causeway Manse, Kirkcaldy.
1912.*Richardson, James S., Inspector of Ancient Monuments, H.M. Office of Works, 122 George Street.—*Curator of Museum.*
1923. Richardson, John, W.S., 28 Rutland Square.
1896. Richardson, Ralph, W.S., Pitreavie Castle, Dunfermline.
1925. Richardson, W. Allister M. G., 22 Viewforth.
1919. Richmond, O. L., M.A., Professor of Humanity, University of Edinburgh, 5 Belford Place.
1925. Ritchie, James, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 20 Upper Gray Street.
1922. Ritchie, William Muir, 11 Walkinshaw Street, Johnstone.
1907. Robb, James, LL.B., 26 Ormidale Terrace.
1898.*Roberts, Alexander F., Fairnilee, Galashiels.
1905. Roberts, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1914. Roberts, J. Hubert, F.R.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I., 61 Wind Street, Swansea.
1927. Roberts, Vernon, F.R.P.S.L., Dalpowie, Dunkeld.
1926. Robertson, Alexander, 2K Portman Mansions, London, W. 1.
1926. Robertson, Alexander D., M.A., 10 Langshaw Crescent, Carluke.
1923. Robertson, Alexander Maclaren, J.P., Rosemount, Arbroath.
1919. Robertson, George M., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Professor of Psychiatry, University of Edinburgh, Tipperlinn House, Morningside Place.
1926. Robertson, George S., M.A., 10 Culloden Terrace, Arbroath.
1910. Robertson, John, J.P., 27 Victoria Road, Dundee.
1886.*Robertson, Robert, Holmlea, Dollar.
1915. Robertson, Robert Burns, Chapter Surveyor, St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle.
1905. Robertson, W. G. Aitchison, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.E., St Margaret's, Keswick Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.
1925. Robertson, Walter Muir, M.B., Ch.B., Struan, Westerton Avenue, Drumchapel, Dumbartonshire.
1914. Robison, Joseph, 14 Castle Street, Kirkcudbright.
1925. Roger, George Guthrie, M.A., B.Sc., 3 Myrtle Terrace, Newport, Fife.
1921. Rogerson, John, I.A., A.R.I.B.A., 202 Hope Street, Glasgow.
1923. Rolland, Miss Helen M., The Elms, Peebles.
1924. Rose, Sir H. Arthur, 23 Ainslie Place.
1872.*Rosebery and Midlothian, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1924. Ross, Donald, M.B., Tigh na Linne, Lochgilphead.
1922. Ross, Major John, Euroa, Langbank.
1891. Ross, Thomas LL.D., Architect, 14 Saxe-Coburg Place.
1926. Ross, Rev. W. Alexander, East United Free Manse, Blantyre, Lanarkshire.
1926. Ross, Miss Winifred M., Auchendean, Dulnain Bridge, Inverness-shire.
1927. Rowatt, Thomas, Keeper of Technological Department, Royal Scottish Museum, Spottiswoode, Colinton.

1925. Rudd, David Heylin, Assistant Curator and Curator of Print Room, Kelvingrove Art Gallery, 48 Clifford Street, Ibrox, Glasgow, S.W.
1915. Rusk, J. M., S.S.C., Clinton House, Whitehouse Loan.
1925. Russell, James, Town Clerk of Linlithgow, 51 High Street, Linlithgow.
1914. Russell, John, 2 Brunton Place.

1926. St Aubyn-Farrer, Dr Claude, 5 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
1923. St Vigeans, The Hon. Lord, Chairman, Scottish Land Court, 33 Moray Place.
1925. Salvesen, Iver R. S., 6 Rothesay Terrace.
1911. Samuel, Sir John Smith, K.B.E., 13 Park Circus, Glasgow, W.
1905. Sands, The Hon. Lord, LL.D., 4 Heriot Row.
1903.*Sayce, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary.*
1912. Sclater, Rev. Henry Guy, The Rectory, Ballachulish, Argyll.
1910.*Scobie, Major Iain H. Mackay, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, 1 Coates Place.
1926. Scott, Douglas H., M.B., Ch.B., The Rosaire, Magdalen Yard Road, Dundee.
1922. Scott, George Waugh, M.D., Sungei Siput, Perak, Federated Malay States.
1903. Scott, John, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
1901. Scott, J. H. F. Kinnaird, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1923. Scott, Keith Stanley Malcolm, M.B.E., B.Sc., Major, R.E., T.A., of Orchard, The Woll, Ponteland, Northumberland.
1921.*Scott, R. L., 11 Newark Street, Greenock.
1915. Scrymgeour, Norval, Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, Helen Bank, Longforgan, by Dundee.
1920. Seton, Brevet-Colonel Sir Bruce, of Abercorn, Bt., C.B., 12 Grosvenor Crescent.
1913.*Shand, J. Harvey, W.S., 38 Northumberland Street.
1926. Shanks, John, L.R.I.B.A., F.I.Arch.(Scot.), Strathyre, Kirkintilloch.
1927.*Sharp, Andrew M., 16 Lomond Road, Trinity.
1921. Sharp, Martin Howard, 35 Palmerston Place.
1917. Shaw, Julius Adolphus, Mus.B. Trin. Coll. Dublin, L.Mus., T.C.L., 4 Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.
1918. Shaw, Mackenzie S., W.S., 1 Thistle Court.
1917. Shaw, William B., F.R.Hist.Soc., Honorary Curator of the Collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society of England, London, 56 Sandy Lane, Stretford, Manchester.
1908. Shearer, John E., 6 King Street, Stirling.
1920. Sheppard, Thomas, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Director, The Municipal Museums, Hull.
1917. Shiells, Courtenay John, C.A., 17 Melville Street.
1925. Shirres, Leslie P., 15 Bonaccord Crescent, Aberdeen.
1913. Sim, Rev. Gustavus Aird, United Free Church Manse, Blyth Bridge, by Dolphinton, Peebles-shire.
1927. Simpson, Francis Hugh, 18 South Inverleith Avenue.
1919.*Simpson, Professor James Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., 25 Chester Street.
1926. Simpson, Richard J., Hermitage, Corstorphine.
1919. Simpson, William Douglas, M.A., D.Litt., Librarian, Aberdeen University, 25 Caledonian Place, Aberdeen.
1908. Sinclair, Colin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., St Margaret's, Ralston Avenue, Crookston, Renfrew-shire.
1927. Sinclair, Donald G. C., 1133 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
1919. Sinclair, John, Craighead Public School, Milton of Campsie, Stirlingshire.
1926. Sinclair, John H., 204 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
1909. Skinner, Robert Taylor, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital.
1920. Sleigh, Thomas Millar, J.P., 38 Queen's Crescent.
1922. Smeall, Thomas Young, Solicitor, Castlewood, Jedburgh.
1922. Smith, Alan K., F.F.S., 29 Hermitage Gardens.
1922. Smith, Campbell, S.S.C., 19 Clarendon Crescent.
1910. Smith, David Baird, C.B.E., LL.D., 5 Windsor Terrace, Glasgow, W. 2.
1922. Smith, James MacDonald, Innisfree, Colinton.
1925. Smith, John, 14 Viewforth Gardens.
1923. Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E., Clifton Lodge, Boswall Road, Leith.
1926. Smith, Robert Martin, A.I.Arch.(Scot.), 6 Manor Cottages, Witham, Essex.
1923. Smith, William James, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., Lecturer on Architecture and Building, The Royal Technical College, Glasgow; 3 Ferngrove Avenue, Kelvindale, Glasgow.
1892.*Smythe, Colonel David M., Moulinalmond, Almondbank, Perthshire.
1921. Soutar, Charles Geddes, F.R.I.B.A., 15 South Tay Street, Dundee.
1925. Souter, George Macaulay, M.A., Sandend, Portsoy, Banffshire.

1910.*Spencer, Colonel Charles Louis, C.B.E., D.S.O., 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1910.*Spencer, John James, 5 Great Western Terrace, Glasgow.
1922. Spens, Thomas Patrick, W.S., 25 Park Circus, Glasgow.
1923. Starley, John Kemp, The Manor House, Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry.
1923. Steedman, J. W. E., S.S.C., Braighleacainn, Oban.
1923. Stephen, Frederick S., Scotscraig, Tayport, Fife.
1920. Stephen, Rev. William, B.D., The Manse, Inverkeithing.
1901. Steuart, A. Francis, Advocate, University Club, 127 Princes Street.
1925. Steuart, Rev. Frederick Alexander, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.
1902. Steuart, James, O.B.E., W.S., 25 Rutland Street.
1922. Steuart, Mrs Mackenzie, Down, Whimple, Devon.
1927. Stevenson, Major Herbert H. M'D., Sunnyside, Lanark.
1895. Stevenson, John H., M.B.E., K.C., *Marchmont Herald*, 9 Oxford Terrace.
1913. Stevenson, Norman, Dechmont View, Sandyhills, Shettleston.
1913. Stevenson, Percy R., 7a Young Street.
1922. Stewart, Andrew, H.M. Inspector of Taxes, 2 Caird Drive, Partick, Glasgow, W.
1922. Stewart, Charles, C.A., 306 Broughty Ferry Road, Dundee.
1924. Stewart, Frederick W. D., M.A., The Schoolhouse, Corstorphine.
1925. Stewart, Ian R. H., 2 Stuart Road, Wimbledon Park, Surrey.
1917.*Stewart, John Alexander, 104 Cheapside Street, Glasgow.
1913. Stewart, R. Rannoch, 10 Otago Street, Glasgow, W. 2.
1925. Stewart, Miss Ranolina, 23 Blacket Place.
1885. Stewart, Colonel Sir Robert King, K.B.E., Murdostoun Castle, Newmains, Lanarkshire.
1920. Stewart, William Ritchie, Merrick, Dalmellington, Ayrshire.
1925. Stirling, Major Archibald, Garden, Bucklyvie, Stirlingshire.
1908. Stirton, Rev. John, B.D., D.D., The Manse, Crathie, Ballater.
1925. Storie, William Stevenson, L.A., S.S.C., N.P., 9 Merchiston Crescent.
1922. Stringer, E. W. Scobie, M.C.H., M.R.A.S., 54 Warren Road, Wanstead, London, E. 11.
1897. Sulley, Philip, 38 Netherby Road, Trinity.
1922. Sutherland, Alexander, Rampyards, Watten, Caithness.
1925. Sutherland, His Grace The Duke of, Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland.
1923. Suttel, Arnold, M.R.S.I., Hillcroft, Wetherby Lane, Harrogate.
1897. Suttie, George C., J.P., of Lalathan, Alma Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
1916. Swan, T. Aikman, A.R.I.B.A., 7 St Colme Street.
1900. Swinton, Captain George S. C., *Lord Lyon King-of-Arms*, 116 Hanover Street.

1916. Tait, Edwyn Seymour Reid, 82 Commercial Street, Lerwick.
1910. Tait, George Hope, 26 High Street, Galashiels.
1917. Taylor, Frank J., 21 Tankerville Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1924. Taylor, Robert, Duntrune, Milngavie.
1923. Temple, Herbert W. Forrester, Union Bank House, Tarland, Aberdeenshire.
1902. Thin, Robert, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
1920. Thompson, Rev. George, M.A., B.D., T.D., J.P., The Manse, Carnbee, Pittenweem.
1926.*Thompson, Professor Harold William, A.M., Ph.D., New York State College, Albany, New York State, U.S.A.
1906.*Thomson, David Couper, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1921.*Thomson, Edward John, 6 Windsor Terrace West, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
1920. Thomson, George Clark, Barrister-at-Law, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada.
1911. Thomson, James, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 1 West Bell Street, Dundee.
1913. Thomson, James, The Cedars, 21 Fortis Green, East Finchley, London, N. 2.
1918. Thomson, James Grahame, 120 Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1913. Thomson, John Gordon, S.S.C., 54 Castle Street.
1927. Thomson, J. F. Gordon, M.A., Advocate, 26 Heriot Row.
1926. Thomson, Leslie Grahame, A.R.I.B.A., Inglewood, 18 Hermitage Drive.
1927. Thomson, Mrs, Callands, West Linton, Peebles-shire.
1923. Thomson, Theodore Radford, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Cantab.), Corstorphine House, Lamberhurst, Kent.
1921. Thomson, Thomas Samuel, 18 Rothesay Place.
1922. Thomson, William, Rosyth, Margaret Drive, South Govan.
1910. Thomson, William N., Architect, 85 Constitution Street, Leith.
1898. Thorburn, Michael Grieve, Glenormiston, Innerleithen.

1911. Thorburn, Lt.-Col. William, O.B.E., Cummertrees, Annan, Dumfriesshire.
1907. Thorp, John Thomas, LL.D., Brunswick House, 54 Princess Road, Leicester.
1924. Tod, William A., 104 Melrose Avenue, Wimbledon Park, London, S.W.
1902.*Traill, H. Lionel Norton, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vicarstown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1927. Traill, Rev. Joseph, M.A., B.D. (Hons.), United Free Parish Manse, Rothesay.
1917. Traill, William, C.E., Tankerness House, Kirkwall, Orkney.
1922. Trotter, George Clark, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Aberd.), F.R.S.E., "Braemar," Haslemere Road, Crouch End, London, N. 8.
1924. Tullis, James Kennedy, Baingle Brae, Tullibody, by Stirling.
1925. Tulloch, James, M.A., 28 Wilton Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
1922. Turnbull, John W., Kilbride, Millhouse, Argyll.
1901. Turnbull, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
1925. Turner, Fred. A., F.R.Hist.S., Librarian and Curator, Public Library and Museum, Brentford, Middlesex.

1917.*Urquhart, Alastair, D.S.O., Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.
1921. Urquhart, Edward A., 11 Queensferry Street.
1905.*Usher, Sir Robert, Bt., of Norton and Wells, Wells, Hawick.

1920.*Varma, Prof. S. P., M.A., of Robertson College, Jubbulpore, C.P., India, c/o Messrs Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C. 4.
1922. Voge, Mrs, 4 Cluny Avenue.

1904. Waddell, James Alexander, of Leadloch, 12 Kew Terrace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow.
1921. Waddell, J. Jeffrey, I.A., Architect, Caldergrove, Hallside, Lanarkshire.
1926. Walker, Robert J., M.A., The Academy, Alloa.
1924. Walker, W. Glassford, C.A., 2 Denham Green Avenue, Trinity.
1926. Walker-Love, Thomas, M.B., Greenbank, Clark Street, Airdrie.
1927. Wallis, W. Cyril, Assistant, Royal Scottish Museum, 53 Spottiswoode Street.
1915. Ward, The Venerable Archdeacon Algernon, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S., The Rectory, Church Lawford, Rugby, Warwickshire.
1921. Ward, Edwin, Keeper of the Art and Ethnological Departments, Royal Scottish Museum; 52 Albany Street.
1917. Warner, Rev. Graham Nicoll, M.A., The Manse, Elgin.
1919. Warr, The Very Rev. Charles Laing, M.A., Minister in St Giles Cathedral, Dean of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Dean of the Chapel Royal in Scotland, 63 Northumberland Street.
1917.*Warrack, John, 13 Rothesay Terrace.
1923. Warrack, Malcolm, 7 Oxford Terrace.
1916. Waterson, David, R.E., Bridgend House, Brechin.
1924. Waterston, Charles B., 25 Howard Place.
1904. Watling, H. Steward, Architect, Manor Close, Cornwall Road, Harrogate.
1907.*Watson, Charles B. Boog, F.R.S.E., 24 Garscube Terrace.
1924. Watson, George Mackie, Architect, 50 Queen Street.
1913. Watson, G. P. H., Architect, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 122 George Street,—*Secretary*.
1922. Watson, Henry Michael Denne, C.A., 12 Henderland Road.
1927.*Watson, John Hill, of Grangehill, Beith, Ayrshire.
1908.*Watson, John Parker, W.S., Greystane, Kinellan Road, Murrayfield.
1927. Watson, William Elder, O.B.E., J.P., Moray Bank, Elgin.
1912. Watson, William J., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Professor of Celtic Languages, Literature and Antiquities, University of Edinburgh, 8 Spence Street.
1907.*Watt, James, W.S., F.F.A., Craiglockhart House, Slateford, Midlothian.
1908. Watt, Rev. Lauchlan MacLean, M.A., B.D., D.D., 1 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.
1923. Watt, William J. C., M.B., Ch.B., 71 High Street, Paisley.
1920. Waugh, Percival, 12 Greenhill Place.
1924. Webster, Martyn C., 5 Newton Terrace, Charing Cross, Glasgow, W.
1879. Wedderburn, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.
1925. Weir, James Mullo, S.S.C., 21 Mayfield Terrace.
1927. Weir, Walter, 18 Cathkin Road, Langside, Glasgow.
1926. Westell, William Percival, F.L.S., "Verulam," The Icknield Way, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.
1884.*White, Cecil, 23 Drummond Place.
1914. White, George Duncan, Castle Garden, Crail.

1904. White, James, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
1925. White, William, Shore Road, Anstruther, Fife.
1903. Whitelaw, Alexander, Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
1902.*Whitelaw, Charles Edward, I.A., 22 Midmar Gardens.
1907. Whitelaw, Harry Vincent, Fair Lawn, Southfield Road, Paignton, Devon.
1909. Whittaker, Charles Richard, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E., Lynwood, 27 Hatton Place.
1913. Whittaker, Edmund T., M.A., LL.D., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, 48 George Square.
1923. Whyte, William, P.O. Box 1831, Johannesburg, S. Africa.
1921. Wilkie, Alexander, 14 Ravelston Park.
1908. Wilkie, James, B.L., S.S.C., 108 George Street.
1895. Williams, Rev. George, Minister of Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill, Stirling.
1897. Williams, H. Mallam, Tilehurst, Southern Road, Southbourne, Hants.
1926. Williams, Leslie Bernard, 23 Belmont Street, Glasgow, W. 2.
1926. Williamson, John W., of Westsidewood, Lanarkshire; Athole Lodge, 7 Spylaw Road.
1908. Wilson, Andrew Robertson, M.A., M.D. 23 Hoseside Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
1927.*Wilson, Robert, 15 Merchiston Crescent.
1923.*Wilson, Rev. S. Gordon F., M.A., B.Litt., A.K.C., F.R.Hist.S., St Nicholas' Rectory, Canterbury.
1913. Wilson, Rev. Thomas, B.D., The Manse, Stow, Midlothian.
1912. Wilson, Rev. W. B. Robertson, Strathdevon, Dollar.
1916. Windust, Mrs Esther, Sidi-Bou-Saïd, near Tunis, N. Africa.
1920. Wishart, David, Pittarrow, Abernethy, Perthshire.
1922. Wood, J. R., 51 Montgomerie Street, Kelvinside N., Glasgow.
1907.*Wood, William James, J.P., 5 Bogton Avenue, Cathcart, Glasgow.
1927. Wright, Rev. William, M.A., B.D., Minister of the Parish of Wardlawhill, 21 Clincarthill, Rutherglen.
1925. Wyness, J. Fenton, 45 Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.

1926. Young, Edward Drummond, 27 Nile Grove.
1913. Young, Thomas E., W.S., Auchterarder.
1924. Younger, Harry J., 21 Douglas Crescent.
1912.*Yule, Thomas, W.S., 16 East Claremont Street.

Subscribing Libraries, Etc.

American Philosophical Society.
Baillie's Institution, Glasgow.
Birmingham Public Libraries—Reference Department.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
*Columbia University.
Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum.
Detroit Public Library, Detroit, U.S.A.
*Faculty of Procurators' Library, Glasgow.
Falkirk Natural History and Archæological Society.
Free Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Harvard College, U.S.A.
Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow.
John Rylands Library, Manchester.
National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.
New York Public Library, New York.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Public Library, Aberdeen.
Public Library, Dundee.
Public Library of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.
Reform Club, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
University College, Dublin.
University Library, Leeds.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
Victoria University of Manchester.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

1923. Black, George F., Ph.D., New York Public Library, New York City, U.S.A.

1927. Bremner, Simon, Mid Town, Freswick, Caithness.

1913. Fraser, John, 68 Restalrig Road, Leith.

1911. Goudie, Jas. M., J.P., Lerwick, Shetland.

1913. Levy, Mrs N.

1915. Mathieson, John, F.R.S.E., 42 East Claremont Street.

1915. Morrison, Murdo, Lakefield, Bragar, Lewis.

1924. Muir, William T., Brenda, Evie, Orkney.

1911. Nicolson, John, Nybster, Auchengill, by Wick, Caithness.

1921. Urquhart, Andrew, M.A., J.P., The Schoolhouse, Bonar Bridge, Sutherland.

LIST OF HONORARY FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

[*According to the Laws, the number is limited to* TWENTY-FIVE.]

1897.

Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London, W.C. 1.

Dr SOPHUS MÜLLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.

1908.

Sir ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Youlbury, near Oxford.

SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.

Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Freiburg i. Baden, Johan von Weirthstrasse 4.

Professor E. RITTERLING, Director of the Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Dotzheimerstrasse 38II Wiesbaden.

1919.

LÉON COUTIL, Correspondant du Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, etc., etc., Les Andelys Eure, France.

RENÉ CAGNAT, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Professeur au Collège de France, Palais de l'Institut (3 rue Mazarine), Paris.

1921.

The Right Rev. Bishop G. F. BROWNE, 2 Campden House Road, Kensington, London, W. 8.

1923.

M. l'Abbé H. Breuil, D.L.C., Professeur à l'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris, 110 Rue Demours, Paris.

Professor Franz Cumont, 19 Corso d'Italio, Rome.

G. F. Hill, M.A., F.B.A., LL.D., Keeper of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.

Dr Bernhard Salin, State Antiquary-in-Chief, Stockholm.

Frank Gerald Simpson, M.A., 45 Fern Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mrs Arthur Strong, C.B.E., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A., Life-Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge, and Assistant Director of the British School at Rome, 35 Via Balbo, Rome (22).

A. M. Tallgren, Professeur Universitetet, Helsingfors, Finland.

1926.

Marcellin Boule, Professor in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, and Director of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, 1 rue René Panhard, boulevard Saint-Marcel, Paris 13e.

Professor Dr philos A. W. Brøgger, Bestyrer av Universitetets Oldsaksamling, Tullinlökken, Oslo, Norway.

O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., Keeper of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum, London, W.C. 1.

Professor Dr Ernst Fabricius, Geheimer Rat, Goethestrasse 44, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany.

Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England; Past-President of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Anatomical Society.

Senator Rodolfo Lanciani, K.C.V.O., D.C.L., 17 Via Antonio Guattani, Rome.

Dr R. Paribeni, Director of the Institute of Archæology of Rome, Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome.

1927.

Don Hermilio Alcalde del Rio, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,

NOVEMBER 30, 1927.

[*According to the Laws, the number is limited to* TWENTY-FIVE.]

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London, W.C 1.

3 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester and North Wales.
Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
British Archæological Association.
Buchan Field Club.
Buteshire Natural History Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society.
Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Association.
Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
Edinburgh Architectural Association.
Elgin Literary and Scientific Society.
Essex Archæological Society.
Gaelic Society of Inverness.
Geological Society of Edinburgh.
Glasgow Archæological Society.
Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
Hawick Archæological Society.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
Institute of Archæology, Liverpool.
Kent Archæological Society.
New Spalding Club.
Perthshire Society of Natural Science.
Royal Anthropological Institute.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland.
Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire.
Royal Historical Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Numismatic Society.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Scottish Ecclesiological Society.
Shropshire Archæological Society.
Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Society of Architects.
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society.
Viking Club.
Wiltshire Archæological Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.

Archæological Survey of India.
British School at Rome.
Colombo Museum, Ceylon.
Provincial Museum, Toronto, Canada.
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.
University Museum, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Foreign Societies, Universities, Museums, &c.

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris.
Alterthumsgesellschaft, Königsberg.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zürich.
Archäologisches Institut des Deutschen Reiches Römisch-Germanische Kommission, Frankfurt am Main.

Associaciò Catalana d'Antropologai, Etnologia i Prehistòria Barcelona Universitat, Spain.
Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sarajevo.
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.
California University.
Commissione Archeologica Communale di Roma.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York.
Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris.
Faculté des Sciences de Lyon.
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.
Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring.
Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen, Trier.
Göteborg och Bohusläns Fornminnesföreningen.
Göttingen University.
Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Basel.
Historische Verein für Niedersachsen.
Institut de Paléontologie Humaine, Paris.
Junta Superior de Excavaciones y Antigüedades, Madrid.
Junta Para Ampliación de Estudios—Comision de Investigaciones Paleontológicas y Prehistóricas, Madrid.
Kiel University.
Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhjem.
Leipzig University.
Musée Guimet, Paris.
Musée National Suisse à Zürich.
Museum, Bergen, Norway.
Museum of Northern Antiquities, Oslo.
National Bohemian Museum, Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.
National Museum, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Nordiska Museet, Stockholm.
Norsk Folkemuseum, Oslo, Norway.
Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft, Berlin.
Oslo University, Norway.
Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A
Prähistorische Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien.
Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rome.
Rijks-Museum van Oudheden, Leiden.
Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm.
Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
Societa Romana di Antropologia, Rome.
Société d'Anthropologie de Paris.
Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.
Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie.
Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.
Société Archéologique du Midi de la France.
Société Archéologique de Montpellier.
Société Archéologique de Moravie.
Société Archéologique de Namur.
Société des Bollandistes, Brussels.
Société des Sciences de Semur (*Pro Alesia*).
Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, Helsingfors.
Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand.
Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France.
Société Préhistorique Polonaise.
Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles.
Stadtisches Museum für Volkerkunde, Leipzig.
University Library, Tartu, Esthonia.
Upsala University.
Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden.
Verein von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande, Bonn.
Wiener Prachistorische Gesellschaft.

Periodicals.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.
Bulletin archéologique polonais, Warsaw.

Libraries, British.

Athenæum Club Library, London.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
British Museum Library.
Chetham's Library, Manchester.
Free Library, Edinburgh.
Free Library, Liverpool.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow.
National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.
National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
Public Record Office Library, London.
Royal Library, Windsor.
Royal Scottish Museum Library, Edinburgh
Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library.
Scottish Record Office, Historical Department.
Signet Library, Edinburgh.
Trinity College Library, Dublin.
United Free Church College Library, Edinburgh.

University Library, Aberdeen.
University Library, Cambridge.
University Library, Edinburgh.
University Library, Glasgow.
University Library, St Andrews.
Victoria and Albert Museum Library, London.

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

Bayerische Staats-bibliothek, Munich, Bavaria.
Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie, Université de Paris.
National Library, Paris.
National Library, Vienna.
Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A.
Preüssische Staats-bibliothek, Berlin.
Public Library, Hamburg.
Royal Library, Copenhagen.
Royal Library, Stockholm.
Sächsische Landes-bibliothek, Dresden.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND

HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1926–1927

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30*th November* 1926.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE in the Chair.

Mr John A. Inglis and Mr Robert Cross were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for Office-Bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows:—

President.

His Grace THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, K.T., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

JOHN BRUCE.
Brigadier-General Sir R. GORDON-GILMOUR of Craigmillar, Bart., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
JAMES GARSON, W.S.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN R. FINDLAY, Bart., K.B.E., LL.D.	*Representing the Board of Trustees.*	GEORGE MACKAY, M.D.
The Hon. HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE.		ROBERT CROSS.
		Major WILLIAM A. BAIRD.
		WILLIAM K. DICKSON, LL.D.
JOHN A. INGLIS,	*Representing the Treasury.*	STEUART N. MILLER, M.A.
		Colonel W. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY.
Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S.		CHARLES E. WHITELAW, I.A.
		CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.R.S.E.

Secretaries.

G. P. H. WATSON. | DOUGLAS P. MACLAGAN, W.S.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., LL.D., D.D. | Professor G. BALDWIN BROWN, LL.D.

Treasurer.

J. BOLAM JOHNSON, C.A.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, LL.D., W.S. | JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Librarian.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

L. MILNER BUTTERWORTH, F.R.G.S., Lea Hurst, Dunham Massey, Cheshire.
Rev. L. WINTHER CAWS, 198 Grange Loan.
JOHN HARCUS CHALMERS, Torretta del Vento, Molo Pietà, Malta.
JAMES COOPER CLARK, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., The South College, Elgin, Morayshire.
HARRY D. FRASER, M.A., The Schoolhouse, Lauder.
JOHN FRASER, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Regius Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Edinburgh, 32 Moray Place.
JAMES HOGARTH, Brunstane House, Portobello.
J. M'BAIN, Waterloo, Ayr.
JOHN M'CASKILL, J.P., Estate Office, Gairloch, Ross-shire.

Donald Somerled Macdonald, W.S., 1 Hill Street.
Roderick M'Erlich, Scottish Land Court, Iona, Davidson's Mains.
Mathew Henry M'Kerrow, Solicitor, Dunard, Dumfries.
Robert L. Mackie, M.A., B.Litt., Lecturer in English and History, Dundee Training College, Greenloaning, Wormit, Fife.
Robert W. Maclennan, M.A., Park Street, Dingwall.
James M'Lintock, Ivy House, Lennoxtown.
Arthur M. M'Vey, F.I.S.A., El Arish, West Clandon, Surrey.
Mrs Maitland of Dundrennan, Cumstoun, Kirkcudbright.
Frank Moore, Editor of the *Downland Post*, Eastfield, Bramber Avenue, Peacehaven, Sussex.
David B. Mungo, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History, University of Glasgow, Lausanne, 27 Quadrant Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
Miss Louisa Murray, The White House, Anstruther, Fife.
Mrs F. S. Oliver, Edgerston, near Jedburgh.
James H. Parker, C.A., 156 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Alan D. Pilkington of Sandside, Dean Wood, Newbury, Berks.
Alexander Duffus Robertson, M.A., 10 Langshaw Crescent, Carluke.
Miss Winifred M. Ross, Auchendean, Dulnain Bridge, Inverness-shire.
Dr Claude St Aubyn-Farrer, 5 Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.
Richard J. Simpson, Hermitage, Corstorphine.
John H. Sinclair, 204 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
Robert J. Walker, M.A., 22 Rosebery Street, Aberdeen.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting:—

Corresponding Member.

	Elected.
William Mackenzie, Procurator Fiscal, Dingwall	1908

Fellows.

	Elected.
David Anderson-Berry, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Versailles, 19 Stanhope Road, Highgate, London, N. 6	1887
George Bain, Rossbank, Nairn	1915
William Baird, J.P., 11 Pitt Street, Portobello	1891
Major Sir Duncan A. Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O., of Balcardine and Glenure, Secretary of the Order of the Thistle, 16 Ridgeway Place, Wimbledon, London, S.W. 19	1886
The Right Hon. Lord Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 13 Portman Street, London	1888
David R. Clark, M.A., 8 Park Drive West, Glasgow	1889
T. W. Dewar of Harperfield, Heather Bank, Hindhead, Surrey . .	1901

	Elected.
William Traquair Dickson, W.S., 11 Hill Street	1882
William Fraser Dobie, St Katharine's, Liberton	1899
John Henry Dixon, Clach-na-Faire, Pitlochry	1886
William Nicol Elder, M.D., 6 Torphichen Street	1885
John Ferguson, 45 Ann Street	1892
Andrew Forgan, 292 Hingston Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, Canada	1917
Lieut.-Col. Alexander Gardner, Artarman, Row, Dumbartonshire	1921
Sir John R. Gladstone, Bart., Fasque, Laurencekirk	1901
Charles Gourlay, B.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., I.A., Professor of Agriculture in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Coniston, Craigdhu Road, Milngavie	1911
Mrs Beatrice M. R. Gregorson, 17 Cornwall Street	1922
Rev. David MacHardy Hampton, Hedderwick, Pittenweem	1898
R. Finnie M'Ewen, B.A. (Cantab.), of Marchmont and Bardrochat, Advocate, Marchmont, Berwickshire	1917
John M. Mackechnie of Balfunning-Douglas, 6 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow, W.	1909
William Hunter Marshall, Callander, Perthshire	1885
Major William Lindsay Mercer, Huntingtower, Perth	1878
Sir George M. Paul, LL.D., W.S., Deputy Keeper of the Signet, 9 Eglinton Crescent	1871
Mrs Reid, Lauriston Castle, Davidson's Mains	1920
Andrew Sharp, 16 Lomond Road, Trinity	1919
David Stevenson, Firenze, 93 Trinity Road	1912
Charles Poyntz Stewart, Chesfield Park, Stevenage	1879
James Urquhart, 13 Danube Street	1878
Henry Newton Veitch, 30 Colherne Court, London, S.W. 5	1922
Rev. Frederick G. Wright, D.D., Barholm Vicarage, Stamford, Lincolnshire	1903

The Meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the death of these members.

The Secretary read the following Report by the Council on the affairs of the Society:—

The Council beg to submit to the Fellows of the Society their Report for the year ending 30th November 1926.

Fellowship.—The total number of Fellows on the roll at 30th November 1925 was 900

At 30th November 1926 the number was 934

being an increase of 34

During the year 77 new Fellows were elected. 30 Fellows and 1 Corresponding Member died, 7 resigned, and 6 allowed their membership to lapse.

The satisfactory number of new Fellows elected to the Society last session may be regarded as showing that public interest in archæological research is steadily increasing, and that the value of the work undertaken by the Society is becoming more and more widely appreciated. It is hoped that this increase in membership will be maintained in future, thus extending the influence of the Society and of the National Museum of Antiquities.

In the list of those deceased since the last General Meeting occur the names of several to whom the Council desire to make special reference. Lord Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., was elected to the Society thirty-eight years ago. A man of wide knowledge and many interests, he gave the Society much help in such time as he could spare from a singularly strenuous public life. His duties in the House of Commons precluded his taking an active part in our work until 1900, when he retired from Parliament. In that year he became Vice-President, and held office for the normal period. On the constitution of the new Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland in 1907, he was appointed their Chairman. Called overseas in 1908 as one of His Majesty's representatives, he filled important positions abroad until 1917, when he returned from India. From 1918 to 1922 he was our President. Mr John Ferguson, elected a Fellow in 1892, was widely known as a lover of art and letters and an expert botanist, but it is perhaps by his contributions to the ecclesiology of the Scottish Border that he will be best remembered. He was an active member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and much of his work appeared in their *Proceedings*, his contributions to which include an authoritative account of the Pre-Reformation Churches in Berwickshire, as well as an article on Kelso Abbey in which he solved, from documentary sources, the problem of the original plan. Mr William Baird, who became a Fellow in 1891, was a keen antiquary. His first essays were naturally connected with his own profession of banking, but he had many other interests. Archæology and architecture were among the studies which he took an active part in promoting. A resident in Portobello, he became its historian in his *Annals of Duddingston and Portobello*. Mrs Margaret Reid was elected in 1920. She and her husband formed a fine collection of furniture, which, with the historic mansion in which it is installed, was bequeathed to the public. Though ill-health prevented Mrs Reid's attendance at many of the Society's meetings, she was greatly interested in its proceedings. Mr James Urquhart was a member of the Society for the long period of

forty-eight years. He served on the Council from 1921 until 1923, and attended the meetings of the Society most regularly until laid aside by illness. Mr John H. Dixon, whose Fellowship dates back to 1886, was greatly interested in the local history of Perthshire. His paper on "Cup-marked Stones in Strathtay" appeared in vol. lvi. of the *Proceedings*.

The Council have received with regret the resignation of Sir James Adam from the Council of the Society on his demitting the office of King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer. His geniality and sympathy made him a singularly pleasant colleague, while his official position enabled him, through his Department, to rescue many valuable relics for the National Museum.

Proceedings.—An advance copy of the new volume of the *Proceedings* lies upon the table. It contains twenty-two papers read before the Society, treating of a variety of subjects, mainly prehistoric and mediæval.

The Museum.—The provision of several new cases in the Prehistoric Gallery by H.M. Office of Works during the past year has entailed the rearrangement of certain of the collections, and has to some extent relieved the congestion of exhibits. Although the refurnishing of the Comparative Gallery has not been completed, the setting out of the specimens contained in it is now practically finished, and it is intended to reopen it to the public at the beginning of the next financial year.

The number of objects added to the National Collection during the year amounts to 307 by donation and 49 by purchase, a considerable increase on the numbers acquired during the preceding year. Some of the specimens are of the greatest rarity and value.

Among the objects which deserve special notice may be mentioned a bronze spear-head of the rare Arreton Down type, and a beaker-like vessel from a Bronze Age hut-circle in Muirkirk, presented along with other relics by Major and Mrs Broun Lindsay; a cinerary urn presented by the Linlithgow District Committee; a perforated jet ring, from Airngath Hill, the second of its type in Scotland, presented by Dr Shafto, and a large ring of jet, partially made, from near Airdrie, presented by Mr James Neilson. The gift of a set of casts of fourteen Celtic bronze mountings, found in graves in Norway, from the Royal University of Norway, is much appreciated, as these articles will be invaluable for comparative purposes. The donation of a funeral crozier, chalice and paten, found in a grave in St Magnus' Cathedral, by the Provost and Town Council of Kirkwall, has added a rare and unique group of objects to the Museum. The beautiful Highland brooch found at Kindrochit

Castle, and presented by Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, is of special importance, as no other like it is known. By the presentation of two teapots and other pieces of old Glasgow silver plate by Mr Charles E. Whitelaw, of an old Aberdeen salver by Mr John Bruce, of an Edinburgh Apostle spoon by Mr John Hamilton, and of a number of spoons made in various small towns in Scotland by Miss J. C. C. Macdonald and Mr William Brook, the Museum has obtained the nucleus of a collection of old Scottish silver which, it is hoped, may encourage other similar donations. Six old carved oak panels, four presented by Dr Hay Fleming, one by Lt.-Col. J. F. Mackay, and one by Mr James S. Richardson, make welcome additions to a class of exhibit not very well represented in the Museum.

Amongst the purchases the outstanding objects are a magnificent early sixteenth-century casket of whale's bone, entirely covered with interlaced carving; two bronze Celtic mountings, belonging to the early ninth century, from the west of Scotland; and a beautifully polished axe of white quartz from Ladyflat, near Duns.

Excavations.—The examination of the Roman Fort at Mumrills was continued last autumn. The season was short, as the ground is only available between harvest and tillage. Operations were confined to the western field, Castle Towrie, a partial examination of which had been made in previous years. Certain foundations west of the entrance, exposed, but not fully explored in 1921, were reopened, but yielded little of importance beyond a hearth. Work was then concentrated on the western ditches and roadway in the north-east quarter of the field. The roadway has been identified beyond question, and it has been established that four ditches returned on the western flank of the Antonine fort, the outer ditch being evidently part of a different system from the inner two. The conditions found open up some interesting problems, on which future excavation may be expected to throw further light.

Few relics were recovered, other than pottery, which was found over a considerable area and at various levels of occupation.

A considerable part of the expense of the work has again been met by grants received from the Carnegie and Haverfield Trusts.

The Library.—The additions to the Library amount to 104 by donation and 28 by purchase. Besides these, a considerable number of publications of learned societies, etc., have been received by way of exchange and by subscription. There have been three additions to the collection of manuscripts.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lectures for 1925, on The Mediaeval Castle in Scotland, were delivered by Mr W. M. Mackenzie in the spring of this year, and those for 1926, on Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance, were delivered by Mr Eric Maclagan in the late autumn. The course for 1927 will be delivered by Dr George Macdonald, on Recent Research on Roman Britain.

The Gunning Fellowship.—The Gunning Fellowship for 1926 was awarded to Mr A. J. H. Edwards, Assistant Keeper of the Museum, for the purpose of continuing his excavations in Caithness. Several other graves were excavated at Ackergill, and an earth-house at Freswick Links. Both showed unusual structural features.

Chalmers-Jervise Prize.—The County of Ayr was chosen as the district for the Chalmers-Jervise Prize Essay for 1926. No essays were received.

ATHOLL,
President.

The Report was adopted on the motion of Major W. A. Baird, seconded by Mr C. E. Whitelaw.

Mr J. Bolam Johnson, Treasurer, read the annual statement of the Society's Funds, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Johnson for his gratuitous services.

MONDAY, 13*th December* 1926.

GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., D.LITT., LL.D., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

EVAN W. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE, M.A., Lecturer in History in the University of Edinburgh, 2 South Learmonth Gardens.
JAMES T. FINDLAY, Cairnbrogie, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.
ALEXANDER LOW, M.A., M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Aberdeen, 144 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen.
WALTER T. M'INTIRE, B.A., St Anthony's, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.
THOMAS PURDIE, Ampherlaw, Carnwath, Lanarkshire.
DOUGLAS H. SCOTT, M.B., Ch.B., The Rosaire, Magdalen Yard Road, Dundee.
WILLIAM PERCIVAL WESTELL, F.L.S., Verulam, The Icknield Way, Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

The following Donations to the Museum, received during the recess, 11th May to 30th November 1926, were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By GEORGE BEVERIDGE of Vallay, North Uist.

Iron Fleerish, B-shaped, measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, and three Worked Flints, yellowish grey in colour, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch respectively, from Shian, Balranald, North Uist.

(2) By Mrs NEILL RAE, 26 Morningside Park.

Three Flint Arrow-heads, from Lochmaben district, Dumfriesshire; the first of triangular form and blackish grey colour, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{32}$ inch, the second barbed, with one barb wanting, and of light grey colour, measuring $1\frac{15}{32}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the third also barbed, with one barb imperfect, and of light grey colour, measuring 1 inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch.

(3) By GEORGE BUTLER, Haddington Place, Aberlady.

Axe of Felstone, measuring $4\frac{11}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch, well polished, with a chip on the butt and on one side near the butt, found on the surface at Invereil, Dirleton, East Lothian, by the donor.

(4) By Bellerby Lowerison, F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Idol, measuring $6\frac{7}{16}$ inches by 4 inches by $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, one end in the form of a tortoise's head, with a deep groove behind, found on the surface in the woods of British Columbia.

(5) By William Brook, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Toddy Ladle, ornamented with a shell pattern on the top of the stem, and bearing the hall-marks R. & R. K. (R. & R. Kay), with a double-headed eagle for Perth, both repeated.

(6) By Mrs MacIntosh, F.S.A.Scot.

Brass Calendar, dated 1803, stating the birthdays of the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, also various Church dates.

(7) By Mr John Green, Drylaw Road, Blackhall.

Set of Lowland Scottish cold-air Bagpipes with bellows, which belonged to a family in Peeblesshire; the drones have deep cup-shaped tops.

(8) By J. Maitland Anderson, LL.D., The University, St Andrews, through James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

Fragment of a Tempera painted Ceiling from Castlewynd House, St Andrews, consisting of piece of a board of fir, measuring 24 inches in length, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness. The colours are very faded, but a female head and bust, with foliaceous and other designs in black and white, can still be traced.

(9) By Colonel E. S. Forde, Provost of Castle Douglas, 67 Queen Street, Castle Douglas.

Brass Military Field Compass, 11 inches in diameter, with sighting vanes, spirit level, and ball and socket attachment, in wooden case, inscribed COLE, MAKER, FLEET ST., LONDON; it belonged to the great-grand-uncle of the donor, Major Forde, who served with Lord Clive in India.

Communion Tokens of Urr, Carsphairn, Dalmellington, Kirkpatrick-Durham, and Twynholm.

(10) By Mrs Campbell Brown, Culbourne, Manor Green Road, West Hill, Epsom, through J. H. Stevenson, C.B.E., F.S.A.Scot., Marchmont Herald.

Small Thirteenth-century Seal of Bronze, found at Epsom. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 218.)

(11) By Miss H. Drummond, 5 Lutton Place.

Two Armlets of plaited Human Hair and six Brass Dress-fasteners.

(12) By Eustace Maxwell, House of Elrig, Portwilliam, Wigtownshire.

Small Enamelled Bronze Mount, of rectangular shape, measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in breadth, and showing two lozenges of blue enamel in the centre, with particles of red enamel in alternate angles, on the upper surface. It is cleat-shaped, but the points of the pins at the two ends are awanting. Found by the donor on the Glenluce Sands, near Genoch, at the spot where some rude hand-made pottery was previously discovered. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lviii. p. 141.)

(13) By Charles B. Boog Watson, F.S.A.Scot.

Collection of 61 Communion Tokens.

Stone Whorl, measuring 1 inch in diameter and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in thickness, from Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, said to have been more than a hundred years in one family.

Two Queen Victoria Halfpennies, dated 1862 and 1875, and part of an Iron Nail, which, from superstitious motives, had been hammered into the trunk of a tree growing on Isle Maree, Loch Maree, Rossshire.

Fragments of three Ornamental Tiles, with patterns in blue, yellow, black, and white, from an old house in the Watergate, Edinburgh—probably early sixteenth century.

(14) By Colonel J. F. Mackay, C.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Carved Oak Panel, measuring $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and 8 inches in breadth, showing a woman's head within a wreath in the centre, and foliaceous designs above and below; imperfect on left side. Believed to be from Stirling. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 404, fig. 20.)

(15) By D. Hay Fleming, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Four Carved Oak Panels. Two measuring $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 inches and $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 inches, and showing intertwined sprays of foliage and a debased vine pattern, were in a house in St Andrews, where they had been fitted between two joists to support the deafening of a floor. The other two, which are of trapezoidal form, measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches along the top and bottom, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth, and 11 inches and $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches, had formed the ends of a cradle, which

came from Kellie Castle, Carnbee, Fife; both are decorated by a rosette carved in the centre and a foliaceous design on each side.

Twelve Communion Tokens.

(16) By John M. Corrie, F.S.A.Scot.

Two Hammer-stones of White Quartz, measuring $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch, and 2 inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch respectively, and 33 small Flakes and Chips of Pitchstone, found along with many flint chips of various sizes on an area about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet square, at Torrs, Glenluce Sands, by the donor.

Half of a Perforated Stone, formed of a rough disc, $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in greatest diameter and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick, with the hole countersunk from both sides, found on the site of a fort on Greencraig Hill, Creich, Fife.

(17) By J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.

Three Communion Tokens of Duirinish, Strath, and Edenshead (Fife).

Half of a Button Mould of Stone, with a single matrix on one face, showing a cruciform design surrounded with a narrow border round the edge filled in with radial lines, from the Chesters, Garvald, East Lothian.

(18) By James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

Hammer-stone abraded on the sides, and on one face for the grip; Anvil-stone abraded on both faces; Fragment of an Axe of Felstone which has been broken up into flakes; five Scrapers of light grey Flint, and five small Flakes of Pitchstone, from Glenluce Sands.

Anvil-stone, with abrasions on its two flat faces, from Dryburgh, Berwickshire.

Five old Pipe-heads bearing makers' stamps, from the Bass Rock; two have a castle stamped on the under side and W. B. on each side of heel, two W. B. on each side of heel, and one P. G. on each side of heel.

Turned Dice Box of Bone, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch in diameter at the mouth. It contracts towards the centre, where it is encircled by a raised moulding; it is also encircled by four groups of turned grooves. In an oval panel outlined by small punctulations are the initials E. A. and the date 1717. From Aberdeen.

Small thin oblong Bead of Jet or Shale, measuring $\frac{17}{32}$ inch by $\frac{11}{32}$ inch by $\frac{3}{32}$ inch, from Glenluce Sands.

(19) By John Bruce, Vice-President.

Silver Salver, of square shape with rounded corners, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and weighing 11 oz. 2 dwt. 10 gr., bearing the hall-

mark three turrets, for Aberdeen, and maker's mark G. C., for George Cooper, date about 1730: in the centre is the crest of one of the Irvine

Fig. 1. Apostle Spoon made in Edinburgh.

families a sheaf of holly of five leaves banded—and the motto, *Sub sole sub umbra virens.*

(20) By John Hamilton, F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Apostle Spoon (fig. 1), showing the gilded figure of Peter at the top, with the initials and date, E. B. 1670 W. T., punctulated on the end. It measures $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, the figure at the top being $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the bowl $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length—weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt. 22 gr. The spoon bears the maker's mark G. R., for George Robertson, silversmith, Edinburgh, 1616–33, struck once on the bowl and three times on the back of the stem.

(21) By Miss J. C. C. Macdonald of Ballintuim, F.S.A.Scot.

Three Silver Tablespoons and a Toddy Ladle, the spoons having been bought at the Breadalbane Sale. The first tablespoon was made in Greenock, measures $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and weighs 2 oz. 8 dwt. 8 gr.; it bears the maker's mark WC, an anchor, a three-masted ship, and a tree, for Greenock, and the letter C; at the top of the stem is the initial F. The second tablespoon was made in Inverness, measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, weighs 1 oz. 16 dwt. 20 gr., and bears the marks CJ, for Charles Jamieson, the maker, I N S and a camel, for Inverness, and the letter J. On the top of the stem is the monogram I M S. The third tablespoon was made in Banff, measures $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, weighs 2 oz. 1 dwt. 9 gr., and bears the mark B, for Banff, I K, for John Keith, the maker, and the letter F; on the top of the stem is the monogram M K. The toddy ladle was made in Arbroath, weighs 1 oz. 5 dwt. 6 gr., bears the marks A D, for A. Davidson, the maker, and a portcullis and a vase-like object stamped twice, for Arbroath, and on the stem the initial L.

(22) By J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E., F.S.A.Scot.

Knife, of yellowish grey Flint, of triangular shape, flaked on two sides, measuring $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch; Scraper of black Flint, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and six human Teeth, found in a short cist discovered while excavating for the foundations of a shelter to be erected behind the swimming-pond at the West End Braes, Buckhaven, Fife, on 14th May 1926. The cist, which consisted of four slabs set on edge and a large cover-stone, rested on rock, and was 12 feet below the present surface, this depth being possibly accounted for by blown sand. The cist, which was not measured, enclosed an area about 2 feet 6 inches square, and contained the remains of a human skeleton which, with the exception of the teeth, crumbled away entirely.

(23) By Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Flat round waterworn Pebble, with a small depression bored in the centre of each face, possibly a whorl in the making, from Cutroach, Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

(24) By W. L. A. Craig-Christie, 3 Learmonth Gardens.

Iron Key, the wards being cut out of the shank, which is hinged 1 inch from the end. The keyhole would thus be circular, and the wards would drop into position after being inserted into it. From a house in Edinburgh.

(25) By Percy R. Stevenson, F.S.A.Scot.

Iron Cannon-ball $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter, showing traces of lead on the exterior, found in a garden adjoining the scene of the skirmish between Cromwell and General Leslie at Gogar in 1650.

(26) By Rufus E. Evans, M.D., Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.

Half of a Stone Button Mould, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch, with three matrices in line on one face, one in the form of an eight-pointed star, one circular and one of octagonal form on either side of it. The second and third have the letter M incised in them, and the first the letters M H in monogram. Found on the farm of Dinlaybyre, Castleton, Roxburghshire.

(27) By John Kinghorn, Whitsome West Newton, Chirnside.

Toddy Ladle and Sugar Crusher of Wood, the ladle measuring $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in total length, and the sugar crusher $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches, from Berwickshire.

(28) By Police Sergeant Edwin Dann, Royal Terrace, Linlithgow, through James Beveridge, F.S.A.Scot.

Sixteenth-century Brass Seal (fig. 2), showing a merchant's mark and the initials I. C. on an oval bezel. The shank has a pierced trefoil top. Found in a garden, formerly part of the Burgh Roods, outside and to the south of the town wall of Linlithgow.

Fig. 2. Brass Seal from Linlithgow.

(29) By the Representatives of the late James Green Kinna.

Two stone Axe-hammers, measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches, and $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, probably found in Minnigaff parish, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

(30) By Andrew M'Cormick, F.S.A.Scot.

Perforated Stone, measuring $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in greatest diameter by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, formed from a waterworn disc of irregular shape, the hole, which is picked, being countersunk from both sides and worn smooth at the centre; found at Kirkpool, on the river Cree, at the place where the nets are usually drawn in during salmon-fishing.

Perforated Stone, measuring $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches by 1 inch, formed of an oval waterworn pebble, the hole slightly countersunk from both sides, found near Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

Rude Stone Cup, measuring $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, formed from part of a waterworn boulder with a natural cup, 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches deep on one side; on the top it has been roughly dressed to a circular shape. At some later time it had been built into the wall of an outhouse at Glenvenock, Penninghame, Wigtownshire, and was found when this building was being taken down.

(31) By R. C. Morrison, 5 Atholl Place.

Perforated Stone, almost circular, the hole countersunk from both sides, measuring $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in greatest diameter and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, from Rayfield, near Jos, Northern Nigeria.

Six stone Axes, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length respectively. The first has the cutting edge ground very flat, and the last has been used latterly as a hammer-stone, being abraded at both ends. Some of these axes were found at considerable depths, in the wash covering tin deposits. From the neighbourhood of Jos, Northern Nigeria.

(32) By W. L. Ferguson, 45 Ann Street.

Iron Cannon-ball, measuring 3 inches in diameter, found in digging a grave at Coldingham Priory, Berwickshire.

(33) By Mrs James Mackenzie, 2 Rillbank Crescent.

Set of Appliances used in the manufacture of Vellum and Parchment, by William More, the last parchment maker in Kinnesswood, Fife, who was an apprentice, and succeeded to the business, of a family of the name of Birrell, who were famous for the quality of their goods and who supplied them to various Government offices. The objects consist of six Scraping Knives, with semicircular and shield-shaped blades, five of them having a straight tang inserted transversely through the centre of the wooden handle, and one with a tang having a double bend in it inserted into

the end of a wooden handle; a Curved Knife, fitted into a boar's tusk for a handle; five large Wooden Split Pins, and two spare Wooden Handles of scraping knives.

Samples of Vellum and Parchment made by William More.

(34) By D. L. Forbes, B.Sc., Eastfield, Joppa.

Large Spear-head of greyish yellow Flint, of triangular shape, measuring $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in breadth at the base—a small piece of the point and a small bit from the corner of the base are broken off. Found by the donor in the angle between Indian Creek and the Sibun River, Stann Creek, Middlesex, British Honduras.

(35) By Rev. J. Deas Logie, Minister of Farr, Sutherland.

Six Communion Tokens—Coldstream, Farr, and Kinglassie.

(36) By Charles E. Whitelaw, I.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Seven pieces of old Glasgow Silver Plate: a Teapot, bearing the hall-marks A G, twice, for Adam Graham, maker, a tree, bell, and fish, for Glasgow, and another indecipherable mark, dated about 1765, height $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, weight 23 oz. 8 dwt. 1 gr.; a Salt Cellar, the mouth scalloped round the outside, decorated on the inside of the rim with radiating lines, and bearing the mark A G, for Adam Graham (Glasgow), dated about 1765, height $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, diameter $3\frac{7}{16}$ inches, weight 2 oz. 13 dwt. 18 gr.; a Teapot and Stand with four short legs, with the hall-marks on both, R G, for Robert Gray, maker, a tree, bell, and fish, for Glasgow, and date letter I, about 1785—the teapot has a wooden handle and wooden turned knob on the lid—height of the teapot alone, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with stand 7 inches, weight of the pot 13 oz. 11 dwt. 18 gr., and of the stand 5 oz. 9 dwt. 16 gr.; a Lemon Strainer, with flat oval pierced bowl and lyre-shaped ends, bearing the hall-marks a lion rampant, the King's head, D C R, for D. C. Rait, maker, tree, fish, and bell, for Glasgow, and date letter I, 1827—length 12 inches, breadth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, weight 5 oz. 8 dwt. 17 gr.—on the back of one end are the initials J T B; a Toddy-ladle, with twisted whalebone stem, showing the hall-marks a lion rampant, the King's head, D M^{c}D, maker, tree, bell, and fish, for Glasgow, and date letter L, 1830; and an old Saltspoon, with a shovel-shaped bowl, and the stem twisted and ending in a figure-of-eight loop, weight 3 dwt. 1 gr.

(37) By Mrs Sanderson, 52 Campden Hill Court, London, daughter of the late Mr Adam Cochrane, Fernieknowe, Galashiels, who had collected the objects.

Small Bronze Spear-head, with the mouth of the socket imperfect and both loops broken, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in total length, the blade

being 1 inch in length and $\frac{15}{32}$ inch in breadth; in its imperfect condition the mouth of the socket is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter. Found in a field near Galashiels, Selkirkshire.

Champ-levé Enamelled Bronze Mounting, of vesica shape (fig. 3), one side imperfect and showing two pins on the back for attachment, measuring $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in breadth. In the centre is a dot and circle of white enamel, from the opposite sides of which can be seen, extending longitudinally, a central stem with two curved branches on each side forming the cloisons which contain traces of blue and red enamel, all forming a vesica-shaped panel. Round the margin of this panel are eighteen semicircles of red enamel, the space between these and the outer edge having contained light green enamel. Locality unknown.

Fig. 3. Enamelled Bronze Mount. (½.)

Three-legged Bronze Pot, with two triangular lugs under the lip, measuring $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches in height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, and $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the widest part. It has been broken and repaired, several vacancies occurring on the sides. Found in the garden at Manorhead, Stow, Midlothian.

Three-legged Bronze Ewer, with spout and handle, measuring $9\frac{3}{16}$ inches in height, found inside the above-mentioned pot.

Inca Vase, of red and white coloured pottery, with a narrow upright neck and a handle, round the upper part of the vessel being four animals in relief.

Inca Vase of black ware, with an upright neck, and a handle which is broken, on the front being one single and two double fish-like designs.

(38) By George Davidson, F.S.A.Scot.

Drinking Horn of conical shape, measuring $12\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, decorated by encircling turned bands and groups of lines, and having a whistle at the narrow end, from Aberdeenshire.

Half of Button Mould of Stone, showing a single matrix for a button on one side and four pinholes at the corners for attaching it to the other flange; the back bears an incised ornamental design. It measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 1 inch, and was found at Priesthaugh, Hawick.

(39) By Mrs Lyon, Tantallon Lodge, North Berwick.

Part of the original top of the wooden stay at the back of the "Maiden," very much decayed. An examination of the "Maiden" in the National Museum shows that this part has been renewed. On a label attached to the fragment it is stated that it was given by the Curator of the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, to Major Wemyss of Wemyss Hall, Fife, who gave it to Mr Lyon.

(40) By James Neilson, Lee Bank, Commonhead, Airdrie, through Dr T. Walker-Love, F.S.A.Scot.

Ring of Jet or Shale, measuring $4\frac{15}{16}$ inches in diameter externally, the ring being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch thick, roughly cut out and unfinished; found in tirring rock at Kirkstyle Quarry, opposite New Monkland Parish Church, near Airdrie.

(41) By H. J. Glover, M.D., Hawthorn Cottage, Oxton.

Four Flint Arrow-heads, one barbed and stemmed, of dark grey colour, measuring $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch by 1 inch, another barbed and stemmed, of milky colour, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and wanting part of the point and of one barb, the third lop-sided, of black colour, wanting the point and part of the barb, and now measuring 1 inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, and the fourth hollow-based, of grey colour, very rudely made, measuring 1 inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch; Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and Knife of blackish grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch. All from Borehouse Farm, Oxton, Berwickshire.

(42) By Graham Miller, 21 Lennox Street.

Cup-marked Block of Red Sandstone, measuring $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, bearing two cup-marks, one $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, surrounded by a ring and other grooves on one side, and a very small cup, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, partially surrounded by three rings on the other, found by the donor at the foot of the scree south of Corbies' Craig, on the east side of the footpath, Blackford Hill.

(43) By The Linlithgow District Committee.

Cinerary Urn (restored), measuring $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches in height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the widest part, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base (fig. 4). The lip finishes in a sharp edge, and the vessel is surrounded by two cordons, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch and 4 inches below the rim. On either side of the higher cordon is a zigzag pattern formed by a twisted cord, that on the upper side bordered on the top and bottom by a single

transverse line, and that on the lower side bordered on the top and in places below by a similar line. Found while tirring the rock at Kildimmery Quarry, in a pocket of soil, in very rough ground, near the western end of the rocky ridge known as Nancy's Hill, 1¼ mile east-

Fig. 4. Cinerary Urn from Kildimmery Quarry, Linlithgow.

south-east of Linlithgow. Some time previously another urn, the type of which is not known, was found within a few yards of this site.

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Highland Ring Brooch of Silver, measuring $1\frac{9}{32}$ inch in diameter, the front ornamented with four circles and curves between, all inlaid with niello, the back bearing the initials I. F., and date 1734. The pin is looped on to the ring.

Part (barely half) of an octagonal Highland Ring Brooch of Brass, measuring in original extreme diameter about 4½ inches externally; the sides are concave, and the ring is divided into eight panels by radial lines running into each of the eight angles. Of the three remaining panels two show an engraved beast, of very crude form, simulating a unicorn,

and the third, which is between the other two, shows fan-shaped designs springing from the two inside corners. Found on the battle-field of Falkirk.

Stone Axe-hammer, measuring 5 inches long, the top and bottom sides being concave until about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the butt, which is in the form of a truncated cone. In breadth it contracts from $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the cutting edge to $1\frac{11}{16}$ inch at the perforation, and then swells out to $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches; it is $1\frac{13}{16}$ inch in thickness. The hole contracts from $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter at the exterior to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch at the middle. The curved top and bottom sides are each bordered by three incised parallel lines. Found in the neighbourhood of Perth.

Flanged Bronze Axe, measuring $6\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length, $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch across the flanges. There is a stop-ridge measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep behind and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in front; the edges of the flanges are carried round in front of the stop-ridge till they meet and form a shield-shaped panel, the interior of which is filled with small longitudinal parallel mouldings. There are remains of a thick brown patina in parts. Found in the neighbourhood of Perth.

Flanged Bronze Axe, measuring $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, 3 inches across the cutting edge, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the flanges. There is a very slight stop-ridge, in front of which is a shield-shaped space, bounded at the front by a slight curved moulding, and filled in with short longitudinal punched straight lines. On the top and bottom edges is a punched herring-bone pattern. The axe, which has a green patina, is much pitted and corroded. From Aberdeenshire.

Perforated Ball of baked Clay, of yellow colour, possibly a Loom-weight, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the hole being $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, found on Mumrills Farm, near Falkirk, in the field which lies to the north of the road leading to Beancross, on the top of the knowe overlooking that place, on 13th April 1926.

Silver Spoon, made in Aberdeen, measuring $8\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length, and weighing 1 oz. 18 dwt. 8 gr. The end of the stem, which has two large and two small notches in it (*pied de biche*), is ornamented by a leaf pattern, while at the foot is a triangular design; on the back of the bowl the leaf pattern is repeated with the initials M. H. on either side, while the initials R. P. occur at the back of the top. The maker's mark A. G., for A. Galloway, Aberdeen, 1672–8, is stamped twice on the back of the stem.

Silver Snuff-box, made in Edinburgh, boat-shaped, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch, weighing 2 oz. 14 dwt. 7 gr., and divided transversely into two sections, which have each a lid acting from a common hinge; maker's mark G. C., for George Christie, date about 1790.

Sir Henry Raeburn's Silver Medal of the Shakespeare Club of Scotland, with green ribbon and clasp. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. *Obv.* A bust of Shakespeare, with three branches of laurel. *Rev.* SHAKESPEARE CLUB OF SCOTLAND in a ribbon, with HENRY RAEBURN/ESQR. in the centre.

Silver Memorial Medal of Charles I. (See Hawkins' *Medallic Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 347, No. 201.)

Silver Marriage Badge of Charles II. (See Hawkins' *Medallic Illustrations*, vol. i. p. 483, No. 96.)

Two Bronze Gilt Mounts, of early ninth-century date, from the west of Scotland. The first (fig. 5) is of cruciform shape, and measures $2\frac{9}{16}$

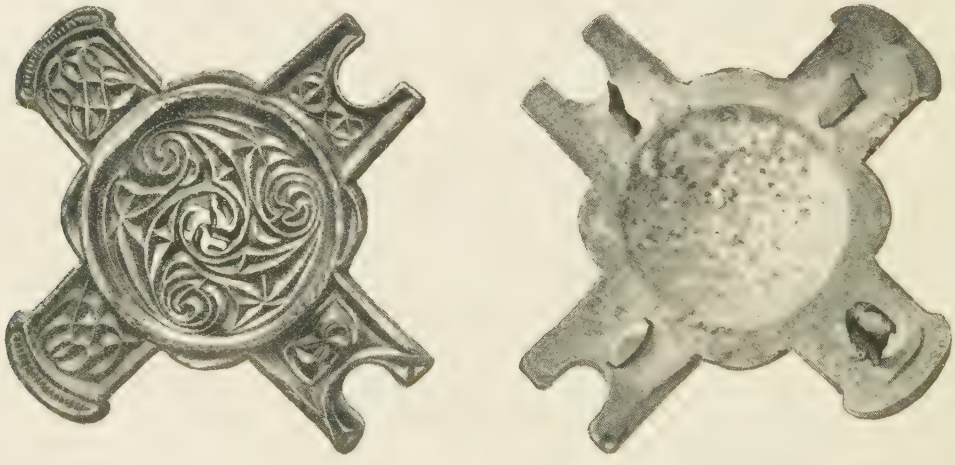

Fig. 5. Bronze Mounting from the West of Scotland. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

inches in diameter across the arms, two of which have the ends convex and slightly expanded, and the other two deep concavities at the ends. In the centre is a large circular panel filled with graved whorls, and in each arm is an interlaced design, the curved border of those with convex ends being filled in with a milled pattern. The mount, which shows gilding over the greater part of the front, has been fixed by four studs, parts of which still remain. The second (fig. 6) is circular, with two triangular projections opposite each other on the circumference, and measures 2 inches long by $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches broad. In the centre is a square panel with milled border, containing the remains of a setting of amber. This square panel is placed within a quatrefoil which is surrounded by a circular border of twelve oblong panels, each of which has contained a setting, possibly of enamel or amber. At the

intersections of the petals of the quatrefoil is a small boss with a spiral incised on it, and within the petals are curvilinear designs. Each of the projections at the sides, which have been ornamented with designs that cannot now be determined, retains the remains of an iron pin for fixing the mount; part of the front is heavily gilt, and part is covered with a green patina.

Fig. 6. Bronze Mounting from the West of Scotland. (½.)

Horn Spoon, with small bowl and long handle, measuring 13⅝ inches in length. The stem is spliced and fixed by brass pins, and is finished at the top by a broad silver band. From Morven, Argyll.

Black Glass Flagon, 8¼ inches in height, with the name MILLINT HERRIOT 1830 and various designs chipped out on the surface. Under the name and the date are two men and a woman sitting at a table drinking, with crossed shovels and a crossed shovel and rake on either side. On the opposite side is the royal monogram W R, with a crown above between

Fig. 7. Axe of white Quartz from Ladyflat, Duns. (½.)

a spray of thistles and a spray of roses. This method of ornamenting glass flagons was practised by a man in Alloa.

Axe of white Quartz (fig. 7), measuring 8¼ inches in length, 1¾ inch in width at the centre, 1½ inch at the cutting edge, ¾ inch at the butt, and 1$_{32}^{1}$ inch in greatest thickness. It is beautifully polished, at places showing a high gloss, and is complete, but for a small chip

off one end of the cutting edge. It was found on the farm of Ladyflat, near Duns, Berwickshire, in 1912.

Powder-horn made from a sheep's horn.

Iron Fittings of an Execution Scaffold, consisting of the bolt, and four massive hinges of the trapdoor. The bolt, which is 19½ inches long, 1⅝ inch deep, and 1⅜ inch broad, runs on wheel bearings, two above and two below, and on the upper side of the point of the bolt it has another wheel bearing on which the trapdoor had rested. A label attached to the relics stated that they had been designed by Deacon Brodie, and that he was hanged, in 1788, by his own invention. According to the Minutes of the Edinburgh Town Council, Deacon Brodie and Deacon Hill were, in August 1784, deputed to consider new arrangements at the Tolbooth for the execution of criminals. The result seems to have been the substitution of the trapdoor for the ladder. In Roughead's *Trial of Deacon Brodie*, p. 247, it is suggested that the "drop" introduced was designed by Deacon Brodie, and the actual work carried out by Deacon Hill.

Mustard Mill of turned Wood, with lid, measuring 9⅜ inches in diameter and 4¼ inches in height, from Forfarshire. Attached to the bowl is a label, "Marigold Grinding Cup for making dye for Butter."

Whin Heuck or Sickle, smith-made and of small size, for cutting whins for cattle food, with a strong blade, the chord of the curve measuring 4¼ inches in length. Along the back of the blade, near the handle, for a length of 2¼ inches, is a projection, ¼ inch broad, which is sharpened, and was used for chopping twigs. From Forfarshire.

Weaver's Fly Pin of turned Wood, measuring 10⅜ inches in length, used in Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Painted Cumnock Snuff-box of Wood, measuring 3⅝ inches by 2¼ inches by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, covered with a diaper of dark green and yellow colours, the lid bearing a scene showing women tramping blankets, the inside covered with silver paper and bearing the maker's name, M'Callam, Cumnock.

Pewter Baptismal Bowl of late eighteenth-century date, with a narrow projecting brim, measuring 9 inches in external diameter at the mouth, and 2⅝ inches in height; it bears the maker's mark, that of Stephen Maxwell, Glasgow, a three-masted ship in full sail, in a square panel, with the inscription . . . . UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, round the edges, stamped on the inside.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Mrs James Mackenzie, 2 Rillbank Crescent.

Holograph Note on the Method of making Vellum and Parchment. By John Birrell, Parchment Maker, Kinnesswood.

Excise Returns of Hides and Skins made into Vellum and Parchment by Ralph Birrell, Kinnesswood, for the periods from 5th January 1790 to 5th July 1793, and from 5th January 1797 to 5th July 1797.

Three Vellum or Parchment Makers' Licences in names of Ralph Birrell, dated 1798, Ralph Birrell & Company, dated 1799, and Robert Birrell, dated 1811, with several other papers.

(2) By Walter J. Kaye, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Anthony Hunton, M.D., an Elizabethan Physician, and his connexion with Harrogate. Reprinted from the Thoresby Society's *Miscellanea*, Vol. xxviii.

(3) By Rev. John Stirton, D.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Red House and other Papers. Arbroath, 1926.

(4) By Thomas Sheppard, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Fisheries and Shipping. Hull Museum Publications, No. 87.

(5) By Robert Murdoch Lawrance, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A Stevenson Scrap-book. Aberdeen, 1926.

(6) By C. M'Arthur Butler, M.S.A., F.C.I.S., the Author.

The Society of Architects, 1884–1925.

(7) By Rev. Professor A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Die Ausgrabungen von Samarra. Band ii.—Die Keramik von Samarra. Friedrich Sarre.

(8) By The Director of the R. Museo Preistorico-Etnografico "Luigi Pigorini," Rome.

Un Mæstro di Scienza e d'Italianita. In Onore di Luigi Pigorini, 1842–1925.

(9) By Norwich Museum Committee.

Report of the Castle Museum Committee to the Council, 1925.

(10) By JOHN MOWAT, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Ninety Years of Northern Journalism. The Story of the *John O'Groat Journal.*

(11) By THE TRUSTEES OF THE MANX MUSEUM.

The Manx Museum and Ancient Monuments Trustees' Twenty-first Annual Report. Douglas, 1926.

(12) By DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Octo-centenary of the Granting of a Charter to the Burgh of Rutherglen by David I. Glasgow, 1926.

(13) By Miss EMMA SWANN, Lady Associate.

City of Oxford Corporation Plate. By Alderman the Rev. J. Carter, M.A., J.P., Mayor, 1925–6. Oxford, 1926.

(14) By T. R. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A History of the Family of Thomson of Corstorphine. Edinburgh, 1926.

(15) By J. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Post-Reformation Symbolic Gravestones of Berwickshire. Reprinted from the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xxv.

(16) By FELIX JOUBERT, F.S.A.Scot.

Catalogue de la Collection Joubert, Musée Massena, Ville de Nice. Nice, 1926.

(17) By GEORGE MACDONALD, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The Excavation of Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909. By R. A. Stewart Macalister. 3 vols.

(18) By F. C. DIACK, 21 Beechgrove Avenue, Aberdeen, the Author.

A Pre-Dalriadic Inscription of Argyll: the Gigha Stone, and Aber and Inver in Scotland. From *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, vol. i., part i.

(19) By THE CURATOR, Colchester Museum of Local Antiquities.

Report for Year ended 31st March 1926.

(20) By ANDREW WILLIAM KERR, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

History of Banking in Scotland. Fourth Edition, London, 1926.

(21) By Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A.Scot.

The Royal Scots, 1914–1919. By Major John Ewing, M.C. 2 vols.

(22) By The Secretary, Clan Lindsay Society.

Publications of the Clan Lindsay Society. No. 10. Vol. iii. 1926.

(23) By Professor Thomas H. Bryce, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

History of Peeblesshire. Edited by James Walter Buchan, M.A., LL.B., Town Clerk of Peebles. Vol. ii. Glasgow, 1925.

(24) By The Syndics of the Cambridge University Press.

Cambridge County Geographies—Aberdeenshire; Argyllshire and Buteshire; Ayrshire; Banffshire; Clackmannan and Kinross; Dumbartonshire; East Lothian; Fifeshire; Lanarkshire; Linlithgowshire; Moray and Nairn; Orkney and Shetland; Peebles and Selkirk; Perthshire; Renfrewshire, and Ross and Cromarty.

(25) By George F. Black, Ph.D., Corresponding Member.

Macpherson's Ossian and the Ossianic Controversy: A Contribution towards a Bibliography.

Jet in the Collection of the Hispanic Society of America.

(26) By The University of Glasgow.

Sir William Macewen. An Oration by Archibald Young, Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. Glasgow, 1926.

(27) By Major Herbert S. Pullar, F.S.A.Scot.

Engraved Illustrations of Antient Armour, from the Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, from the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr Meyrick. By Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. 2 vols.

(28) By The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Report on the Excavation of the "A" Cemetery at Kish, Mesopotamia. Part i. By Ernest Mackay, with Preface by Stephen Langdon. Chicago, 1925.

(29) By The Orkney Antiquarian Society.

Proceedings of the Orkney Antiquarian Society. Vol. iv., 1925–6.

(30) By J. de V. Naunton, Pagenham, Bulkington Avenue, Worthing.

Japanese Sword Fittings: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection of G. H. Naunton, Esqr. Compiled and illustrated by Henri L. Joly. London, 1912.

(31) By Professor A. M. Tallgren, Honorary Fellow.

Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua. Vol. ii. By U. T. Sirelius and A. M. Tallgren. Helsinki, 1926.

(32) By J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Papers on Archæological Subjects read chiefly before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. First Series, 1903–14. Second Series, 1915–25.

(33) By Dr Marcel Baudouin, the Author.

Les Découvertes de Glozel et les Réflexions qu'elles suggèrent à un Vieux Préhistorien.

(34) By Professor Dr Ernst Fabricius, Honorary Fellow.

Der Odenwaldlimes von Wörth am Main bis wimpfen am Neckar. Der Obergerm.—Raet. Limes des Roemerreiches, Strecke 10. Leipzig, 1926.

(35) By Francis Buckley, Tunstead, Greenfield, Yorkshire, the Author.

Glasshouses on the Tyne in the Eighteenth Century. Reprint from the *Transactions of the Society of Glass Technology*, 1926. Vol. x.

Old London Goldsmiths, 1666–1706, recorded in the Newspapers.

(36) By Rev. W. M'Millan, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A Scot., the Author.

Ministerial Titles in Scotland.

(37) By Henry G. Farmer, M.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Influence of Music from Arabic Sources. London, 1926.

(38) By A. Nummedal, the Author.

Stenaldersfundene i Alta. Reprint from Særtrykk av Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift, B. ix., h. 1, 1926.

(39) By Professor A. W. Brøgger, Honorary Fellow, the Author.

Kulturgeschichte des Norwegischen Altertums. Oslo, 1926.

It was announced that the following Books had been purchased for the Library:—

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte. Max Ebert. Vols. i.–vi.

The Estuary of the Forth and Adjoining Districts, viewed Geologically. By David Milne Home of Wedderburn. Edinburgh, 1871.

The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire. By M. Rostovtzeff. Oxford, 1926.

Handbook of Carved Ornament from Irish Monuments of the Christian Period. By Henry S. Crawford, B.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A.I. Dublin, 1926.

The Vaulted Tombs of Mesara: An Account of some Early Cemeteries of Southern Crete. By Stephanos Xanthoudides, Ph.D. Translated by J. P. Droop, M.A. London, 1924.

Catalogue of Products illustrating the Tardenoisian and other Microlithic Industries, exhibited at the Rooms of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, June 8th to June 22nd, 1926.

Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae. Vol. vi.

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). London. Vol. ii.—An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in West London, excluding Westminster Abbey. London, 1925.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

A STONE CIST AND ITS CONTENTS FOUND AT PIEKIE FARM, NEAR BOARHILLS, FIFE.

By DAVID WATERSTON, M.D., F.R.S.E., Bute Professor of Anatomy, St Andrews University.

Early in February 1926, it was reported to me that a stone cist (fig. 1) had been discovered at Piekie Farm, near Boarhills, in a field belonging to Mr Rodger, farmer, of Boarhills. To Mr Rodger I am greatly indebted for his permission to examine the cist as well as for his assistance in bringing the cist to the University.

Fig. 1. View of Stone Cist at Piekie from the west.

The history of the discovery was, as is so usual in these finds, that a ploughman, engaged in ploughing the field, noticed that the point of his plough struck a large buried stone. On examining the stone, he found that it proved to be a flat slab, forming the lid of a large, rough stone box embedded in the soil.

The plough had fractured the stone, knocking off one corner and leaving an aperture large enough to admit an arm. When I visited the site, a few days later, some soil had fallen into the cist through the opening, but the cist was undisturbed.

The situation was practically on the summit of a gently sloping knoll, rising from the north bank of the Kenley Burn, a short distance from Kenley Farm. The summit of the knoll was about 170 feet above sea-level, and 60 feet to 80 feet above the level of the stream.

The lid of the cist was a single stone slab, roughly rectangular, 51 inches in length, 31 inches wide, and 3 inches to 4 inches in thickness, of a close-grained heavy reddish-brown sandstone, and the surfaces had been roughly trimmed, the edges were flat and square cut. The stones forming the sides and ends were of the same material and character; the smallest one forming the east end had an undulating surface, and its upper edges were smooth, rounded, and water-worn, and this stone had evidently been taken from the bed of the adjacent Kenley Burn. The weight of one of

the side stones was worked out by calculation from its mass, and was found to be 6 cwt. The total weight of the stones could not have been less than 22 cwt. The upper edge of one of the side slabs was irregular, and some small flat stones had been used to give a level surface, so that the lid rested closely upon the sides and ends. These small stones and the interstices at the corners had been partly secured and filled in with lumps of a bluish clay, such as could be picked up in the field.

Size and Orientation.

The interior of the cist measured 48 inches in length, 24 inches in width at the west, and 27 inches at the east end, and 22 inches in depth. The floor consisted of gravelly soil. The long axis of the cist lay practically due east and west, with a deviation from this line of not more than two degrees north-west and south-east.

Contents of the Cist.

Near the eastern end of the cist lay a skull, and at the north-western corner a pelvis, while between them lay vertebrae and portions of ribs, with several upper- and lower-limb bones irregularly arranged. Except for the femora there were no lower-limb bones except a small portion, much eroded, of the upper end of the right tibia. No pottery was found, nor anything which could be taken to be an implement, except a small triangular quartz stone, which is described later. All the portions of the skeleton were carefully removed and examined in my department in St Andrews University.

The Skeleton.—Examination of the skeleton afforded information of considerable value on the racial characteristics of the individual interred, and also (because many of the bones showed pathological and other changes) upon his life history and upon the manner of his death.

The skeleton was, on the whole, in a surprisingly good state of preservation, due no doubt to the site of the interment being a particularly dry one on the top of a knoll in gravelly soil.

The absence of all the skeleton of the lower limbs below the knees (with the exception of a short and much eroded part of the upper end of the right tibia) is surprising, but it is impossible to determine whether these parts had been damaged or cut off possibly in battle, or whether, through some accidental conditions, they had eroded much more rapidly than the rest and had been destroyed by decomposition. I cannot help thinking that the former view is the more probable one, for it is difficult to imagine what the conditions could be which would lead to so partial and

so complete destruction of two distinct parts of the skeleton which are ordinarily as resistant to decay as any other portions.

The Skull.—The left half of the skull (fig. 2) was nearly complete and a sufficient amount of the right side was present to enable the usual cranioscopic and craniometric observations to be made with accuracy.

On the left side the only deficiency was an opening on the side of the vault due to absence of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and the zygomatic arch was absent. The remaining surface of the maxilla showed a surface which was almost clean cut, and had not the ragged character which is found where the bone has crumbled away. The broken temporal root was smooth and rounded. The thin bone forming the back of the left orbit was absent from erosion.

Fig. 2. Skull and Mandible from the left side.

On the right side, the greater part of the right half of the frontal bone, the anterior part of the right parietal, and the whole of the temporal bone, were absent, and the sphenoid and ethmoid bones as well as the tuberosity of the right maxilla were eroded away. The appearance suggested that this side of the skull had been severely injured.

The external surface of the skull was not smooth and polished but generally rough in texture, except over a small area of the forehead, where the surface was almost smooth. The parietal and posterior portions of the frontal bones were particularly affected. In parts the normal smooth surface of bone was replaced by a sponge-like surface, with innumerable small openings, suggesting that the diploe of the bone has been exposed. At some places small rounded areas showing this texture were surrounded by raised margins of dense, smooth, thickened bone. Above the parietal eminence the surface showed a multitude of fine raised lines of bone, radiating towards the middle line.

In places there were perforations of the whole thickness of the skull wall (fig. 3). Three of these were in the parietal bones, close to the sagittal suture, two on the left side and one on the right, about an inch behind the bregma, the largest the size of a threepenny, the others rather smaller, of irregular shape. The edges of the openings were sharp and the bone bevelled on the inner surface. The appearance suggested

that they were due to Pacchionian granulations which had eroded the skull from the interior. Another small opening at the floor of a small rough pit on the external surface opened into the groove for the middle meningeal artery. The internal surface of the cranial wall was smooth and polished, in great contrast to the outer surface.

The surface of the skull and of several long bones showed small patches, 2 mm. to 3 mm. in size, of a dark discolouration. Chemical examination of these areas by Dr Hynd, of the Physiological Department here, showed that the stain was not due to the presence of copper. From the behaviour of a fragment of this tissue to combustion, Dr Hynd's opinion was that the dark substance was a graphitic product of decomposition.

In form the skull was short and round, the face rather small, the orbits low and wide, the nasal orifice long and narrow. The supraciliary ridges were prominent, and in this and other well-known sex characters there was clear evidence that the skeleton was that of a male.

In regard to age, it can only be said that there was no obliteration of sutures, nor indication of senile changes in the jaws, and from a survey of its general characters one would consider it to be the skull of a man of from fifty to sixty years of age.

Fig. 3. Norma verticalis of the Skull showing the three perforations.

The maximum glabello-occipital length was 172 mm., the maximum (parietal) width of the left half 79 mm., giving a probable maximum width of 158 mm., and a cephalic index of 91·9.

The imperfection of the right half of the cranium prevents the determination to within one or two millimetres of the width, and of the index within a few points, but the evidence is clear that the index was very high, and certainly over 90. The basi-nasal length was 104 mm., and the basi-alveolar 100 mm., giving a gnathic index of 96·2. The orbital height was 33 mm. and the orbital width 38 mm., giving an orbital index of 86. The height of the nose (nasion to subnasal spine) was 50 mm. and the width of the nasal aperture was 27 mm. The palate was small and well formed, but too incomplete to admit of measurement. The basi-bregmatic height of the skull was 134 mm., giving a height index of 77·9.

Tape measurements of the skull gave the following figures:—

Horizontal circumference (left side) 255 mm., giving the complete circumference as 510 mm., the vertical circumference, bregma to supra-auricular point, on the left side, 165 mm., giving the complete measurement for the two sides as 330 mm., while the sagittal arc, from nasion to posterior margin of the foramen magnum, was 347 mm., of which the frontal segment measured 125 mm., the parietal 112 mm., and the occipital 110 mm. The foramen magnum, basion to opisthion, measured 37 mm.

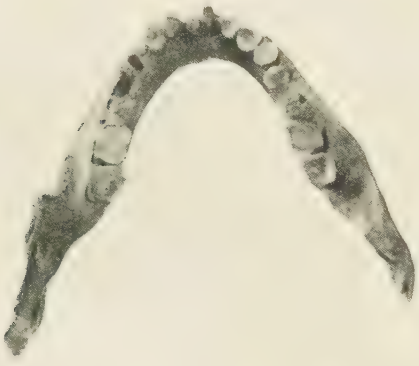

Fig. 4. Mandible and Teeth from above.

Mandible.—The coronoid and condylar processes of the mandible were absent, and the body and rami showed no distinctive feature of special interest beyond those exhibited by the teeth, which must be specially described.

Teeth.—No right maxillary teeth were present, but the following teeth were present in the left maxilla: canine, second premolar, and the first and second molars (fig. 4). In the left half of the mandible were the two incisors, canine, and two molar teeth, while in the right half of the mandible there were present the two incisors, canine, two premolars, and the two last molars. The condition of all these teeth was good, and there were no signs of caries. As is so usually the case in such prehistoric specimens, the crowns of the teeth were very much worn. The masticating surfaces of the canines and first premolars were worn flat, while those of the second premolars and of the molars were worn obliquely, the mandibular teeth on the labial side and the maxillary on the lingual (fig. 5). So oblique was this wear that the opposing surfaces which articulated well with one another were at an angle of almost 45 degrees to the horizontal. The upper incisors and canines did not, as is usual, overlap the lower ones, but to judge from the flat wear of the opposing surfaces, these teeth met edge to edge. The grinding down of the molar teeth had gone so far as to reach the pulp cavity, and the

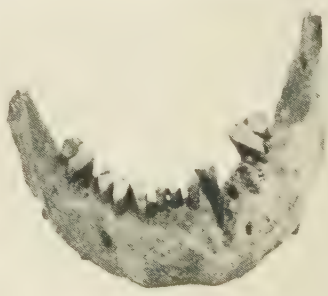

Fig. 5. Mandible and Teeth from the front, showing the oblique masticating surface of the molars.

apical part of that cavity was filled in by secondary dentine. The grinding movement which had worn the teeth down had been a movement of protrusion and retraction of the mandible, rendered easy by the "edge to edge" articulation of the cutting teeth. The obliquity of the surfaces of the molars showed that the movement had not been a "side to side" one, for had there been habitual side to side chewing movement, these surfaces must have been worn flat.

Vertebral Column.

The condition of the vertebral column was of special interest, showing as it does injuries which must have been inflicted just before death, and which, in all probability, were the cause of death.

Cervical Vertebræ.—These are in an extremely good state of preservation (fig. 6). The atlas vertebræ shows nothing of special significance, being in all respects a typical bone. The second and third vertebræ are united together by fusion of the articular surfaces. The spines of these vertebræ, usually stout and bifid, are absent; the broken surface remaining on the neural arch shows slight erosion. In the fourth vertebra the left horn of the bifid spine has been cut clean across at the root, leaving a sharply cut surface. In the fifth vertebra there had also been a partial injury to the spine, for while the "neural arch" is complete, the left horn of the bifid spinous process is missing, and there is a clean-cut surface with sharp edges, the surface slightly concave, extending from the tip of the right horn of the spine to the base of the spine on the left side of the median plane.

Fig. 6. The Cervical and the upper two Thoracic Vertebræ from behind, to show the clean-cut surface on the fourth and successive vertebræ.

In the sixth and seventh vertebræ the spines, usually so large and prominent, are absent, and a slightly rough surface is present on the back of the neural arch at the root of the spines. In the upper three thoracic vertebræ the spines are absent, and the laminæ and posterior wall of the neural canal are absent.

There was a deep reddish-brown discolouration of the transverse

process (left) of the first thoracic vertebra and also, less distinct, of those of the seventh and sixth cervical vertebræ.

When the vertebræ are articulated together these fractured surfaces form a continuous level of injury, apparently due to a cut which had been inflicted, gradually deepening from above down, cutting into and dividing the spines and the neural arches until it reached the spinal cord. It extends, gradually deepening, from the spine of the second cervical vertebra to the third thoracic. The injury had been inflicted with a sharp-edged heavy cutting instrument—it may have been an axe. There is considerable erosion of the thoracic vertebræ 5, 6, 7, 8, whose neural arches and the transverse processes have gone, but the ninth and tenth are fairly complete. The bodies of the upper lumbar vertebræ are considerably eroded, and there is erosion of the lower ones anteriorly. The fifth one, however, is complete and is interesting, as on the right side an unusual "costal process," in the form of a slight elevation, articulates with an elevation on the ala of the sacrum, and on the left side there is a small similar area of contact of the corresponding parts.

Upper-Limb Skeleton.

The bones present are—both clavicles, very well preserved, with merely slight erosion of the acromial extremities; portions of both scapulæ, including in each the glenoid fossa, neck of the scapula, the coracoid process and a portion of the spine and acromion process; the right and left humeri, slightly incomplete; right and left radius and ulna, slightly incomplete, and eroded especially at the distal ends; four metacarpal bones and three digital phalanges of the left hand.

Clavicles.—The clavicles are rather short but stout bones, the left 13·6 cm. and the right 13·1 cm. in length, or possibly some two to three millimetres longer, as in each there is some slight erosion of the acromial end of the bone.

Humeri.—The right humerus is complete but for some erosion of the greater tuberosity, and its length is 31·7 cm. It is a moderately stout bone, with an unusually pronounced curvature of the shaft forwards and to the side in its proximal half. The surface of the shaft below the insertion of the deltoid is rough and nodular from chronic periostitis, and the bone, as a whole, is light in weight and is not sclerosed.

The left humerus shows much less pathological change, but the distal articular surface and the greater tuberosity are eroded away. A very striking feature of this bone is a deep reddish-brown discolouration of the back of the shaft, from the lesser tubercle to the insertion

of the deltoid muscle over the whole of the posterior surface. The discolouration is similar to that of the transverse process of the seventh cervical and adjacent vertebræ, and is of such a character and colour as would lead one at once in a recent specimen to ascribe it to an effusion of blood from a bruise.

Dr Hynd kindly carried out a number of tests, with the view of determining the nature of the colouring substance, and especially to discover the presence of blood-pigment. Extraction of scrapings with water, with acetic and with hydrochloric acid, by themselves or after reduction with sodium hydrosulphite and other tests employed by physiological chemists, failed to show any spectroscopic absorption bands, and therefore no direct evidence was obtained of the presence of blood-pigment. The acid extracts gave marked reaction for the presence of iron, and this corroborates the view that the pigmentation was due to blood.

Radius and Ulna.

Radius.—The right radius measures 25 cm. in length; the left, whose styloid process was eroded away, 24·8 cm. Both bones are rather slender and light in weight. The surface of the left is nodular and undulating from chronic periostitis, and the distal portion of the right is thickened and rough.

Ulna.—The right ulna (proximal end and two-thirds of the shaft) is stout and well formed. The left (distal and slightly eroded) measures 26·4 cm. without the styloid process, and the surface of the shaft is nodular.

Metacarpus.—The four left metacarpals, which were found, measure: the second 71, the third 66·5, the fourth 60, and the fifth, which remained attached to the fourth, 57 mm. in length. They are all rather short and slender bones. The phalanges showed no features of special importance.

Ribs and Sternum.

The manubrium sterni, nearly complete, is small but stout, measuring approximately 55 mm. from suprasternal notch to lower end, and 71 mm. transversely at the upper end. The left first rib, complete, is short, stout, and has well-marked muscular impressions. The other ribs were fragmentary.

Pelvis.

Very considerable interest is attached to the pelvis, from the light which it throws upon the physical condition of the individual during life and upon some illnesses from which it is clear he had suffered.

The alæ of the hip bones are somewhat eroded, the right in the anterior and the left in the posterior part, but otherwise the specimen is fairly complete (figs. 7, 8, and 9). There is a pathological formation of a large mass of bone beside the left acetabulum. The articular surface of the acetabulum is unaffected, and both that surface and the articular surface of the head of the femur are healthy, but the notch of the acetabulum is filled in by a rough mass of new bone, and the articular surface is prolonged on to it. From the outer surface of the ischium at the lower and back part of the acetabulum

Fig. 7. Pelvis with the left Femur from the front.

Fig. 8. Pelvis with the left Femur from behind.

projects forwards an irregular and pointed new mass of bone, 2 inches across at its base, over 2 inches in height and almost three-quarters of an inch in thickness at its root. On a small part of its irregular upper and posterior border is a small smooth surface which articulates with a corresponding surface on a raised ridge on the back of the neck of the femur, and thus gives precisely the relative position of the two bnes to one another during life. The limb must have been maintained habitually in the abducted position, and flexion was limited and extension impossible.

The new bone is rather soft in texture, porous and light. Of the nature of this pathological formation I cannot myself write with any assurance. Its effect had certainly been to produce impairment of the

movement of the left hip-joint, the left thigh being maintained somewhat abducted, flexion of the joint limited, and extension impossible. Hence walking would be possible, but not running.

There were other pathological manifestations in the pelvis. The sacro-iliac joints were completely anchylosed by bone at the upper surfaces, while curiously enough the lower parts of these joints were quite unaffected, and in addition there was the articulation on the side of the ala of the sacrum with the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra already mentioned in connection with the description of the vertebral column.

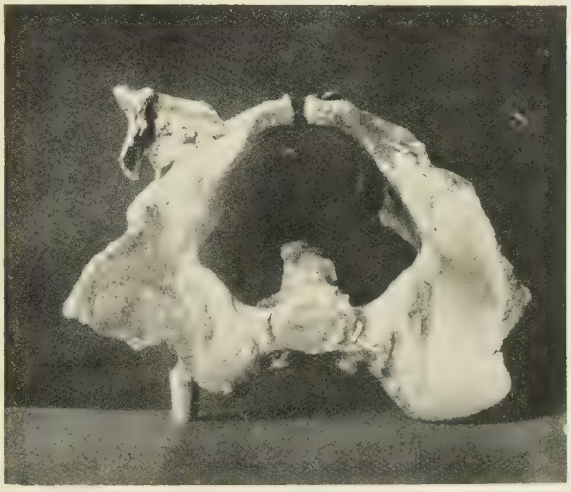

Fig. 9. Pelvis from above, to show the mass of new bone.

My friend, Mr D. M. Greig, F.R.C.S., conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, very kindly examined this bone, and his view, with which I am in accord, is that, in youth, there had been a severe injury of the pelvis on the left side, leading to an effusion of blood among the muscles and causing a tear of the periostium of the ischium. With the process of healing, bone-forming cells of the ischium had invaded the blood-clot, and given rise to the irregular mass of bone, in the same manner as occurs in other regions, and gives rise to a condition termed "myositis ossificans."

The left ischial spine is well developed and prominent, while the right was slightly eroded at its point, and in addition showed that its base was flattened, and obviously that spine had been very poorly developed. There is marked asymmetry of the pelvis, which showed

that for the greater part of the life of the individual the pelvis had been tilted, the right side higher than the left. Such a condition would follow upon an impairment of the left hip in youth, with abduction at the hip-joint. The abducted position of the thigh would lead to a tilting of the pelvis downwards on that side, in order to bring the sole of the foot to the ground.

Femora.

The condyles of the left femur are eroded away, but the bone otherwise is practically complete. Of the right femur the head had been eroded off through the neck, and lay separate from it, and the upper end of the shaft was eroded. At the distal end the surfaces of the condyles were eroded, but a considerable part of the articular surfaces remained. Taking the two bones (fig. 10), there was no difficulty in determining the maximum length with very considerable precision, and it proved to be not less than 45 cm., and possibly two to three millimetres more. Using the length of the femur as a guide to the stature (and it probably gives the most accurate results), Manouvrier's tables show that the femur length of 45·3 cm. corresponds to a stature of 167·7 cm. Further, this femoral length should correspond to a radius length of 24·6 cm., while that of the left radius in this skeleton was 24·8 cm., and to an ulnar length of 26·3 cm., while that in the specimen was 26·4 cm.—an extremely close approximation, which shows how identical the proportions of the limbs were in this individual with those of the modern subjects used by Manouvrier. Using the formula of Pearson for the estimation of the height from the length of the femur, the height comes out at 163 cm., and, using the combined length of the femur and humerus, as 164·1 cm., figures which confirm the other estimates of stature. The left femur is a stout, well-developed bone, showing antero-posterior flattening in the upper third, and prominent linea aspera in the middle third. There are indications of chronic periostitis as in other bones, the surface being nodular and undulating

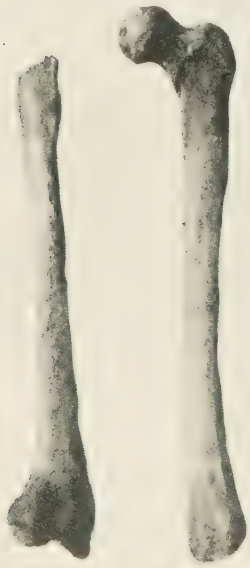

Fig. 10. Femora from the front, showing the obliquity of the condylar surface of the right femur, and the undulating or nodular surface of the shaft in both bones.

on the anterior and outer aspects in the distal half. The measurements of the diameters are as follows:—

Upper sagittal diameter, 25 mm. (2·5 cm. below trochanter minor).
„ transverse „ 31·6 „ Index 79·1.
Sagittal diameter at middle, 29 mm.
Transverse „ „ „ 28·5 „ Index 101·7.

The right femur is lighter and more slender than the left. Its surface shows very distinctly the nodular or undulating character seen in other bones also, a pathological condition for which it is difficult to account. A curious feature is the obliquity of the articular surface of the condyles of this bone. This surface is intact, and when placed flat on the table the axis of the shaft is inclined at an angle of 72 degrees.

This condition implies that during life there was a marked degree of genu valgum (knock knee) affecting that limb, and harmonises with the condition of the left leg and of the pelvis. It was shown that early disease of the left hip-joint had brought about an abduction of that limb and a tilting of the pelvis so that the right side of the pelvis was raised. Such a condition would necessitate an adduction of the right thigh in order to bring the feet to the ground, and this would produce such an obliquity of the axis of the shaft as is actually found to be present.

The accompanying table of measurements shows a similarity in the size and proportions of the skeleton skull and limb bones of the present specimen and those from short cists of the Bronze Age in the Aberdeen University collection. There can be no question that the individuals represented were of the same type of physical structure, and though there was no pottery and no implements to help to date the present specimen, the anthropological evidence shows plainly that he belonged to the same "race" as the Aberdeen specimens, and had their distinctive and quite characteristic physical build.

Comparative measurements of the Piekie Farm skull, the average measurements of the Aberdeen University short-cist skulls,[1] and of one of the Aberdeenshire specimens (Leslie)[2]:—

[1] R. W. Reid, M.D., LL.D., *Illustrated Catalogue of Specimens from Prehistoric Interments found in the North-east of Scotland.*

[2] J. Graham Callander in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xli. pp. 116–29.

[Table

Average (Males).		Leslie.	Pickie Farm.
Stature . . .	5 ft. 4 ins.		5 ft. 6 ins.
Glab-occipital length .	179	177	172
Maximum width .	149	154	158
Cephalic index .	83·9	87	91·9
Basi-bregmatic height .	138	136	134
Height index . . .	78·1	76·8	77·9
Basi-nasal diameter . .	99	97	104
Basi-alveolar diameter .	97	94	100
Aveolar index . . .	94·9	96·9	96·2
Orbital height . .	32	30	33
Orbital width . . .	41	40	38
Orbital index . . .	78	75	86
Nasal height . . .	50	48	50
Nasal width . . .	24·7	26	27
Nasal index . . .	40·5	54·1	54
Horizontal circumference .	518	522	510
Naso-alveolar length . .	67	62	64·5
Bi-gonial width . .	106	...	103

Summary and Conclusions.

The detailed examination of the cist and skeleton afford sufficient information to enable one to reconstruct in considerable detail a picture and a history of the individual interred.

The interment was carried out with such labour and effort as would be expended only upon an individual of considerable social importance. He was an adult man, probably of about sixty years of age, of five feet six inches in height. He was of the usual "beaker folk" type, with a very round head, a slender and narrow nose, narrow and wide orbits, and he had an underhung jaw. He had shoulders of medium width, rather square, with shoulders well developed muscularly, arms of average length, and his hands were small and wide. He was somewhat lame, and had a stiffness of his left hip, and his left leg seemed to be longer than his right. He could walk comfortably, but could not run. In his youth he had sustained a severe injury to his left hip, to which his lameness was ascribed, for after it he had always been crippled. As he grew older, there was some stiffness in his back, possibly most noticeable in his neck. He suffered much from deep aching pains in his arms and legs (chronic periostitis). He may have received several scalp wounds, which healed slowly and gave much trouble. His food was gritty and coarse, needing much mastication, and he would grind his food in his mouth with a to-and-fro movement of his underhung jaw.

His death was sudden and violent. He was attacked by foes with weapons both blunt and sharp, such as axes and clubs, and he had no adequate weapon of defence against their blows. A blow with a club was aimed at his head, he threw up his left arm to defend his head, and received the blow on the back of his arm which was severely bruised, and on the lower part of the side (left) of his neck.

Finally he was struck down by a blow from a sharp-edged weapon from behind, which missed his head but cut into the back of his neck, cutting obliquely through his spine and into the spinal cord, and knocked him down. His legs may have been badly wounded, or cut away below the knee. While he lay on the ground, a blow from a club smashed in the right side of his head. He was buried in a stone coffin, and the only object interred beside him was a small white stone of triangular shape.

White Quartz Pebble.

Lying in the gravel forming the floor of the cist I found a white stone of unusual shape. It was a white quartz pebble triangular in shape, one angle sharply pointed, the other two somewhat blunter. It formed an almost equilateral triangle, two of the sides 26 mm. and the third a millimetre or two longer. At one side it measured 10 mm. in thickness, and tapered from this to 2 mm. at the point opposite. The surface showed sharp crystalline facets, and the pebble was not water-worn. The finding of this object here acquires considerable interest in connection with a paper by Sir Arthur Mitchell "On white pebbles in connection with Pagan and Christian burials."[1]

He has collected a large number of instances of such pebbles being found in cairns as well as in association with later forms of burial, and shows how common was the practice of placing portions of flint or pebbles beside the dead, and discusses the significance of such rites in pre-Christian and in Christian times.

NOTE ON TESTS FOR BLOOD-STAINS IN PREHISTORIC BONES.

Considerable importance is attached to the determination of the cause of the localised pigmentation of portions of the skeleton here ascribed to blood-stains, and it is desirable to explain more fully the reasons for doing so.

The pigmented tissue failed to give the spectroscopic test which is characteristic of blood-pigment. A little consideration will show that

[1] *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, vol. xviii. p. 286.

this is what might be expected, and forms no argument against the view that the stain is due to blood.

The spectroscopic test depends upon the presence of the organic compound hæmoglobin or its derivatives, and in specimens such as those described here the organic matter has been destroyed, and only the inorganic residue remains.

Iron forms a large proportion of the inorganic residue of blood, and in the present instance the pigmented tissue gave the Prussian blue reaction for iron in a much more intense degree than did the surrounding non-pigmented tissue, and hence weighty evidence is afforded that the stain was due to blood.

In order to determine approximately the amount of blood which would be necessary to give such pigmentation, the following experiment was carried out by Dr Hynd:—

A small piece of loose blood-clot from a vein of a dissecting-room subject was removed, and a portion of this, of about the size of a grain of barley, was calcined to destroy the organic matter. The residue was dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and it was found that the solution gave the Prussian blue reaction, a marked blue colouration being produced and no precipitate formed. The intensity of the reaction was similar to that obtained from a corresponding amount of the scraping from the bone.

This similarity afforded further evidence, and in the absence of any other tenable theory of the production of the pigmentation it would appear to be justifiable to ascribe it to blood-staining.

The presence of such staining has been described by Elliot Smith[1] in specimens which he examined from ancient burials in Nubia, and he states in this connection:—

"Professor W. A. Schmidt of Cairo examined the stain, and he failed to obtain any of the reactions which are characteristic of blood . . . because it was too ancient to give the typical reactions."

"A period of about two hundred and fifty years is sufficient to alter the composition of the blood-stains sufficiently to make them unrecognisable by the ordinary blood tests."

"In some cases we have come across the most extensive staining of the bones, without being able to find any bone that shows any certain sign of ante-mortem fracture. These cases are so exactly similar to those in which we find a certain cause of death, that it seems legitimate to conclude that, though no bone was broken, still the end was a violent one."

[1] Elliot Smith, *Arch. Survey of Nubia*, Report for 1907–8, vol. ii. p. 330.

II.

NOTICE OF A BRONZE SWORD AND SOCKETED AXE BELIEVED TO BE PART OF A HOARD FOUND WHEN DIGGING THE FOUNDATIONS OF HOUSES IN GROSVENOR CRESCENT, EDINBURGH, ABOUT THE YEAR 1869. By JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A.Scot.

A few years ago I employed an Edinburgh firm of heating engineers to overhaul the system of central heating in my house at North Berwick. The foreman employed on the work, noticing a collection of objects of antiquarian interest in a case in one of my rooms, mentioned that in his house an old sword and a "mounting" had been on his mantelpiece for many years. I suggested to the man that he might bring the objects down with him from Edinburgh and submit them to me for inspection. Accordingly a day or two afterwards he brought me the following articles wrapped in a piece of newspaper –a bronze sword, a bronze socketed axe, and a brass box—the latter probably of late Italian manufacture.

Making enquiries regarding the sword and axe, I was told that they had been found many years ago while digging the foundations of a house in Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh. The man's father, who was a bricklayer, had been employed at the work and had acquired the objects, in what manner I did not inquire.

The man informed me that his father had died many years ago, but the objects had been in the possession of his family ever since they were found. I ascertained that he attached no particular interest to them and purchased them from him at an agreed price.

Recollecting that a hoard of bronze swords and other objects had been found at the place mentioned, I at once looked up the *Proceedings of the Society* and found an account of the discovery, written by the late Dr Joseph Anderson and published in vol. xiii. p. 320 *et seq.* It is of considerable interest to note that Dr Anderson mentions "the number of swords is said to have been about 14 or 15, and they are much covered with verdigris and some presenting the remains of the scabbard and hilt. One is said to have found its way into the possession of a labourer and is lost. . . ." It thus would appear that, by a curious coincidence, the sword now in my possession may be the one to which Dr Anderson alluded. The sword is shown in fig. 1, No. 5, along with five others from this hoard preserved in the National Museum. It is imperfect, the hilt-plate and pommel being awanting,

also about $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches of the point of the blade. The portion of the blade remaining measures about 17 inches in length from below the wing-plates to the fractured end. At its narrowest part between the wing-plates and the swelling of the blade it measures $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in

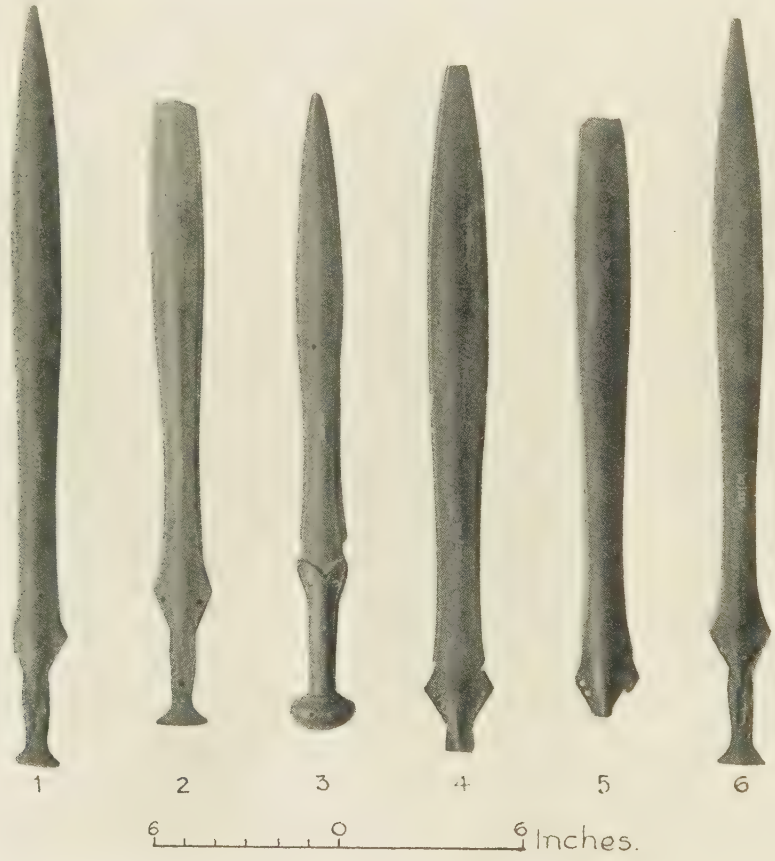

Fig. 1. Bronze Swords from the Grosvenor Crescent hoard.

breadth, and at the broadest part the blade measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch. The wing-plates are pierced for two rivets on each side.

The socketed axe (fig. 2, No. 4), which is illustrated with three objects, a pin-head, a ring of hollow semi-circular section, and an armlet from the Grosvenor Crescent find, now in the National Museum, is in very good condition and measures about $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in

length. The socket, which is slightly oval, measures $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch in external diameter. Across the cutting edge, which is much rounded, it measures $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch. A flat moulding $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in breadth encircles the

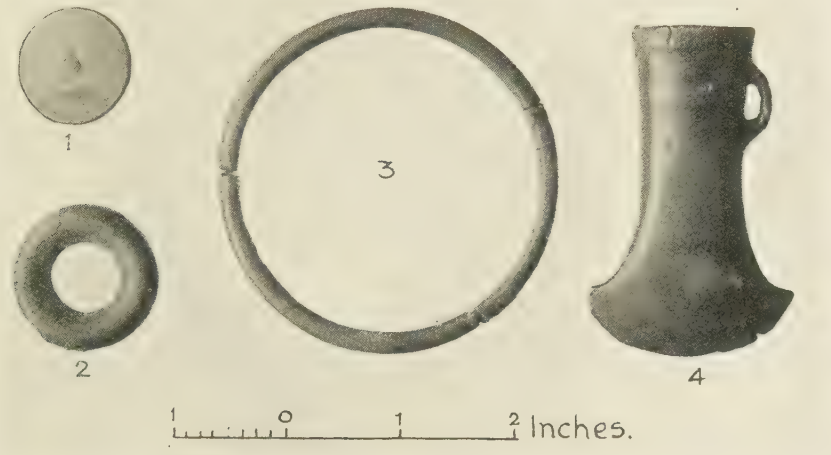

Fig. 2. Bronze Objects from the Grosvenor Crescent Hoard.

socket at the top, and this is followed by a similar moulding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch further down. Between the upper and lower mouldings is a depressed band about $\frac{9}{32}$ inch in breadth, and below the second moulding is another depressed band of similar dimensions. As far as can be ascertained, no bronze axe is recorded as having been found in the hoard, and the one above mentioned has no exact parallel in the National collection.

III.

CORGARFF CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE. By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The castle of Corgarff, in the *quoad sacra* parish of that name, at the head of Strathdon (O.S. 6 inch, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 68), is one of the remotest castles in Aberdeenshire. It is also, alike from an historical and from an architectural view-point, one of the most interesting secular buildings in the county. The castle stands on an elevated and commanding position, at a height of 1416 feet above sea-level, overlooking the south bank of the River Don, here a slender, peaty stream. It is a conspicuous object from the turnpike, which ends at Allargue, and is well seen from almost every coign of vantage in the neighbourhood. Northward is the Don, and across it Allargue Hotel and House, with the famous Lecht Road to Tomintoul winding up over the hills to the background, whose lower slopes are swathed in plantations. Eastward, down the river, narrow foothills close in the view: in front, to the south, the brawling Cock Burn tumbles noisily down its little glen; and on the other sides rise the great bare, brown heath-covered masses of mountain that cradle the infant Don. Corgarff had formerly the reputation of being one of the most inaccessible and desolate districts of Scotland; and even now, off the highway, it is a bleak and almost uninhabited country, barren and windswept, the home not of man but of the deer and the harsh-throated mountain birds. With this scenery the little old tower is in fullest harmony, perched in sullen repellent strength on its high-set stance, surrounded by its sturdy loopholed wall, whose obtrusive salients, thrust out on every side, seem to greet the peaceful visitor with the same defiance formerly extended to the armed cateran of other days.

The nucleus of the castle (see measured drawings, fig. 1) is a plain rubble-built tower of the sixteenth century, measuring 35 feet 11 inches in length (east and west) by 24 feet 9 inches in breadth. This tower has been extensively remodelled to serve the purposes of a fortified post garrisoned by the Government after the suppression of the last Jacobite rising. At the same time also wings, styled "pavilions" in the eighteenth century, were appended to each gable wall of the tower, and the whole was enclosed by a loopholed curtain-wall, rectangular on plan with a salient on all four faces, similar in design to that erected at the same period round Braemar Castle, which also was converted into a garrisoned post after the "Forty-five." Unfortunately, the castle,

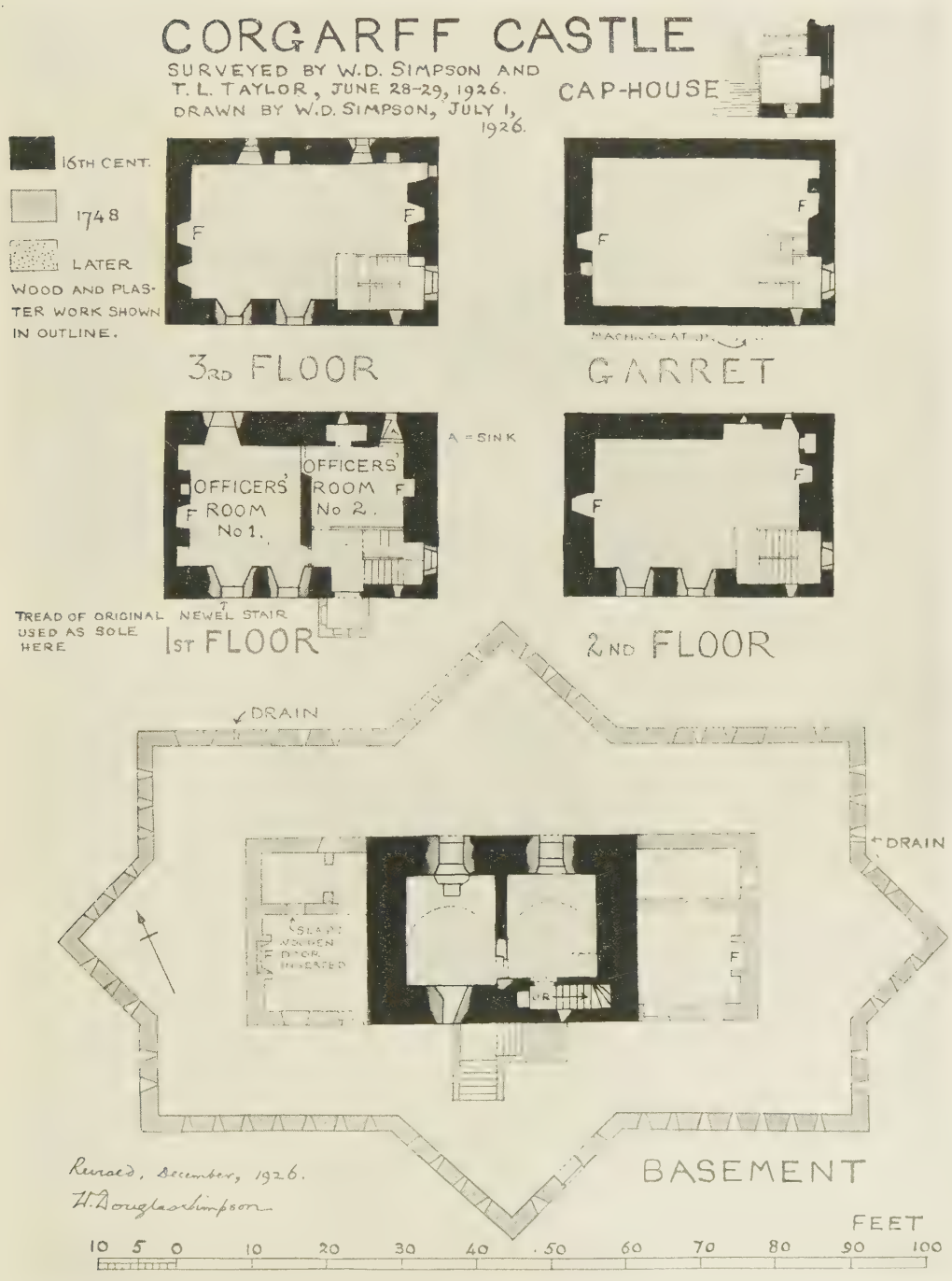

Fig. 1. Corgarff Castle: plans.

inhabited until a few years ago, is now fast falling to pieces: the roof and floors cannot last much longer, and the upper parts of the gables and the chimneys are in a very insecure condition. So melancholy a state of affairs has led me to draw up the following full description of the castle while this can still be done.[1]

While studying the architectural history of the building, I had the advantage of having before me photostatic reproductions of a sheet of measured drawings prepared by a Government surveyor very soon after its reconstruction in 1748. As explained below (p. 78), these drawings are now preserved in the Library of the British Museum. My paper was already in type when I became aware that there existed in the Museum other surveys of Corgarff Castle, including one showing it in the condition in which the Hanoverian engineers found it when they undertook its reconstruction. I have now (January 1927) had an opportunity to examine these additional drawings. As was to be anticipated, they reveal many new, and to some extent unexpected, features with regard to the earlier structural history of the building. To incorporate this additional material would have entailed very considerable recasting of my paper. It seemed preferable, therefore, in order to avoid so great a disturbance of type already set up, that the newly discovered plans should be discussed in an Additional Note at the end of the paper. The reader will of course understand that this extra matter amplifies, and in some respects revises, the conclusions stated in the main body of my paper. Wherever possible in the latter, references to the Additional Note have been inserted. The procedure adopted is not without its own value as showing how conclusions, based entirely upon the inspection of a building in its present state, may be confirmed or modified by the subsequent discovery of early plans. The paucity of such records in Scotland invests the present instance with a peculiar interest.

Description.

I. *The Tower:* (a) *Exterior.*—The south wall at the basement level shows two openings, of which one lights the west cellar, while the other is a loophole from the original service stair by which the two cellars were reached from the kitchen on the first floor. This loophole

[1] I have to acknowledge the assistance, in making my survey, of Mr Thornton L. Taylor, Aberdeen, who also took the photos at figs. 3 and 4. Figs. 2, 5, and 11 are from blocks kindly lent by *Aberdeen Newspapers, Ltd.* The plan at fig. 12 is reproduced, by permission of Dr Ross, from the *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, by D. MacGibbon and T. Ross, vol. ii. p. 94, fig. 559. I am held bound to acknowledge—and it is a pleasure to do so—that this paper has been written as part of a scheme of research into the early castles of the Mar district which is being conducted with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Trustees.

is an unaltered opening of the sixteenth century, but is now masked by the porch which has been built against the tower on this side. The other opening in its present condition dates apparently from the eighteenth century, as it is adjusted so as barely to clear the west wall of the porch stair. On the first floor towards the east end is found the main door of the tower, at a height of 6 feet above the ground. It is 3 feet 6 inches broad and 7 feet 1½ inches high. The jambs are in granite and chamfered with a 2¾-inch splay. They are evidently original, but the lintel, which is an untooled slab of schist, has been renewed. The old wooden door still remains in good preservation, and is of a double thickness, formed by six vertical boards nailed on to twelve horizontals behind, giving a total thickness of 2¼ inches. The old iron handle remains on the outside, and the massive wooden lock-case on the interior. The handle is placed so near the edge of the door that a part of the stone jamb adjacent has been roughly cut away to avoid the risk of skinned knuckles. The door is swung on two hinges, each with a long band nailed on to the wood. Some of the jamb-stones have sinkings on their ingoings that do not seem to refer to the present door.

The south front is lit on each of its three upper storeys by a pair of large oblong windows (see fig. 2). These are obvious insertions of the eighteenth century and are of a standard pattern, measuring 2 feet 7 inches broad and 4 feet high. They are roughly built without any moulding or chamfer, and are, or were, fitted with wooden casements. The sills are slightly sloped outward, and the ingoings are lintelled over with flat slabs. The sill of the west window on the first floor is formed by a tread taken from the original newel stair of the tower. This window is also distinguished from the others by having a roughly-formed relieving arch. An iron swivel for external shutters still remains in the wall beside each of the two windows at this level. The slapping out of all these windows is obvious. On the second floor-level, just to the east of and below the east window, one chamfered jamb-stone and the sole of an original window remain *in situ*. In this front are also visible (see fig. 3) four small loops which had afforded light to the original newel stair. The lowest of these is at the first floor-level, the uppermost in the cap-house. In the gable of the latter there is also a small window which had lit the room over the stairhead. All these five openings are now blocked, the present square stair being lit by windows slapped out on the east side. The blocking of the cap-house window appears to be more recent than that of the series of loopholes below. The low-pitched cap-house gable is at present finished off with flat skews built on sloping beds. At the eaves-level over the door

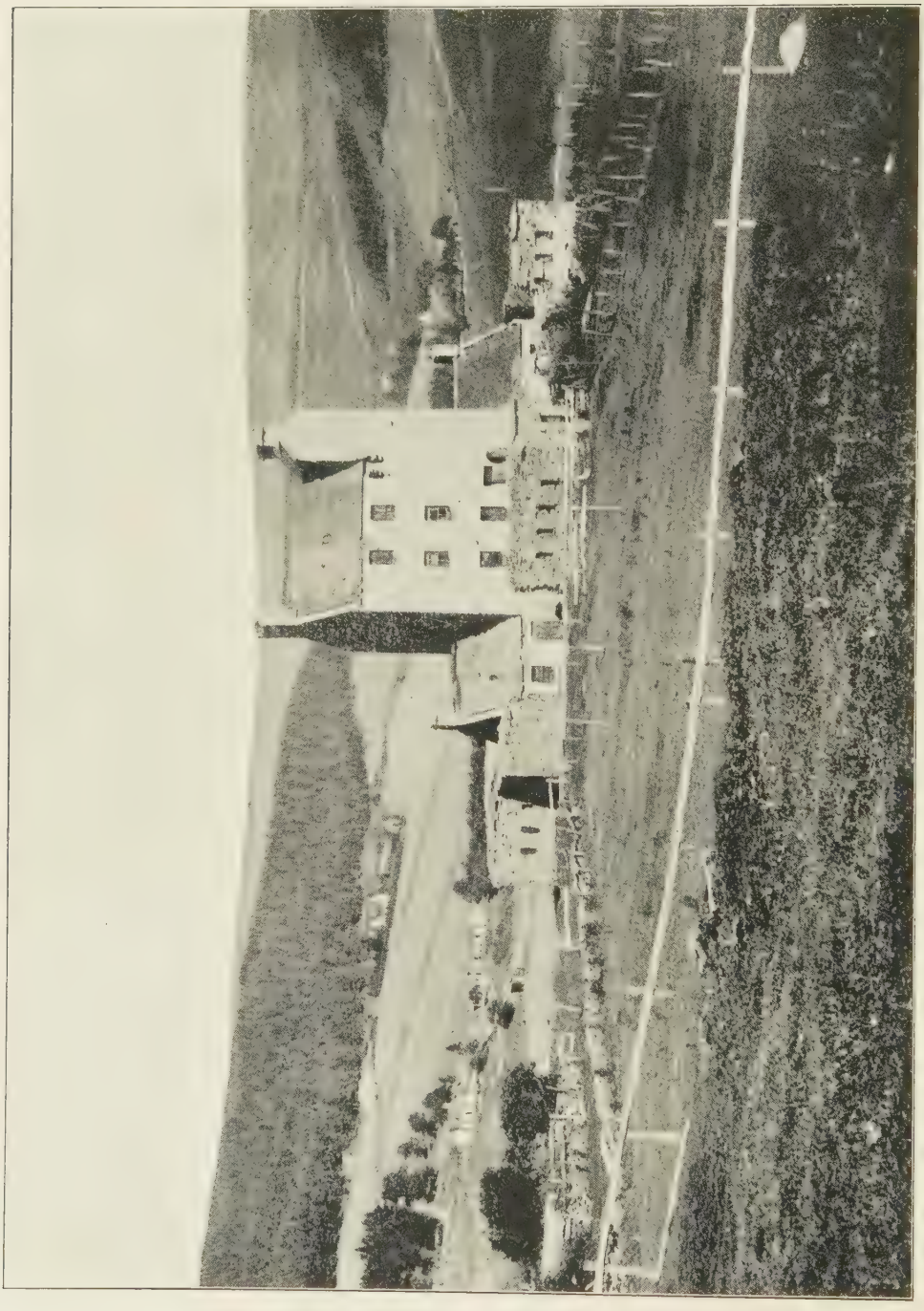

Fig. 2. Corgarff Castle: view from S.

remain two bold corbels of a machicolation (shown in figs. 2 and 3), the wall between them being raked back. Each corbel has consisted of three plain, rounded and unfilleted courses, the upper course of each being now ruined. The west face of the cap-house is not of stone but slated, and the edge of its south wall here shows a sloping raggle, indicating that there has been a higher level of building at this point, forming the chamber from which the machicolation was operated.

The north front shows on the ground level two large slapped doors opening into the cellars. These doors are very roughly constructed, with jambs made up of small stones. They have no check or moulding of any description, and provision for securing in place a wooden-framed door is very crudely sunk on the ingoings. On the first floor are three openings. The west one is an eighteenth-century window, clearly slapped, and later contracted by building up the lower portion. It now measures 2 feet 1 inch in breadth and 3 feet 6 inches high, is roughly built without any dressed stones, and has a wooden casement. The centre window is a small loop to a garderobe chamber. It is very rudely constructed and may have been refashioned in the eighteenth century. At that period, or later, it has been fitted with a wooden casement. The east window is ancient, and is well wrought in granite with a 3½-inch chamfer. The sole is later, and is a rough, untooled stone: below it the masonry is much disturbed, and (as will appear from the interior description: see also plan of first floor) a sink-drain and spout have been withdrawn at this point. The jambs and lintel are socketed each for two bars and are grooved for glass, but no socket or groove is found in the later sole. This window is 2 feet 6 inches high and 1 foot 8½ inches broad. On the second floor the only visible window is a small one near the east end. It is ancient, with well-wrought chamfered jambs and lintel in granite, the chamfer measuring 3½ inches in breadth. The sill is not chamfered, but seems none the less to be original, as it is in granite and is properly wrought with a reprise at either end, on which the chamfer is

Fig. 3. Corgarff Castle: view of S.E. angle of tower, showing remains of machicolation over door, old loops built up in S. face of staircase, and large windows slapped out in E. face.

cut on the outside to mitre properly with the jambs. There has been one vertical bar, socketed in both sill and lintel, with two horizontal bars, and a groove for glass. This window is 1 foot 2 inches broad and 1 foot 10 inches high. On the upper floor are seen two windows, of which the west one is blocked. The east one measures 1 foot 5½ inches in breadth and 1 foot 10½ inches in height. It is an insertion, unchamfered, without bar-holes or groove for glass, and has a wooden casement.

The east wall shows three large windows, one above another, lighting the landings of the eighteenth-century square stair. These windows (shown in fig. 3) are all clearly secondary, roughly constructed without chamfer or check: they measure 2 feet in breadth and 3 feet in height. The upper two windows show in their soles a central socket apparently for a shutter-bolt. At the very top of the cap-house is an original window, lighting the closet over the stairhead. This window is wrought with weathered granite dressings showing a 3½-inch chamfer, a groove for glass, and a rebate for a shutter. It was defended by one vertical and two horizontal iron bars. The window measures 1 foot 1½ inches broad; its height was partly in the roof, and only the sill and the lower part of the two jambs thus remain. At the north side of this gable, on the third floor-level, is a blocked original window, showing the usual sixteenth-century chamfer. Its south jamb is built with two blocks of freestone. Clear evidence exists in the gable of a making-up above the north skew-putt, a vertical line of wall existing here, which suggests that there was originally a projecting turret at this point.

The west wall is featureless, except for some indications of a blocked window on the first floor-level, cut by the north side of the "pavilion" roof.

The two gables (see fig. 2) have each plain curved skew-stones and flat skews wrought on sloping beds. Each is topped with a large chimney-stalk having a plain cornice and blocking course. The upper part of the west chimney is in a ruined and most precarious state. The roof is high pitched and slated, with a stone ridge-cope. There is one skylight on the south side, and two on the north side. The tower is 33 feet in height to the present eaves-level, and shows the beautifully battered profile or entasis always found in old Scottish buildings.

The masonry of the tower (see fig. 3) is of the kind typical in Aberdeenshire during the sixteenth century, modified in this case by the local prevalence of a schistose stone readily splitting into longish blocks low in the course. It may be described as rough partly-coursed rubble with a fair admixture of pink granite boulders, but mainly consisting of flattish slabs of metamorphic rock as above described. As usual in

work of this century, pinnings are very freely employed; but I have not observed any oyster shells in this remote tower. The walls have all been "buttered" over with rough-cast in the usual Scottish manner.

(b) *Interior: Basement.*—The walls of the tower here are over 5 feet thick and its interior is divided into two plain cellars, barrel-vaulted with a north-and-south axis. The height of the vaults at the apex is about 9 feet. The west cellar measures 14 feet 8 inches long by 12 feet broad, but the east cellar, of an equal breadth, is only 13 feet long, being somewhat curtailed by the straight stair leading to the upper floor. The two cellars communicate with each other by a door at the south end of their partition wall: and originally the straight service stair above mentioned was the only means of access to them, the two doors on the north side, as already stated, being insertions. The splaying back of the inner portions of these doors (see plan, fig. 1) suggests that they may have been slapped out from original loophole recesses. This view is confirmed by the fact that in both these doors the upper part of the inner ingoings is built of large stones, whereas the lower portions, below what would have been the original sole, are clearly secondary work of small stones. As we shall see, the eighteenth-century Government surveys of the castle, now preserved in the British Museum, show a loophole at this point in each of the two cellars. Roughly-contrived stone steps lead down into each cellar: the west one is floored with fine sand, probably fetched from the Don, but the eastern cellar is flagged. The west cellar is lit by a single window on the south side. In its present state this opening dates from the eighteenth century, and has been rather awkwardly contrived (see plan, fig. 1) so as just to clear the foot of the external stone stair outside. It is probable, however, that there was always a loophole in this position, and the inner part of the west ingoing appears to be original. That this was the case is now confirmed by the evidence of the survey, preserved in the British Museum, which shows the castle as it was before the eighteenth-century alterations (see fig. 13, and *infra*, Additional Note). In its present form the window has had two vertical bars, and its ingoing is lintelled over. The door between the two cellars has closed against the easternmost. There must always have been a door here, but it is clear that the door as now seen has been refashioned. Its north jamb has been rebuilt, the disturbed masonry being clearly visible in both cellars. This jamb is formed of old finely-wrought granite stones with a $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch chamfer, but the other jamb is roughly constructed in small stones. The old wooden door, formed in two thicknesses, with five vertical boards on the east side, still remains in a half-destroyed condition, but the entry has now been roughly built up with dry stones. Both cellars have been plastered over, and

the lower parts of the walls of each are much blackened, as if through the action of fire. From the east cellar access is gained to the service stair by a door which has closed against the latter. The jambs are well wrought in granite, with a $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch chamfer. The old wooden door still swings on its two large hinges, and is made up in two thicknesses, consisting of five vertical pieces on the stair side and eight horizontals on the cellar side.

On the west side of the stairfoot vestibule is a plain square aumbry. The stair is 2 feet 10 inches wide, is roofed over with ascending lintels, and has consisted of six straight steps, reaching to the first floor, after which it originally became a newel winding up in a square case in the south-east angle of the tower. One of the newel steps, as already mentioned, has been used as a threshold in a window on the first floor of the tower. The straight part of the stair is lit by a single small loop, now blocked by the porch outside.

First Floor.—The main floor of the tower is at present divided by a stone partition into two rooms. The west room is the full breadth of the tower, but the eastern one is curtailed by a wooden partition drawn across its south end in order to form a lobby, the floor of which is stone-flagged. Into this lobby the main door of the tower opens, as also the door from the landing of the service stair; while over this stair is formed the first flight of the wooden scale-and-platt stair by which the upper floors of the tower are now served.

The west room is a good apartment, measuring about 14 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 6 inches. The walls are plastered over, and the ceiling is in lath and plaster. In the west wall is a plain fireplace, and on either side of it are two large mural cupboards which have been fitted with shelving. The north cupboard has an elliptic arch which is higher than the present ceiling. It has every appearance of a blocked window recess, and this view derives support from the fact that (as indicated already) there are some traces in the outside wall of a window having once existed at this point. It has now been confirmed by the evidence of the Government survey prior to the reconstruction (see fig. 13, and *infra*, Additional Note). Between this cupboard and the fireplace is an aumbry. This room is lit by two large eighteenth-century windows on the south side and one to the north. The door of this room now serves ingloriously as the means of access up the first flight of the wooden stair, the treads of which have all disappeared. It is a plain but good door of panelled construction, and on the front (fortunately forming the under surface in its present state of misuse) is painted the legend "Officers No. 1."

The door of the other room on this floor is still *in situ*. It is of

similar pattern and is painted "Officers No. 2." This room measures about 11 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, and is lit by a single window on the north wall, as well as by a glass light inserted in its south wall, which (as stated already) is merely a wooden partition. The window in the north wall has been already described, so far as its external features are concerned. Except for its sill, it is an unaltered window of the original tower and is set in an arched recess, the lower partition of which, below the sill, contains a sink, whose drain was blocked externally when the present sill was inserted, apparently in the eighteenth century. It thus appears that in the original arrangement this room was the kitchen, and it would be conveniently served by the stair from the cellarage below. To the west of this window is a mural garderobe chamber, measuring 5 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, lit by a narrow loop, but without the usual nook for a lamp. No trace of the garderobe seat and flue can now be seen. In the east wall of the room is a plain fireplace. At the north end of the opposite wall is a door leading through to the other room, but now blocked with lath and plaster. The room is all plastered and has a lath and plaster ceiling.

The wooden stair of the eighteenth century, which now occupies the place of the original vice at the south-east corner of the tower, is on the scale-and-platt design, consisting of six flights, each of six steps, 3 feet 4½ inches wide. It is now in a state of great dilapidation, many of the steps having decayed or been removed. The three windows which light it to the east have already been described. They are insertions of the eighteenth century, set in ingoings which are covered in by heavy flat slabs. Of the original loops in the south wall, which had lit the previous stair, and though blocked are still visible from the outside, no trace can be seen on the interior wall-face, which is plastered over. The wooden staircase forms a rectangular projection intruding into the space of the two upper rooms and the garret.

Second Floor.—The second floor of the tower is now all in one large room, measuring about 27 feet 3 inches by 17 feet. The walls are plastered and the ceiling is of lath and plaster. At either end is a plain fireplace, in the south wall are two windows of the eighteenth century and in the north wall at the east end is an unaltered original window, with a giblet-checked aumbry adjoining it in the east wall. West of this window there was originally a garderobe, as on the floor below; but the inner wall of the garderobe has been removed, and the jambs of its loophole are withdrawn and the opening blocked so effectively as to leave no evidence at all in the wall outside. The ingoing of the window beside this garderobe was arched, but the arch was partly removed when the garderobe chamber was dismantled, and the masonry

thus left in the air is cased corbel-wise in wood and plaster. This room would seem to have been a common apartment or barrack-room for the garrison: it is labelled "Men's Barrack" in the measured drawings (fig. 13) prepared for the reconstruction of 1748.

Third Floor.—The third floor also is a single room, of similar size to the one below and very similarly arranged. There is a plain fireplace at either end. It may be mentioned that several of the fireplaces in the tower have an iron bar set across the flue behind the lintel, doubtless for the purpose of hanging a pot. On the lintel of the west fireplace have been incised, in very neat mitred lettering of eighteenth-century fashion, the date 1748, and the initials I. S., while below in the same style are carved the initials D. S., G. S., and C. Subsequently the lintel was plastered over; the fall of the plaster has now revealed the lettering. On the south side are two windows of the standard eighteenth-century pattern. In the north wall also are two windows, of which the east one belongs to the military occupation, but the west one is original, although now blocked. In the west wall at its south corner, and in the north wall east of the ancient window, are large mural cupboards which have been shelved: to the east of the other window in the north wall is an aumbry, and adjoining this there is an original window in the east wall, now blocked. The ceiling of this room is boarded and is now about to fall. Around the walls are various evidences pointing to the former existence of racks, suitable for muskets, as if the room had been used as an armoury. There are also marks on the ceiling and side walls which show that at one period this room has been subdivided into two. Above the stair-landing at this level there is an oversailing mass of masonry, now obscured by plaster, which is doubtless connected with the machicolation chamber that had originally opened at this point.

Garret.—Above this room a garret is formed under the high-pitched roof. It has a fireplace at either end, and beside the west fireplace is an aumbry. In the east wall at the north-east corner is a recess, perhaps representing the original entry to the angle turret which (as we saw) there is reason to believe once existed at this point. The floor of the garret is in a highly dangerous condition, many of the joists being rotten, while some of the boarding has disappeared. The roof, which is now in a very bad state, is of plain construction, with tie-beams and plain hanging pieces. It is now open to the ridge, but was formerly lathed over at the ties. The timbers of the roof may be the original eighteenth-century work, but the slates which now cover it are comparatively modern, as also are the iron skylights. Originally the roof would no doubt be covered with massive slabs of fissile rock similar to that still found on the roofs of the two "pavilions."

At the south-east corner of the tower, the cap-house projecting above the eaves-level contains an upper chamber, reached by wooden steps and a landing built against the outside of the main staircase. These steps and landing have now been removed, but from the marks remaining it is evident that there were four steps up to the landing and one from the landing up to the door of the chamber, which is a mere closet, measuring 7 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 11 inches. It was lit by two original windows in the east and south walls respectively, of which the latter was subsequently built up. The closet has plastered walls and a plain slated roof with tie-beams but no hanging pieces.

(c) *Porch.*—In its original condition the doorway on the first floor of the tower would doubtless be reached by a ladder, drawn up by the inmates in time of peril. This somewhat archaic mode of access was still occasionally employed in the sixteenth century, or even later, as at Coxton Tower, Morayshire, dating from 1644. But in connection with the eighteenth-century reconstruction a handsome outer stair and porch were built in order to give a more convenient access to the ancient door. Unfortunately, the porch has completely collapsed in quite recent years, crushing the stair, so that the whole is now a distorted ruin. The stair was built in two flights, each of six steps, with a landing between them, the lower flight ascending at right angles to the tower, while the upper flight continued eastward along the wall-face to the outer door, which opened into a porch built with a lean-to roof against the tower. The porch was lit by a window on the south side. The stair was about 5 feet broad between walls finished with a plain flat coping. The whole construction has evidently been very rudely built, with little mortar, and had no bond with the tower—deficiencies that go far to explain its utter ruin.

II. *The Pavilions.*—To either gable-end of the tower have been added wings of the same breadth as the tower, and measuring 16 feet in length (see fig. 2). The eighteenth-century name for these appended structures was "pavilions." Each pavilion has had a plain gable built with flat skews on sloping beds, and surmounted by a chimney-stalk of the same pattern as those built on the tower: the east chimney, however, has almost disappeared. Each pavilion has a simple tied roof, covered with massive slabs of fissile stone. Each is provided with a door and a window on the south side, the door in both being built close up against the tower, into whose walls the pavilions do not bond, although a jamb-stone of the east door has been tusked into the adjoining quoin of the keep. The doors measure about 6 feet 3 inches in height and 3 feet 1 inch broad. Both doors have jambs well wrought in weathered granite with a $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch chamfer: these are doubtless old stones re-used. In each door the lintel is an untooled slab of schist. In the west door

the two iron crooks of the hinges still remain on the west side. The window on the south side in each pavilion measures 2 feet 9 inches in breadth by 4 feet in height: these windows are thus of the standard dimensions found in the eighteenth-century windows inserted in the same front of the tower. In addition to these windows each pavilion has also one other window, of which that in the west pavilion pierces the north wall, while the window in the east pavilion is found in its gable. The former window is of the standard dimensions, the other measures 2 feet by 3 feet. These windows are all perfectly plain, and were no doubt fitted with wooden casements.

Each pavilion consists of a single storey, divided into two portions by a cross wall running from east to west, forming a larger or southern room measuring about 13 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches, and a northern room measuring 13 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. The large room thus formed has in each pavilion a plain fireplace in a breast constructed in the gable wall: in the west pavilion the fireplace has been narrowed by inserted cheeks of masonry, apparently of quite recent date. In this pavilion the smaller or north room has been subsequently further divided by a cross partition which butts against the window recess in its north wall, so that the window is made available to light each subdivision. This cross wall being near the east end of the north room, a lobby is thus formed, entered by a door from the main room and having another door into the inner chamber. From the latter a door, framed in wood, has been hacked out at a still later date in order to establish direct communication with the main room. On each side of the door from the lobby into the inner chamber are three round holes not opposite each other, and fitted with wooden pegs now cut flush. Probably these were for a framed door. The main room has been ceiled with lath and plaster, partly in the roof. The walls of this room have been plastered and whitewashed, while the inner compartments were whitewashed on the stone. In the east pavilion the smaller or north room has never been subdivided. This room had latterly been the wine-cellar, as marks of partitions show on the plaster: it is lit by the window in the east gable. Both rooms in this wing are ceiled in lath and plaster, the smaller room at a lower level. The door into the wine-cellar has closed against it. In both pavilions the main room has a stone-flagged floor. The masonry of these additions is not dissimilar to that of the tower. Indeed, owing to the marked character of the fissile stone found in the neighbourhood, it has resulted that building of all periods in this castle approximates very closely to the same general aspect.

III. *The Curtain.*—By the eighteenth-century alterations, the original military features of the tower have been almost completely destroyed,

and only the vaulted basement and the door placed on the first floor, and protected by the machicolation overhead, remain to remind us of its primitive character. A utilitarian plainness which falls far short of austerity, and on a close view becomes almost vulgar in the general neglect, is the leading characteristic of the building in its present form. Under the new arrangements all the fortification was concentrated in the curtain: and this, against anything short of cannon, must be accounted in truth a very formidable defence. In general plan (see fig. 1) it is oblong, concentrically set to the tower and its "ekes" at a distance of about 12 feet. On each of the four faces is a right-angled salient, giving a perfect flanking defence on all quarters. Measured by itself the oblong will be about 97 feet by 53 feet over the walls, while the salients

Fig. 4. Corgarff Castle: view of E. section of N. curtain, looking W.

on the long faces have sides externally measuring about 21 feet, and those on the short faces sides of about 16 feet 6 inches. The curtain wall is 2 feet thick and about 12 feet high, and had a plain coping with outward slope, of which some portions remain. The masonry is very poor, and the separate sections are not properly bonded into each other at the angles (see fig. 4). The curtain is pierced by a regular series of loopholes, placed 3 feet 7 inches internally apart from each other and varying from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 2 inches in height above the *terreplein*. These loopholes are about 4½ inches broad internally, splayed outwards to a breadth of about 1 foot. They are 2 feet high and are lintelled over, while the sills are slightly plunged. In each section of the long faces there are, or were, 7 of these loopholes: in each short face there are 3 loops in the north section and 2 in the south. The east and west salients have 3 loops in each face: the north salient

has 4 on each face, while the south salient has 4 on its western face, and 1 on either side of the entrance in the middle of its east face. A number of these loopholes have subsequently been carefully built up. The curtain, like the rest of the castle, is now in a bad state, and has suffered wanton destruction in recent times. In the west section of the south front (see fig. 2) a length of some 17 feet has been removed, and there is a similar breach about 10 feet long in the eastern section.

The outer gate is formed with granite jambs and schistose lintels all carefully wrought, but without a chamfer. It measures 4 feet broad and 6 feet 5 inches high. (This height, it should be observed, is the same as that of the doors into the two pavilions.) The gate or door was swung on two hinges on the east side, of which the upper crook remains, while the provision cut in the stone for the lower is still apparent.

From the gate a causeway of flags leads to the foot of the porch-stair, but there is no indication above the turf that the rest of the courtyard area was paved or cobbled. Under the third loophole from the west end of the north curtain, and again under the same loophole reckoned from the north end of the east curtain, is found a drain measuring about 8 inches in width.

It is interesting to compare this curtain at Corgarff Castle with the similar work erected at the same period round the castle of Braemar. Braemar Castle (see plan, fig. 8, and view, fig. 5) is a large and tall tower-house built on the L-plan, the long sides of which are nearly equal, measuring some 47 feet and 51 feet respectively. Hence, for the purpose of drawing the curtain round it, the castle had in effect to be treated as a square having the above dimensions. This has conditioned the lay-out of the curtain, which, instead of being oblong, as at Corgarff, is practically a square 80 feet each way, having a salient in the centre of each face just as at Corgarff.[1] The four sides of the Braemar curtain being equal, it was not necessary to differentiate the sizes of the salients, as was done on the two long and two short sides at Corgarff. The Braemar salients are thus all of equal size, having sides 21 feet 6 inches long—the measurement adopted in the two larger salients at Corgarff. At Braemar we have worked out in logical completeness the ideas of symmetry which bulked so large in the military engineering of the period—as evidenced, for example, at Ruthven Barracks, in Badenoch, built in 1718. The Braemar curtain is set out very nearly within a circle of 58-foot radius, the centre of which is struck almost exactly at the re-entrant angle of the tower-house which the curtain defends.

[1] The east salient has been truncated and rebuilt in modern times with a cross wall, loop-holed and battlemented in imitation of the older curtain whose symmetry it utterly destroys.

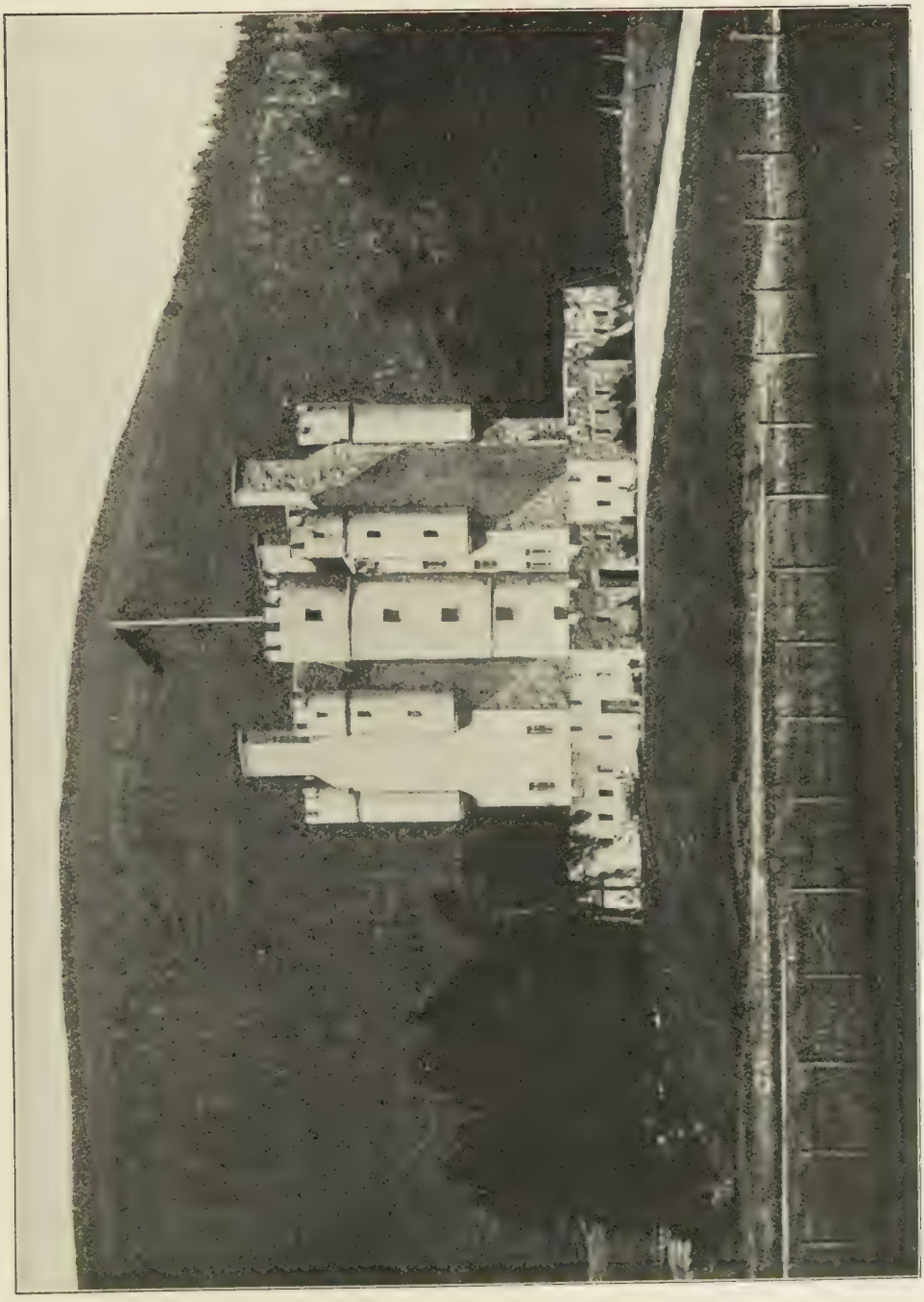

Fig. 5. Braemar Castle: view from S.E.

A remarkable feature at Braemar is the existence of four entrances through the curtain, all of which seem ancient. Two of them are specially protected by a covered passage or porch, with an outer door at right angles to the curtain.[1] The loopholes, except where interrupted by these entrances, are arranged in groups of five on each section of the four sides, and groups of four on each side of the salients. In dimensions and spacing they are very similar to the Corgarff loopholes,[2] and the same correspondence holds with regard to the two original doors at the south-east angle. The Braemar curtain is of just the same thickness and height as its Donside counterpart, but it has been finished with a modern mock battlement.[3] These two examples of eighteenth-century military engineering in Aberdeenshire are of very considerable interest, and it is greatly to be deplored that the Corgarff curtain, like the rest of this misused castle, is in so ruinous and neglected a state.

IV. *Outworks.*—On the ground sloping northwards from the castle to the Don is a large oblong enclosure, measuring about 75 yards north and south by 30 yards in a transverse direction. This enclosure is marked off by thick stone-and-turf dykes evidently of considerable age, and a few old ash trees outline it at the north-east angle. In all probability this was the garden of the garrison.[4] The area on the south side is more level and might be used as a drill ground. It is

[1] These porches are now built up and converted to other uses. Neither is shown on the eighteenth-century surveys, but they are clearly of considerable age.

[2] The Braemar loopholes are 1 foot 2 inches broad and 2 feet 7 inches high externally: internally they are 6½ inches broad and 2 feet 1 inch high, the sills being rather more plunged than at Corgarff.

[3] Similar battlements now also exist on the two-storeyed angle turrets and the stair tower of the castle. Eighteenth-century drawings uniformly show the turrets and stair tower as capped with the usual conical roof, and the curtain wall finished with a flat coping as at Corgarff. The date of the alteration is established by a footnote in Elizabeth Taylor's *Braemar Highlands*, 1869, p. 24: "The appearance of the castle was very much changed soon after the beginning of the present century; the pepper-box turret, etc., were about that time altered to their present shape." In *Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries*, vol. viii. p. 70, is printed a most interesting survey of Braemar Castle, dated 25th May 1807, in which the building is described as being then in very bad repair. As the report indicates that repairs were then in view, it is probable that the alteration of the turrets and the curtain wall-head was done subsequently to that date. Since this paper was read, the discovery of further eighteenth-century surveys in the British Museum (see *infra*, Additional Note, p. 95) throws new light upon these points. A very interesting view—Catalogue, No. K xlix. (13) 2*f*—shows the castle in its ruined state, as after the burning in 1689. The turrets are of ordinary Scottish type, one storey high, and between them the constricted gable is carried up vertically and then finished with crow-steps. The upper part of the stair tower is gone. Two elevations—*ibid.*, No. K xlix. (13) 2*d* and *c*—drawn for or after the restoration, show the turrets still of one storey: they and the staircase are finished off with coned roofs, the gables are now flat-skewed, and the chimneys have heavy eighteenth-century moulded copes. The main house is shown a storey higher than the wing.

[4] This garden is not indicated in Cordiner's plate, fig. 9, but it is shown in outline in the "Design for Corgarff Castle" (see Additional Note, *infra*, p. 96).

evident that an attempt has been made to enclose this area by an earthwork on its east side. This earthwork begins at about 18 yards south of the south-east angle of the curtain. It consists of a bank with a *glacis* outside and a fire-trench within, the whole being admirably contrived to provide cover for a line of musketeers who would command a magnificent field over the Cock Burn valley. From the point of commencement—where it seems to curve, or to have been intended to curve, inward towards the castle gate—the earthwork extends southward for some 40 yards: it then forms a re-entrant by turning in towards the west for about 15 yards, at an angle of 135°, after this it continues south again for a distance of about 80 yards. In this section it is very well preserved, the trench being about 3 feet deep, reckoned from the crest of the bank, which is some 7 feet broad at the base. This earthwork is at present quite open on its south flank, but it seems reasonably certain that there was an intention, never completed, to form a large parade ground or defensive enclosure south of the castle. A design for such an enclosure, elaborately entrenched, is preserved in the British Museum (see Additional Note, *infra*, p. 102).

The small rill of the *Allt Bad Mhic Griogair*,[1] hurrying briskly in a diagonal direction across this area from south-west to north-east, is brought into the re-entrant angle of the earthwork and carried north along the inner side of its salient portion to the close proximity of the castle, for which it might form a useful auxiliary water-supply.

Historical Sketch.

Commanding the passes of the Dee, the Avon, and the Don, the strategic position of Corgarff Castle was one of much importance—as indeed its history sufficiently proves. It is stated to have been "erected for a hunting-seat by Thomas Erskine, Earl of Mar, in 1537."[2] With such a date there is nothing out of harmony in the ascertainable features of the original condition of the tower: but the representative of the ancient Earls of Mar in 1537 was not Thomas but John Erskine; nor in any case was he in possession of Corgarff at this date, for the lands and dignity of the Earldom, as is well known, had been annexed by the Crown in 1435, and extensive alienations had since been made. On 10th December 1507, the forest of Corgarff, along with other lands in the Mar Earldom, was granted by James IV. to Alexander, afterwards created first Lord

[1] "Burn of Macgregor's clump or thicket. *Bad*, in this name, may mean *hamlet*."—J. Macdonald, *Place-Names in West Aberdeenshire*, p. 11.

[2] Alexander Laing, *Donean Tourist*, p. 22.

Elphinstone,[1] who subsequently was settled by the King in Kildrummy Castle, the old capital messuage of the Mar Earldom.[2] If the date usually assigned to the foundation of Corgarff Castle has any basis in fact, it may have followed upon the grant of the forest to Elphinstone; and this is rendered all the more likely by the circumstance that neither in the original charter, nor in a subsequent confirmation of 12th August 1513,[3] is there any mention of a fortalice upon the Corgarff lands. On the occasion of the marriage between his eldest son Robert and Margaret Drummond of Innerpeffray, Alexander, second Lord Elphinstone, by a charter dated at Stirling 3rd September 1546, granted to Margaret in life-rent, and to his son Robert heritably, the lands of Corgarff and others. The charter was followed by a precept of sasine, dated 4th September, and two days later was confirmed in a royal charter issued by the Queen-Mother.[4] In none of these documents do we find any mention of a fortalice on the lands of Corgarff: and as by this deed of 1546 these lands first became a separate property, assigned to the Master of Elphinstone and his wife, it is most probable that the tower may have been erected for their residence. That it was built as a hunting-lodge is in no way unlikely, but doubtless its military position was also held in view—just as Blairfindy Castle in Banffshire, also occupying a strategic point, was a hunting-seat of the Earls of Huntly. In the course of the sixteenth century most of the Corgarff property passed into the hands of the Forbeses of Towie, as vassals of Lord Elphinstone. At a subsequent period the lands were recovered by the Erskine Earls of Mar; and in the final settlement between the Erskines and the Elphinstones, in 1626, the latter pledged themselves "to flit and remove fra all and haill the saidis landis and barronie of Kildromie and fra the castellis of Kildromie and Cargarff, houses and biggingis thairof, and to deliver the keyes of the saṁ to the said nobill erle his said sone and thair forsaidis, and that betuixt the day and dait heirof and the fyvetene day of September nixtocũ in this instant zeir of God I^{m} sex hundreth twentie sax zeiris."[5] After the forfeiture of the Earl of Mar in 1716, the lands passed to the Skellater branch of the Forbes family.

At a *sederunt* of the Privy Council held in Edinburgh on 18th June 1607, a complaint was lodged in his father's name by Alexander, Master

[1] *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, 1424–1513, pp. 675–6, No. 3159.

[2] For the annexation of the Earldom of Mar to the Crown, and the subsequent alienations of its territories, see my *The Castle of Kildrummy: Its Place in Scottish History and Architecture*, chap. iv., section 3.

[3] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1424–1513, p. 845, No. 3875.

[4] *Ibid.*, 1546–80, p. 1, No. 2; see also Sir W. Fraser, *The Lords Elphinstone of Elphinstone*, vol. i. pp. 84, 93, 94. The castle is not mentioned in a subsequent charter of 27th July 1550 (see *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, *ut supra*, p. 113, No. 488).

[5] Mar Peerage Case, 1868–71, *Minutes of Evidence*, p. 184.

of Elphinstone, in the following terms:—"On 14th May last, at night, Alexander Forbes of Towie, Robert Forbes in Glaik of Towie, Alexander Forbes in Dyksyde, Tobias Lonkaird in Kinbothok, Alexander Walker there, Frances McRobie there, and George McRobie, piper, with others, came to his fortalice of Torgarffa, and with 'grite geistis, foir-hammeris,' and other instruments, forcibly broke the gate of the said place; which they have fortified as a house of war, and still keep, assisted by a number of Highland thieves and limmers."[1] The defendants, not appearing in answer to this complaint, were denounced as rebels, but nothing further seems to be on record about the matter. The disturbed state of the district at this period is illustrated also by another extract from the Privy Council Register, under date 25th July 1611, at Edinburgh:—"Complaint by Alexander, Lord Elphingstoun, and by William Reid, Thomas Schiphird, and James McKomeis, the said Lord's bowmen and herds of his lands of Kildrymmie, as follows:—In July 1609, Thomas Grant *alias* McPaull Grant in Davey in Straithspey, Johnne and James Grantis, his sons, Johnne Gordoun *alias* Johnne the Kathrene, there, Petir McRobert McEwne in Straithspay, Donald McAllister Gillichallum in Badyenoch, Duill Oig McGillichalliche there, Gillichallum McAllaster VcGillichallum there, Johnne McWilliam McEane, John McInnes in Stradowne, Allaster Rirche [?Riache] McHardie there, Angus McIndow Vig in Lochaber, and Findlay Bandie *alias* McInteir there, 'all brokin hielandmen' and sorners of clans, with others to the number of thirty, all armed with bows, darlochs [quivers], swords, gauntlets, platesleeves and other weapons, came to the said bowmen in the said Lord's scheils of his lands of Corgarff lying in the barony of Kildremy, bound them fast, and then assaulted them and left them for dead, taking away twelve sheep and four nolt. Again, in August last, the said defenders, with the like convocation, all armed as said is, came to the said scheils, slew four sheep and two kye, assaulted his said servants, and reft the whole butter and cheese in the said scheils. Pursuer appearing by Alexander, Lord of Kildrymmie, defenders, for not appearing, are to be denounced rebels."[2]

In Sir James Balfour's Collections, made during the first half of the seventeenth century, "Corgarffe, quherin the Earle of Mar has a very strong castle," is included among a list of "glens on the north syde of the river Done, above Kildrummey Castle, in Mar."[3] Corgarff, of course, is on the south side of the Don.

In June 1645 Corgarff Castle was occupied by Montrose, after he

[1] *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. vii. p. 393.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ix. pp. 230–1.
[3] *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, p. 79, note 1.

had sent his second-in-command, "Colkitto" Macdonald, to recruit among the western clans. Baillie's march north, threatening the Gordons, drew the Marquis away from his mountain fastness, without awaiting Macdonald; and the brief campaign ensued that led to the crushing defeat of the Covenanting general at Alford (2nd July 1645). At the time of Montrose's visit the castle was in ruins—"*ad dirutam arcem de Kargarf secessit*,"[1] writes his chaplain Wishart, the historian of his wars. It must subsequently have been repaired, at least enough to make it habitable, as it was burned by the Jacobites in 1689 or 1690, in order to avoid its being used as a garrisoned post by the Government party—a fate suffered on the same occasion by the two other Mar strongholds, Braemar and Kildrummy. After the collapse of the Jacobite effort, the Earl of Mar drew up a memorandum of his losses incurred through the burning of the three castles, and in this document the following reference is made to Corgarff:—[2]

"In the nixt place was burnt to him his castle of Corgarf upon the water of Don, consisting of a tower house and jam, thrie storie high, which cannot be repared in the same conditione under thrie hundred pound sterline."

This brief description of the castle as it then stood is interesting. A "jam" in old Scots is the wing of a building: the word is regularly applied to the limb or right-angled projection of tower-houses built on the L-plan. In this same document it is so used of Braemar Castle, which is very correctly described "a great body of ane house, a jam and a staircase"—*i.e.* a tower-house on the L-plan, with a stair-tower in the re-entrant angle.[3] But it is a little puzzling to find Corgarff Castle described as a "tower-house and jam"; for the tower here is a plain rectangular building without a wing, and there is not a shred of evidence that it has ever been anything else. The word "jam" here must be used in the reference to some annexe in the form of "laigh-bigging," appended to the tower somewhat after the fashion of the present eighteenth-century "ekes." That there was some such building before the last reconstruction is rendered likely through the existence in the eighteenth-century additions of older chamfered door jambs evidently re-used from some previous part of the castle.

[1] *The Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose*, by Rev. George Wishart, D.D., ed. Rev. A. D. Murdoch and H. F. Morland Simpson, p. 393: "*ne hostes in campestribus locis deprehensum equitum peditumque multitudine obruerent: illic vero montibus vicinus, nihil sibi ab illis metuebat.*"

[2] Sir W. Fraser, *The Melvilles, Earls of Melville, and the Leslies, Earls of Leven*, vol. ii. p. 168. The document is reproduced also in my *Castle of Kildrummy*, p. 246. For a notice of the burning of Corgarff and Braemar Castles, see also *The Leven and Melville Papers*, ed. W. L. Melville, p. 452, quoted *infra*, p. 72.

[3] See the plan, fig. 8.

In the memorandum above referred to, the Earl of Mar, after setting forth the extent of his losses occasioned by the burning of his three castles, petitioned the Government that such forfeitures and fines as might be levied upon tenants of his own who had borne arms in the rising should be applied towards the restoration of the buildings. This seems to have been done so far as Kildrummy and Corgarff were concerned, as the former was inhabited down to the forfeiture of the Mar estates in 1716, and perhaps even later;[1] while Corgarff, as we shall see, played its part in the Fifteen and the Forty-five. Braemar Castle, however, remained a ruin until taken over by the Government in 1748.[2] In the Poll Book of 1696 tenants are entered as in Corgarff and in Castleton, but no mention is made specifically of anybody dwelling in the castle itself.[3]

When the Earl of Mar launched the first Jacobite rising from his ancestral castle of Kildrummy, about the end of August 1715, Corgarff Castle figured as a rendezvous. "From Kildrummy, where he was joined by a number of men, Mar marched his troops to Corgarff, another Erskine stronghold, where his forces again received considerable additions, and where he obtained a large and much-needed supply of ammunition. At Corgarff Mar and his little army remained encamped 'some days,' after which they proceeded to Braemar,"[4] where the standard of King James was raised on 6th September 1715.

Thirty years later, in the last rising, the castle again played its *rôle*. "I am also informed," writes the Rev. John Bisset, minister of St Nicholas Church in Aberdeen, in his diary,[5] under date 20th February 1746, recording the movements of the rebels, "that a man from Strathdon reports that the Spanish arms and ammunition, carried about with them, is to be brought from Strathbogie to the old Castle of Corgarf: if so, they infallibly design to wheel south about again from Corgarf, through the head of Glencairn, Crathie, Brae Marr, Glenshee, Strathardle, and Athole, through where a great body of men can never follow them, if other methods be not fallen upon them as yet." The ammunition "dump" was in fact duly made; but the proposed movement of the insurgents, as expounded by the reverend strategist, was never carried

[1] See my *Castle of Kildrummy*, pp. 247, 255–6.

[2] See *Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite Period*, 1699–1750, ed. Col. J. Allardyce, vol. ii. pp. 603–4, 606.

[3] *List of Pollable Persons within the Shire of Aberdeen*, ed. J. Stuart, vol. i. pp. 536–7. I have verified the printed text from p. 605 of the original Poll Book in the University Library at Aberdeen.

[4] *Braemar: An Unconventional Guide Book and Literary Souvenir*, by the Hon. Stuart Erskine, p. 66. Mr Erskine informs me that this account of Mar's movements is drawn from family papers in his own possession. Cf. *A Guide to Donside*, 6th edition, 1866, p. 50.

[5] *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, vol. i. p. 383.

out, as the castle was promptly raided by a party of the Government troops. The Jacobites were forced to quit in a hurry, leaving the greater part of their stores behind. The affair is vividly described in a letter written from Aberdeen on 6th March 1746, by Alexander Stuart of Dunearn, Captain in Lord Mark Kerr's regiment of Dragoons, to his brother, James Stuart of Drumsheuch.[1]

"I returned on Wednesday from an expedition into the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, fifty miles from hence, to destroy a Magazine of the Rebels at Corgarff, which lies near the head of the Don. Three hundred foot commanded by Major Morris, and one hundred Dragoons commanded by me—the whole under the command of Lord Ancrum, were ordered for that duty. We marched from this on friday, 28th February, in a snowy day to *Monimuss*, Sir Archibald Grant's house. Next day over mountains and Moors almost impassible at any time of the year, but much more so when covered with snow, to a place called Tarland. As soon as they saw us directing our March thither, they suspected our design on the Magazine there, and some rebels who lived there sent away an Express immediately to acquaint the Garrison, and to Glenbucket, who was with some men at Glenlivet above Strathdon, about Ten miles above the Castle.

"On Saturday[2] morning we marched from Tarland, a most terrible march, to the Castle, which stands on the side of the Don, where I daresay never Dragoons were before, nor ever will be again, nor foot neither, unless Highlanders! Though we marched early in the morning it was past four before we arrived there. We found it abandoned by the Garrison, but so lately, that the fire was burning, and no living creature in the house but a poor cat sitting by the fire. They had thrown the barrels of powder down the bank into the river in order I suppose to destroy it, but had not time—and had conveyed the arms

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[1] Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. i. pp. 310–2.

[2] This must be Sunday. The chronology of the expedition may be worked out thus:

Friday, 28th February.—Aberdeen to Monymusk.

Saturday, 1st March.—Monymusk to Tarland. The route would be *via* the Kirk of Alford, Craigievar, Corse, and the Slack of Tillylodge.

Sunday, 2nd March.—Tarland to Corgarff, starting "early in the morning," and arriving at "past four." The route would be *via* Tarland, Migvie, and Boltinstone to Bellabeg, and thence up the Don. After destroying the Magazine they returned "eight miles for quarters"—evidently at Bellabeg. Here they arrived at "two o'clock in the morning." Reckoning their marching speed (which would be set by the infantry) at two miles per hour through the darkness and snow, they must have left Corgarff about 10 p.m. This would give something under six hours for staving the powder casks and finding the bayonets under the dunghill and the muskets strewn about among the heather—no mean achievement when we remember it would be dark.

Monday, 3rd March; Tuesday 4th March; Wednesday 5th March.—Allowing the same time for the return journey as for the march to Corgarff, these three days would be consumed in getting back to Aberdeen, which we are told they reached on the Wednesday.

Anxious to find whether the Government forces may have enjoyed the aid of moonlight during the earlier part of the evening, while engaged in destroying the depot, I applied to Mr O. F. T. Roberts, M.A., Lecturer in Astronomy and Meteorology in the University of Aberdeen. Mr Roberts has kindly supplied the following note:—"March 2nd (O.S.), 1746, is the equivalent of March 13th (N.S.), 1746: the change of the calendar taking place in 1752. The day was a Sunday. Calculating from the earliest Nautical Almanac (1767), I find that on that day the moon was 21 days old (about third quarter): that is, new moon was on February 20th (N.S.), 1746. Without going into the detailed calculation, it is seen that the moon was below the horizon throughout the exploit, including the return march to Bellabeg: rising at about 3 a.m. on March 14th (N.S.), 1746."

up and down the hills near it in different directions, and hid the bayonets under a dung-hill. However, we found all out, and brought away 367 firelocks, 370 bayonets. There were some more arms destroyed, which we could not carry. Ten thousand musket balls we threw into the river and amongst the heather, etc., etc., and it being impossible to convey away the powder for want of country horses, all gone to the hills with the country folks who had run away, being told by the rebels that we were to burn and destroy the whole country. We staved 32 double barrels of exceeding fine Spanish powder equal to 69 of our barrells, and threw it all into the river—and afterwards, for want of horses, were obliged to burn and destroy so many of the firelocks, that we brought but 131 to Aberdeen. We returned on Wednesday from such a country that a hundred men might beat a thousand from the hills above them—and had it snowed another night when we went there, it had been impossible to have returned. We were obliged to be two nights in the open fields—and sit on horseback all night. However, we happily executed what we were sent upon—and, thank God, returned safe, with only the loss of one horse. I do assure you the Clergy, who have everywhere in Scotland much distinguished themselves for our religion and happy constitution, behaved very kindly to us, were our guides and intelligencers every where—and three of them went quite up to the Castle of Corgarff with us, from whence, I forgot to tell you, we were obliged to return eight miles for quarters—and 'twas two o'clock in the morning before we arrived. Guess what a journey in such a country, in a dark night, snowing the whole time! . . . I hear now the Rebels are in great want of provisions. This Magazine is a great loss to the Rebels it supplying them with ammunition in their marches thro' the Highlands, where carriages cannot go."

Some traces of the weapons which had been "conveyed up and down the hills" were perhaps found in 1825, in which year, "while removing some old buildings near the castle, there were discovered the bones of a man, and the barrels of two muskets."[1]

In Dougal Graham's quaint rhymed *History of the Rebellion*, published in September 1746, a short description is given of the capture of Corgarff Castle, with a notable improvement upon facts in making Lord Ancrum blow up the castle with the powder barrels instead of tamely staving them:—

"Now while the duke lay at Aberdeen,
From England did his troops maintain,
Brought in his stores ay by the sea,
And laid no stress on that country,
From thence the earl of Ancram went,
One hundred horse were with him sent,
Major Morris with three hundred foot,
Near to the head of Don they got,
To take the Castle of Cargarf,
But ere they came all were run aff,
Wherein was a large magazine
Of ammunition, and arms clean,
Which did become the Earl's prey;
But could not get it born away,

[1] Laing, *Donean Tourist*, p. 23.

No horse he could get to employ,
Most of the spoil he did destroy,
'Bout thirty barrels of powder there,
Made soon that fort fly in the air,
And so returned to Aberdeen,
Long forty miles there were between."[1]

After the collapse of the insurrection, Corgarff Castle, whose strategic importance had been demonstrated during the campaign, was purchased by the Government, on the suggestion of General Blakeney, with a view to establishing there a base for the hunting down of rebels and "broken men" still at large, for the suppression of smuggling and illicit distilling, and generally for the establishment of law and order in a wild and unsettled district—which politically and socially was still in the Middle Ages. The idea of occupying Corgarff Castle, as well as the castle of Braemar, for this purpose was no new one: it had been mooted as far back as the campaign of 1689.

"I humbly crave pardon," writes the Master of Forbes from Aberdeen to the Earl of Melville on 27th June 1690, "for presumeing to press againe a thing I have so oft mentioned, the repairing the castle of Braemarr, which may be of good wse, and without charge to the publlct, by obleidging the countrey thereabout, who brunt, to repair it, as also the castle of Curgarff, which is burnt of late. If orders be given, I shall sie it done. Thos castles nixt to Inverlochie are of the greatest importance of any garisones in the kingdome, for secureing the peace of the Highlands, which, were they garisoned, ther would be litle or no wse for the lower garisones of Kildrumie and Aboyne."[2]

A memorandum addressed from "Fort Augustus, 8th August 1747," by Lieut.-Colonel Watson[3] to Major-General Blakeney, sets forth with admirable clearness the general policy of establishing a cordon of such garrisons "for Covering that part of Inverness Shire lying South side of Murray firth, and the Shires of Murray, Bamff, Aberdeen, Mearns, and Angus against the Depredations of the Highlanders of Rannoch, Lochaber, and Glengary":

"The Continual Depredations Committed upon those Shires, from the above mentioned parts of the Highlands, seems to be a Scheme Artfully contrived, to Nurse and encourage the barbarity and idleness of these people, and may be called the principal spring of Rebellion, and all the irregularities they are so remarkable for, who being protected and encouraged in their theft, being themselves under the power of their Chiefs, who can and will give them up to

[1] *The Collected Writings of Dougal Graham*, ed. G. Macgregor, vol. i. pp. 148–9.

[2] *Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 452.

[3] Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Major-General) David Watson was a very distinguished engineer officer, who was placed in charge of the whole of the road-making and other military works carried out in Scotland after the Forty-five. There is a good sketch of his career in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. One of his staff was young William Roy, afterwards the famous author of the *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*.

Justice, should they at any time refuse to give all sort of obedience to their unlawfull commands, and this practice of Thieving is the sure and known Means of training up a number of people to the use of Arms, who on the least prospect of plunder are ready to join in any Rebellion or Tumult.

"In order to correct this abuse it will be difficult Matter to bridle those parts of the Highlands, where the Thieves reside, and at the same time by a proper chain of Posts effectually secure the heads of those Shires opposed to their depredations. . . .

"The heads of the Shires of Bamff, Aberdeen, Mearns, and Angus, nearly join about the Sources of the Rivers Don and Dee, and are bounded on the North by the River Spey, and on the South by a Ridge of Mountains, which bending round the heads of those Countries run northward and end at the head of Loch Inch about two Miles below Ruthven. If the heads of those Countries and the passes thro' the Mountains were guarded, it would be scarce practicable to carry any Cattle from these Shires, for which Service 'tis proposed to Station one Compy. in Cargarff Castle near the head of the River Don, it belongs to Lord Bracco, is at present uninhabited, and would with a small charge be made a most convenient Barrack for a Company to Detatch as follows:—[1]

Inchrory	1 Corpl. 6 Men.
Ribbalachlagan[2] . . .	5 Men.
Glenclunie	4 Men.
Glenmuick	1 Corpl. 4 Men.
Glenclova	1 Corpl. 4 Men.
Dubrach[3]	1 Sergt., 1 Corpl. 12 Men.
Tarland	1 Sergt. ,, 10 Men.

"By this Disposition the Thieves must cross two different Chains before they can carry their plunder into their own Country. The Company quartered at Cargarff and the two Companys posted at Ruthven and Taybridge, who can't miss being alarmed by the Country People, should they chance to pass the first chain formed by the Company at Cargarff."[4]

The radical defect in the scheme thus outlined is evidently the enormous area of country which it was proposed to control from the single centre at Corgarff. This difficulty was evidently soon realised, for in the scheme actually carried out (see Map, fig. 6) two garrisons were established, one at Braemar Castle and the other at Corgarff Castle: the former with

[1] See Map, fig. 6.

[2] "Ribbalachlagan on the head of the River Garin nigh Loch-builg, a Centrical Post betwixt the Heads of Dee and Don"—Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. ii. p. 506. The name seems now to be unknown. The post established there is thus described in a report by the captain of Braemar Castle, 3rd June 1750: "The place where the party stays is a Barn belonging to the Laird of Invercald, the Men are pretty well accomodated as to Lodging and firing, but at present they Can get little or Nothing but Meal in the Country, as the Mutton will not be in season this Month"—*ibid.*, p. 543.

[3] "Dubrach in the head of Braemarr which is the principal out Station and Centrical to y^e^ whole," *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 506. Dubhrach is on the south bank of the Dee, near the junction of the Geldie. Its garrison is thus described in Captain Edhouse's report of 3rd June 1750: "The Men are in a Barn, and are pretty well accomodated having plenty of Blanketts from the County People besides those they Carried from home"—*ibid.*, p. 543.

[4] Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. ii. pp. 493–4.

outposts at Riballachlagan, Dubhrach, Spital of Glenshee, and a moving patrol; the latter with outposts at Inchrory, Braes of Abernethy, and

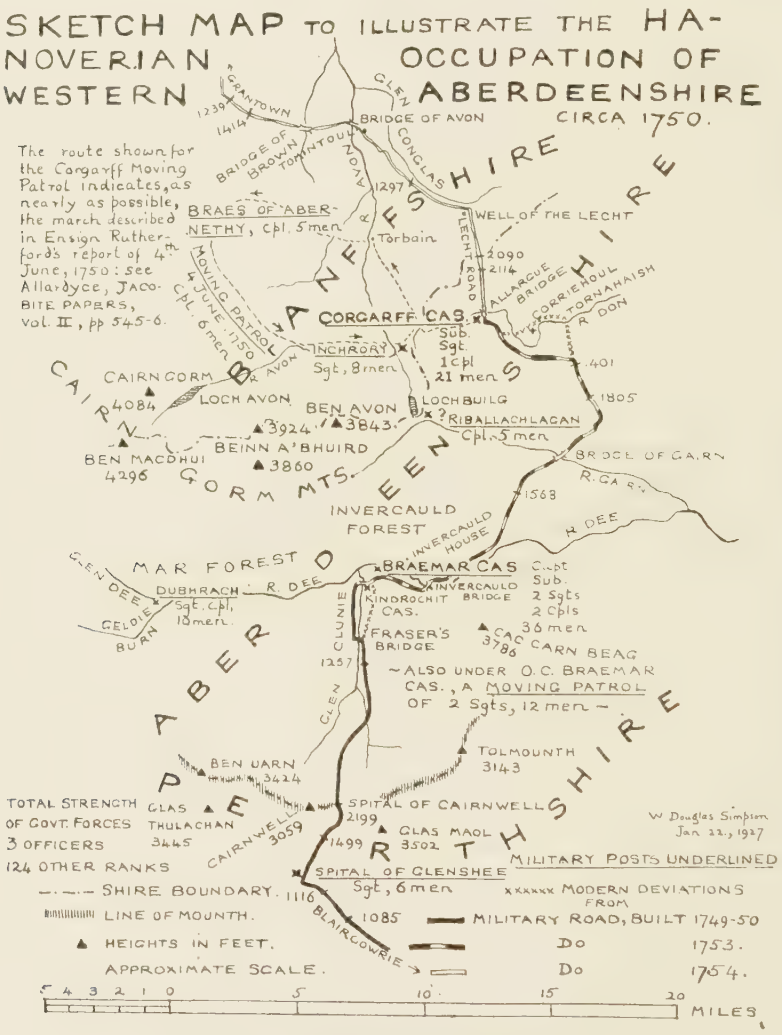

Fig 6. Map illustrating the Hanoverian Military Occupation of Western Aberdeenshire, 1748–54.

a moving patrol. Braemar Castle became the principal station, under a captain, while Corgarff was degraded to a subaltern's command. The strength and disposition of its garrison is set forth in a report by the

Officer Commanding, Ensign Robert Rutherford of General Pulteney's Regiment, dated 4th June 1750, as follows:—[1]

"Out Posts.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Men.
Inchrory	1	—	8
Braes of Abernethy	,,	1	5
Moving patrole	,,	1	6
	1	2	19
Remaining in the Barracks With me . .	1	1	21
Total.—	2	3	40"

Naturally, it took some time to get this system organised into working order, particularly as to both castles extensive repairs and alterations had to be made to fit them for barrack purposes.

Colonel Watson's memorandum, previously quoted, proposing a garrison at Corgarff, is dated 8th August 1747. About this time, or shortly before, the actual occupation of the castle by the Government forces seems to have taken place, as appears from a letter of Colonel Watson, dated from Edinburgh 18th June of this year, ordering the castle to be garrisoned by a sergeant, a corporal, and eight men.[2] The next stage in the proceedings is revealed by a note in the *Aberdeen Journal* of 5th April 1748: "We hear Col. Watson, who came lately to Town, is going to Curgarff, in order to give Directions for repairing the Castle there, for which Purpose Workmen have been sent from this Place to estimate the Charge."[3] The reports from the captains in charge of the different posts in the Highlands commence on 11th July 1749, and in those from Braemar Castle no mention of the subordinate station at Corgarff occurs until 23rd October, when we get the first indication of the presence of troops at the Donside fortress: "Lieut. Moody at Corgarf has taken up four Highlanders, and is to send them to aberdeen to Morrow."[4] Thereafter the captain at Braemar submits reports for both stations until, on 4th June 1750, we have the first independent report by Ensign Rutherford from Corgarff, of which the parade state has already been quoted.[5]

[1] Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. ii. p. 544. "The parties at Inchrory and the Braes of Abernethy," Ensign Rutherford tells us, "are Quarter'd tolerably well in Country Hutts, are supply'd with Oat Meal from the Country, the Country people supply them also with other provisions, which Consists of Mutton Milk and Eggs at Reasonable Rates, but they have no firing except what they gather from the Hills."

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. i. p. 306.

[3] *Aberdeen Journal*, No. 14 (29th March–5th April 1748), p. 4. This is the year inscribed on the third-floor fireplace—see *supra*, p. 58.

[4] Allardyce, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 527. Lieut. Moody is included in the strength of the garrison in the earlier report—*ibid.*, p. 514.

[5] See *supra*. The report also contains an interesting statement about the "Glens and Communications betwixt the several Outposts," and an account of the doings of the Moving Patrol.

As to the actual work carried out on the castle at this time we have no documentary evidence. We can only infer from the architectural features of the building as we see it to-day, and from the survey (see *infra*, Additional Note) made by the Government officers when they took the building in hand. One previous effort to detail the work carried out in 1748 may be quoted.

"It is not difficult even now to make out the alterations that were then made upon it. The parapet and all the corbels on which the parapet rested, except the two that still remain over the door, were removed; two plain gables were then built on the tower, with ordinary eighteenth-century chimney-tops; the common sloping roof that now exists put on from gable to gable to form an attic or garret storey; the small windows on the south side of the tower abolished and the seven existing eighteenth-century windows slapped out in their stead; the small, unshapely staircase built on to the wall at the south-east corner to give access to the garret floor; the one storey addition of a single room, with eighteenth-century chimney, added at each end; and the whole surrounded with the loopholed curtain, with salients on each side of its four fronts to defend the flanks—all as they now exist."[1]

My own close study of the castle has convinced me that the above cannot be accepted as an accurate statement of the work carried out upon it in 1748. In the first place there is no likelihood that the two corbels still remaining over the door are the survivors of a projecting parapet which originally ran round the tower. This view was first propounded by Messrs MacGibbon and Ross,[2] but it is unsupported by any structural evidence. Had there been such an open parapet, the stubs of the other corbels would still be visible all round the wall-head where they were cut away: or, if they had been withdrawn entirely, indications of disturbance in the masonry would still be recognisable. Moreover, what motive could exist for sparing the two that still survive? As it is, the fact that these occur just above the door, together with the significantly raked-back surface of the wall between them, and the existence of a roof-raggle on the edge of the cap-house adjoining, make it perfectly clear that we have to deal with a relic of the kind of defensive arrangement which the German archæologists expressively call a *pechnase—i.e.* an oversailing corbelled machicolation, placed above the doorway for the purpose of pouring down quicklime, pitch, or missiles upon assailants seeking to force an entry. This type of localised overhead defence is very frequently found in castles of the sixteenth century, at the time when the open parapet was going out of fashion and the gabled roof of high pitch was taking its place. Other examples might easily be multiplied: good instances may be seen at Gylen Castle,

[1] *Corgarff Castle: The Scene of the Burning of the House of Towie*, by A. E. Smith (printed for private circulation, 1901), pp. 13–4.

[2] *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 67.

Kerrera; at Blairfindy Castle, Banffshire (dated 1586); at Craigcaffie Tower, Wigtown (dated 1570); and at Loch Ranza Castle, Arran.

Nor do I believe that the two gables of the tower as now seen are so recent as 1748. There is no indication whatever of reconstruction in the masonry of either gable wall: they both seem clearly to be of one build from the basement upwards. Also the pitch of the gables seems too high for eighteenth-century work. The two chimneys, or at all events their copings, are undoubtedly of the eighteenth century: they are of identical pattern with the chimneys on the pavilions. Likely enough the flat skews of the gables also date from this period, although they might equally well have been put on, in place of original crow-steps, when the tower was repaired after its destruction in 1689. Another fact which strongly points to the gables being older than 1748 is the fact that the cap-house, whose purpose is to serve the garret between these gables, is undoubtedly older than 1748—in spite of the opinion above quoted. This is perfectly clear from a number of quite distinct pieces of evidence. To begin with, the narrow loops which lit the original newel stair, removed during the 1748 alterations, still survive, though built up, in the wall: the uppermost of these built-up loopholes (clearly visible in fig. 3) is in the cap-house, and above it on two sides, south and east, are found unaltered original windows—one blocked and the other showing a sixteenth-century chamfer—which lit the room formed under the cap-house roof, over the stairhead. Again, on the west side of the cap-house, as already stated, is seen the roof-raggle of the machicolation chamber, clearly showing the cap-house to be contemporary with the latter, which is an unmistakably original feature of the tower. It is thus abundantly demonstrated that the tower never had an open parapet, that the two corbels on the south side are merely relics of a local machicolation defending the door, and that the roof was always a high-pitched one between gables, forming a garret reached by the cap-house over the newel stair at the south-east corner. The actual flat-skewed gable now existing on the cap-house is of too low a pitch for Scottish baronial work: it may date either from the reconstruction after 1689, or from 1748. It should be noted that while the gables of the tower have curved projecting spur-stones, those of the two wings, which are undoubtedly of the eighteenth century, have not; a circumstance which distinctly suggests that the tower gables, flat skews and all, are older. The castle was not a ruin when the Government took it over: it was a habitable building, and while it may very probably have been deemed necessary to renew the roof, there is no evidence that it was also requisite to rebuild the cap-house and the two gables. My own view is that all these wall-head features, except the chimney copes,

may very probably date from the reconstruction carried out by the Earl of Mar after 1689.

Some years ago, Mr James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot., H.M. Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Scotland, told me that there existed in the British Museum a sheet of plans made by the Government for the reconstruction of Braemar Castle when they took it over after the "Forty-five." I asked Dr J. M. Bulloch to trace them for me, which he undertook to do with his usual ready courtesy. The gratifying result was the discovery, not only of two sheets of plans for Braemar Castle, but also of a similar sheet for the castle of Corgarff. The papers are preserved among the Additional Manuscripts,[1] and seem to have been collected by Lieut.-General William Skinner, R.E., who died in 1780. Through the courtesy of the British Museum authorities I am privileged to reproduce one of the Braemar sheets and the Corgarff sheet (see figs. 7 and 8).

On comparing the eighteenth-century drawings with my own survey (fig. 1), it will be seen that important divergencies exist between them. Either the arrangements indicated in the old plans were departed from, or alterations have subsequently been made. In some cases the plan omits original details that still survive. In the basement of the tower two original loopholes with splayed ingoings are shown on the north side, one lighting each cellar. I pointed out in my description that the present doors here are clearly hacked out, and that evidence of the old loophole-ingoings still remains. The old plan shows neither the window hacked through the south wall of the west cellar, nor the small old loop lighting the stair, and also omits the aumbry at the stairfoot. On the first floor, in the west room, only one window is shown on the south side, and none on the north: the two cupboards and aumbry in the west wall are also omitted. The second window on the south side may have been an afterthought, but as it is of the same dimensions as all the others on the south front, it is more probably contemporary, the scheme having been changed in order to secure a symmetrical elevation such as delighted the heart of an eighteenth-century designer. Against the partition wall in this room two wooden enclosures are shown. On the second floor the remains of the garderobe recess in the north wall, and the aumbry to the east, do not appear. On the third floor we find no cupboard in the west wall and no aumbries in the north

[1] Braemar—Add. MSS. 33,231, K1 and 2: Corgarff, Add. MSS. 33,231, K3. The two sheets of plans of Braemar are dated respectively 1750 and 1753, but show no change in the arrangements of the building. The Corgarff sheet has no date. On the Braemar sheets is endorsed "Handed over to Lt. Monier Skinner, R.E., by his father in 1872," and "in 1873" respectively. The Corgarff sheet has the same endorsement with date 1872. All three sheets of plans are drawn to a scale of 10 feet=1 inch.

wall, while the two blocked window recesses, north and east, are also not in evidence. In the garret plan two windows are shown on the north side and two in the south: from the elevation it seems that these must be meant to represent the skylights. All the fireplaces are shown with straight instead of splayed ingoings. The elevation, taken from the south, shows no porch but only an open platform at the stairhead in front of the main door. Only one window is shown on

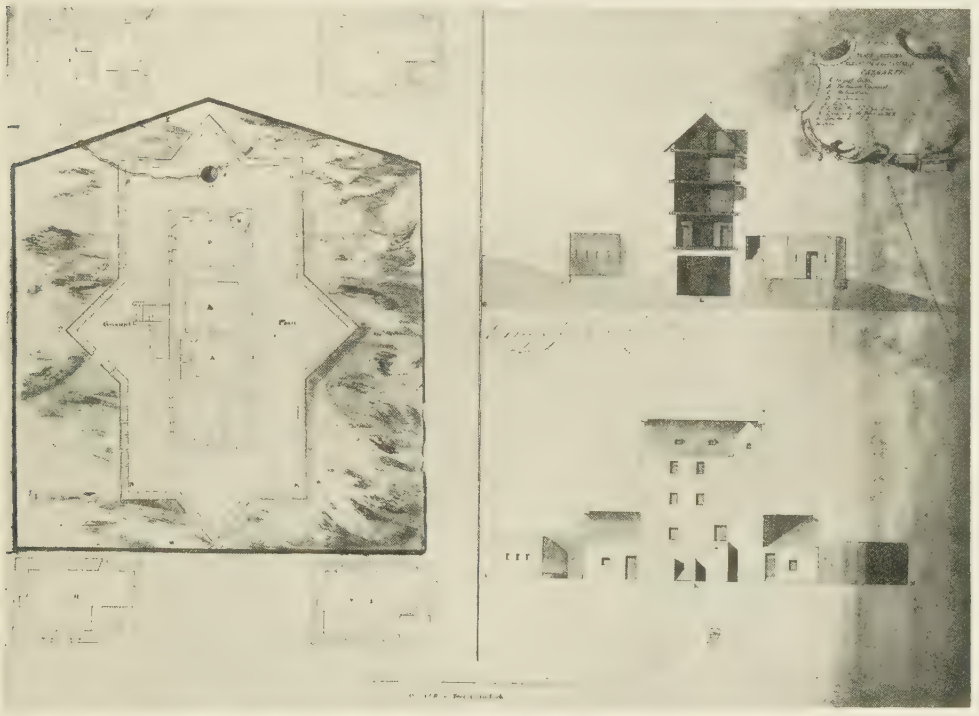

Fig. 7. Corgarff Castle: measured drawings made after its reconstruction in 1748.

the first floor, as in the plan. The cap-house is drawn with a gable of higher pitch than at present, and both in the plan and elevation its topmost window is shown open; the blocking which now fills this window (as stated already, p. 51) is clearly more recent than that of the series of narrow loops below, which are not shown in the elevation. Two skylights are indicated in the roof. The chimneys both of the tower and the pavilion are shown with a sloped coping of the old Scottish style, instead of the cornice and blocking course which now exist. The section through the tower, looking east, shows the wooden

chambers in the west room on the first floor, but otherwise reveals no features of importance.

The east pavilion is shown precisely in its present state, but in the west pavilion no partitions are found, while in its north-west angle is placed an oven, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. This pavilion is styled "The Brew house," while the other is the "The Guard room." The

Fig. 8. Braemar Castle: plans made in 1750, after its reconstruction.

door of this pavilion is shown at a slightly higher level, with two steps up. The inner closet in this wing would no doubt be the lock-up.

The curtain wall, with its salients, loopholes, door and sloped coping is drawn precisely as it now exists. In the gorge of the west salient is shown the "Cistern,"[1] 5 feet in diameter, its mouth surrounded by a coping 1 foot thick, and shown about 1 foot high on the elevation. The course of the stream which served the cistern is also shown.

One other small piece of evidence bearing on the structural history

[1] In the Braemar plans the position of the "Well" in the northern salient is shown.

of the castle may here be noted. It occurs in a report submitted on 11th March 1750, by Captain Esme Clarke, the officer in charge at Braemar Castle, who had under him Lieut. Leslie at Corgarff. The report states that Captain Clarke at Braemar has given effect to instructions received that the Barrack-master should have a room for himself and his stores. "Lieut. Leslie informs me," continues Clarke, "there is a small room for the Barrack Master of that garrison, Built by one Misset, but by whose Order he can't tell."[1] The British Museum surveys of Braemar Castle show no less than three rooms under the Barrack-master, namely, the cellar in the basement of the wing ("Barrack-master's Granary"), the main room on the first floor (Barrack-master's Store-room"), and the room in the wing on the floor above (Barrack-master's Room); but no room is so apportioned at Corgarff. From the fact that the Barrack-master's room at Corgarff is referred to as recently built, it was doubtless one of the pavilions. Who "Misset" was I do not know. Is the name a mistake for Bisset?

The regular series of reports submitted by the officer in charge of Corgarff Castle make interesting reading, and bring the tense atmosphere of the countryside, in the years that followed the Forty-Five, vividly before our minds. One report may be given as an example.[2]

"*7th Subaltern's Command.*

Ensign Rutherford of Genl. Pulteney's Regmt.
Station: Corgarff Barrack.
Report, Oct. 12, 1750. Corgarf.

One of the Soldiers of this Garrison had his fingers Cut very desperately by a fellow in the Country on Wednesday last, the soldier says it was because he would not Drink the pretender's health, but the fellow denies that, however I sent a party, and had him apprehended at night, and he was sent to Justice of peace who has order'd him to find Bail to stand his trial on Monday next.

(Sign'd) Ro. Rutherford."

On 13th April 1754 Major-General Humphrey Bland, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, writes exultantly to the Secretary of State, Lord Holdernesse: "Brae Mar and Corgarff were taken from Mr Farqrson of Invercauld, where we now have two small barracks erected, the good effects of which is now plainly felt by bringing in the people of that barbarous and mountainous country into a peaceable and orderly state, and they are now become honest and industrious and live with great friendship and amity with His Majesty's troops quartered there."[3]

[1] Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. ii. p. 531. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 579.

[3] "Scotland: Letters and Papers," Public Record Office, 2nd series, bundle 44, No. 3—quoted in *Aberdeen Journal Notes and Queries*, vol. iv. pp. 231–2. The Commander-in-Chief was of course misinformed in regard to Corgarff, which was leased from the laird of Skellater. The same letter tells us that Colonel Watson had arranged the leases.

Although the country was rapidly pacified so far as the embers of revolt were concerned, smuggling still flourished apace, and in consequence a military force was maintained in the castle until so late as 1831. In the *New Statistical Account* it is stated that "from 1827 to 1831 it was garrisoned by a captain, subaltern, and 56 men, to support the civil authorities in the suppression of smuggling."[1] I can vouch for the case of old crofter, who in 1906 recollected, when a very small boy, having assisted his father in carrying to the castle sundry kegs which he had sold to the redcoats—"and the cream o' the joke," concluded the veteran, "was that every drap o' the whisky was contraband!"

Long before its abandonment, however, the need for a garrison in the castle, even to control the smuggling, had departed. In the words of the Rev. Charles Cordiner, writing in 1795, Corgarff

"is but an old castellated house which, when fitted up with some additional buildings, was constituted into a kind of fortress, and garrisoned by government about half a century ago; there were several such, established on the same footing, and officers appointed to reside in them, to enforce political regulations in these remote districts, where they had been formerly but partially attended to; and to secure to individuals the possession of property, while surrounded with numbers long unaccustomed to the restraints of law, and irritated by opposing interests. They are now altogether superfluous in these views, the discipline of civil society being thoroughly understood and chearfully followed in the most inland regions of every county. These buildings seem only now destined to serve the purpose of affording good accommodation to those gentlemen who, in the end of Summer, and in Autumn, delight to wander o'er the highest hills to enjoy the recreations of the field—the pastime of fowling. The surrounding mountains abounding with cover, and the hills of heath with game, render *Corgarf* an eligible residence for sportsmen during the hunting season: and it is for that purpose often occupied accordingly."[2]

Thus the castle had again reverted to its original condition as a hunting-lodge. From Cordiner's language, coupled with the statement in the *New Statistical Account*, already quoted, that between 1825 and 1831 the castle was garrisoned to restrain smuggling, it may perhaps be inferred that there had been an interruption in the military occupation of the building, and that some recrudescence of smuggling had led to its renewal. This view is confirmed by the *Old Statistical Account* (1794), wherein it is stated that the castle "was purchased by Government in 1746, from Mr Forbes of Skellater, and for several years thereafter, 15 or 20 men were stationed in it; for some years

[1] *New Statistical Account*, vol. xii. p. 544. At page 549 an interesting account is given of the extent to which smuggling formerly prevailed.

[2] Cordiner, *Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain*, vol. i., article "Corgarf Castle."

past the garrison has consisted of two or three invalids."[1] On the other hand, Charles Dawson, in his notes contributed in 1797 to the poem *Don*, after describing the Government occupation after the Forty-five, states definitely that "it has been employed as a barrack ever since, and soldiers kept in it to suppress any tumult that might happen in that part of the country." To Dawson's quaint commentary we are indebted also for some other interesting particulars about the military occupation of the castle. The name of Cock Bridge—"which is the only English name I know of in Cargarff"—he thus explains:

"The people who kept the Public-house at the end of the bridge, had for their sign a Red Cock painted and hung up, which made the soldiers coming that way inquire for the Cock-bridge, which name it retains to this day. . . . The church of Lineorn [now Loinorne] is part of the parish of Strathdon, and the minister has ten pounds paid him by government for preaching, etc., to the soldiers of the Castle who attend there.[2] Near this is Corryhoul, where there has been a chapel in the time of Popery, and its burial-ground is still used for burying many of the people in Cargarff; and all the soldiers who die in the Castle are interred there, with all the ceremonies that are used in the army. But its appearance is very odd like, as there is no dyke about the graves, and from its lying remote from any house, in an open field."[3]

In *Bentley's Miscellany* for the year 1842 appeared two quaintly written articles by Henry Curling, entitled respectively "A Detachment in the Highlands—Corgarff Castle," and "Ensign Marvel's First Detachment at Corgarff, and what he saw there."[4] The tale purports to be imaginary, and in the description of the castle and its surroundings there are sundry inaccuracies and a prevalent note of exaggeration. But the general picture of life in the lonely garrison during midwinter is singularly vivid and convincing, and various points in the description and narrative bear the unmistakable hall-mark of truth. The author was a regular army officer, and must have based his "yarns" upon tales heard from some brother-officer who had been on duty at Corgarff.

After the military quitted the castle it was for a time occupied by farm labourers: in 1911 it was still inhabited by two picturesque old women.

A word or two may be added about the great military road from

[1] *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xiii. p. 182. It is noteworthy that the garrison was withdrawn from Braemar Castle in 1797 (A. Laing, *Caledonian Itinerary*, vol. i. p. 58). Cordiner in his article upon Braemar Castle describes it as in use, like Corgarff Castle, as a shooting-box; but his illustration shows the main part of the building in a roofless condition. According to Laing (*ut supra*), writing in 1819, the castle "is now uninhabited."

[2] *Cf.* Laing, *Donean Tourist*, p. 25: "On the northern verge of the Don is the supplementary church of Lynn Oarn, or bear-yard, erected for a chaplain while the soldiers occupied the garrison, but owing to the longitude of the parish of Strathdon, they are proposing to form it into a separate parish."

[3] *Don, a Poem*, with Notes by Charles Dawson, schoolmaster of Kemnay, reprinted 1905, p. 4.

[4] *Bentley's Miscellany*, vol. xi. pp. 660–8, and vol. xii. pp. 85–93.

Braemar Castle to Corgarff Castle, and hence across the Lecht to Tomintoul—the road (see Map, fig. 6) which played so important a part in the opening up and pacification of the West Aberdeenshire Highlands. All military roads in northern Scotland are popularly, and even on the Ordnance Maps, assigned to Marshal Wade, whose reputation as a road-maker has indeed become almost legendary: but the great north road across the Dee and Don valleys was not commenced until after Wade's death.[1] The section of it between Blairgowrie and Braemar, over the Cairnwell, was built in 1749–50. That between Braemar and Corgarff dates from the summer of 1753.[2] Crossing the Dee by the handsome military bridge at Invercauld, it turns towards the north opposite Balmoral, crosses the Gairn by another military bridge at Gairnshiel, and on the watershed reaches a height of 1805 feet between Carn a' Bhacain and Scraulac. This road is still a well-known route, but the present descent on Donside at Tornahaish is modern, the old military road holding north-westward by Carn Leac Saighdeir to Corgarff. This portion is now used only as a shepherd's track, but evidence of its former importance survives in three small military bridges crossing tributaries of the Don.[3] The old bridge, by which the road crossed the Don before the modern turnpike road was made along the river to this point in 1826,[4] is shown in the foreground in Cordiner's view of Corgarff Castle (fig. 9):[5] it had evidently been a typical high-backed, one-arched bridge of the military type, just like that still extant at Gairnshiel.

From Bridge-end of Allargue the military highway is still in use as the famous—and fearsome—Lecht Road, which, mounting the watershed to a height of 2114 feet between *Sgor Damh* and Little *Corr Riabhach*, descends by Glenconglas to Tomintoul in Strathaven. This

[1] For the whole subject, Mr G. M. Fraser's admirable work on *The Old Deeside Road* should be consulted. The modest title of this work conceals what is really its chief value—the exhaustive and accurate study of the cross-country routes, over the Mounth and northward, which, of course, were of far greater importance in ancient times than the roads ascending the valleys.

[2] Fraser, *op. cit.*, pp. 209–10, 212–3. See also *Scottish Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 186.

[3] Fraser, *op. cit.*, p. 90.

[4] Laing, *Donean Tourist*, p. 23.

[5] *Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain*, 1795, vol. i. The old bridge is described by Dawson (*Don*, ed. 1903, p. 4.) who says: "A little below the Castle is a stone bridge of one arch, over Don, on the road that leads from Edinburgh to Fort William, etc.; and another one on a small rivulet that falls into the Don, a little below the bridge called Cock Bridge. . . . When the above road was made, the King built these two bridges, and a mason in Edinburgh has an allowance from government to uphold them, for the behoof of the soldiers that are marching from the northern forts to or from Edinburgh." Cf. *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xiii. p. 185: "There are in the parish two stone bridges on Don, the one, half an English mile to the westward of the church [Pooldhulie Bridge is meant], the other at the Castle of Corgarff, on the King's road from Edinburgh to Fort George."

Fig. 9. Corgarff Castle: view from the N. in 1795.

Fig. 10. The Well of the Lecht.

section of the road is accurately dated to 1754 by the Well of the Lecht (fig. 10), with its inscription recording that Lord Charles Hay was Colonel of the roadmen from here to the Spey at Grantown.

Although we have thus seen that the great high-road of which Corgarff Castle was the Donside sentinel dated from the period after the Forty-five, the Hanoverian engineers were merely following old cross-country routes that had doubtless been in use for long ages before. The road over the Lecht, for example, is succinctly described as a then well-recognised passage by Ensign Rutherford in his report from Corgarff Castle, dated 4th June 1750.[1] And four centuries earlier we find Robert II. using precisely the same route on his northward progress, as evidenced by charters granted at the Spital of Glenshee and at Kindrochit Castle, and hunting expenses incurred in Glenconglas.[2]

The Edom o' Gordoun Tragedy.

In November 1571, Corgarff Castle became the scene of the terrible outrage so graphically and beautifully commemorated in the pathetic ballad of Edom o' Gordoun—when Margaret Campbell or Forbes, wife of the laird of Towie, was burned to death with her family and servants by a party of Gordons under one Captain Kerr. It has been often stated that the ghastly deed was perpetrated at Towie Castle, 15 miles further down the Don valley: but a critical examination of the evidence makes it beyond dispute that the castle burned under such tragic circumstances was not Towie but Corgarff. The whole question was very fully and ably discussed in 1901 by the late Mr Alexander Elmslie Smith, who published his conclusions in a brochure printed for private circulation. Mr Elmslie Smith's arguments are so cogently marshalled that it would be presumption to set them forth in language other than his own. For this reason, and because his little work is now become scarce and not readily accessible, I make no apology for reproducing *in extenso* the central portion of his thesis.[3]

"The whole district called Corgarff formed part of the Earldom of Mar, but in the fifteenth century the Erskines were illegally dispossessed by the Crown both of the title and of the estates. Part of the lands of the earldom in the county of Aberdeen were by successive charters, from 1507 onwards, given to the Lords Elphinstone, and it was not till the year 1635 that, after proceedings both in Parliament and in the Court of Session,[4] the Earl of Mar succeeded in

[1] Allardyce, *Jacobite Papers*, vol. ii. p. 545.

[2] See my paper on "The Royal Castle of Kindrochit in Mar," in *Proceedings*, vol. lvii. pp. 89–90.

[3] *Corgarff Castle: The Scene of the Burning of the House of Towie*, pp. 1–9. I have verified the references and quotations, and made one or two minor corrections and amplifications.

[4] See *The Earldom of Mar*, by Lord Crawford and Balcarres, specially vol. i. pp. 331–457.

regaining from Lord Elphinstone and his vassals actual possession of the lands of the earldom, including the lands of Corgarff.

"In the meantime, and before the year 1561, Lord Elphinstone had conveyed the lands of Corgarff to John Forbes of Towie, and in this year Mr Forbes, according to a form of family settlement that then prevailed, resigned his whole lands to his son and heir Alexander, under reservation of his own life-rent.[1]

"By this device John continued laird of Towie and Alexander became fiar thereof.

"The Towie property in Corgarff is described in the verdict at an inquest for fixing the terce falling to Alexander's widow, held by the Sheriff of Aberdeen on the 13th of January 1596, after the death both of John and Alexander.

"The jury found 'that the late Alexander Forbes fiar of Towie died last vest and seized as of fee in' among other lands, 'all and whole the lands of Easter Corriehoul and the portion of the forest of Corgarff bounding and adjacent to the foresaid lands of Easter Corriehoul with the pertinents. As also in the lands called Aulgarff; as also in all and singular the westermost lands of the foresaid lands of Corriehoul and the portion of the forest of Corgarff bounding the said lands of Wester Corriehoul, with the pertinents of the same lying in the Barony of Kildrummy and Sheriffdom aforesaid.'[2] The castle was not liable for widow's terce, and therefore not mentioned in the verdict.

"The lands of Corriehoul are well known.

"Although the district as a whole was called Corgarff, the 'lands of Corriehoul' were then, as now, by far the most important. Not only did Corriehoul embrace almost all the then cultivated land, it was also the seat of the local ecclesiastical settlement. The church of Corriehoul was dedicated to St Machar; the churchyard in which the church stood is the burying ground of Corgarff to the present day;[3] and the 'Machar Well' is still of repute, and is duly marked in the Ordnance Survey.

"The lands called Aulgarff—that is, Altgarff—include those now called Castletoun, on which the Castle stands. They were so called from the burn of that name (*Alt-garbh*, the rough burn) that runs through them.[4] The stream

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[1] *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv. p. 448.

[2] Sheriff Court Records, 13th January 1596. (See *Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire*, ed. D. Littlejohn, vol. i. p. 345.—W. D. S.)

[3] (For St Mochriecha or St Machar and his labours in what is now Mar, see my *Origins of Christianity in Aberdeenshire*, pp. 16–8. The establishment of a church by a primitive missionary postulates, of course, a local resident population to which he could minister. Yet it must be remarked that relics of prehistoric and protohistoric occupation are almost non-existent in the remote upland district of Corgarff. Lower down the valley they become extremely numerous; the earth-houses of Strathdon and Kildrummy are deservedly famous, and point to a large and well-settled population in the Early Iron Age. But in Corgarff, at the head of the valley, the only relic of prehistoric times of which I know is the fragment of a bronze spear-head now preserved in the Banff Museum. The fragment, which measures $4\frac{3}{10}$ inches in length, is the point of a typical lanceolate Bronze Age spear-head. At the broken end the usual hollow interior is exposed. From the bent condition of the blade near the fracture, it may be conjectured that the spear had been thrust into something and then snapped off. The label attached to the specimen is as follows:—"Point of a bronze spear found in a peat bog in Corgarff, Strathdon, 1865, presented by Mr Walker, Castle Newe." No other information is available. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Curator of the Banff Museum, through Sheriff J. W. More, for kindly allowing me to inspect and handle this interesting relic.—W. D. S.)

[4] (As authority for this, Mr Elmslie Smith quotes J. Macdonald's *Place-Names in West Aberdeenshire*, but I have been unable to find any reference to the name in this work.—W. D. S.)

is still called indifferently the Burn of Corgarff, the Burn of Castletoun, and the Burn of the Cock—so called from the figure of a muir-cock on the signboard of the little hostelry that of old stood at the bridge where the military road to Tomintoul crosses the burn. In the Ordnance Survey maps this burn is, from an excess of zeal for Gaelic terminology, named *Alt a' Choilich*—the burn of the muir cock—but this name does not appear in any other map that I have seen.

"It was thus absolutely correct, as was done in 1571, to speak of the Castle of Corgarff as the 'house of Towie,' in the sense that it belonged to the laird of Towie; and in speaking of it as a local residence of the proprietor of Corriehoul, it was also accurate to call it the 'place of Corriehoul.'

"To come now to the outrage itself, which took place in the year 1571.

"Queen Mary had escaped from Lochleven, and was now a prisoner in England, but still the feuds between the rival factions went on. Under the year 1571 the Chronicle of Fortirgall records 'gret weris that yer in the north land betuyxt Gordonis and Forbesis and the Forbesis put til the warst and mony slayn of them and thownis vastitht and brynt.'[1]

"Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, brother of the Earl of Huntly, was a leader in the Queen's cause, and the Forbeses were on the other side.

"The Master of Forbes and his allies advanced to Aberdeen, where the Gordons lay. On 20th November 1571, the rival clans engaged at the Craibstane, at the west of the city, in deadly conflict, 'cruellie fochtin be the space of ane hour.'[2]

"The following narrative is taken from Bannatyne's *Journal*:—

'Adam of Gordoun a little befoir had not only defait the Forbessis, as befoir is said, bot also went to the hous of Touy, whilk he brunt and 24 persounes in the same, neuer one escaping but one woman that come through the cornes and hather whilk was cassin to the hous sydis, whairby thei wer smored. This was done vnder assuirance; for the lard of Toweyis wyfe, being sister to the lady Crawford and also died within the hous, send a boy to the laird in tyme of the trewis (which was for the space of xij houris) to sie on what conditiones thai suld rander the hous. In the meintyme Adam Gordounis men laid the cornes and tymber and hather about the hous, and set all on fyre.'[3]

"Such is the narrative of a contemporary annalist who, in speaking as a person having no local knowledge, speaks of 'the hous of Touy'—a description that as already shown, applied without violence to the laird of Towie's house in Corgarff.

"There is, however, another contemporary annalist whose narrative is, beyond all question, conclusive.

"Mr Matthew Lumsden of Tillycairn,[4] in the parish of Cluny, was of the Forbes kith and kin, and suffered along with them at the hands of the Gordons. The outrage took place in 1571; and in the year 1573 Lord Forbes, for redress and protection to himself and his kin, took proceedings against the Gordons before the Lords of Council, with the result following:—

"27th June 1573. Before the Lords of Council.

'Anent our Souerane Lordis Lettres purchest at the instance of Wiliame lord Forbes and Johnne maister of Forbes for thame selffis, thair kyn, freindis, and dependaris' against George, Earl of Huntly, Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen, and Adam Gordon of Auchindoun—'the Lordis of Council hes exemit and exemis' among others 'Johnne Forbes of Tollies' (Towie) and 'Maister Matho

[1] "Chronicle of Fortirgall" in *The Black Book of Taymouth*, ed. C. Innes, p. 138.

[2] *Diurnall of Occurrents in Scotland*, ed. T. Thomson, p. 255.

[3] *Memorials of Transactions in Scotland*, by Richard Bannatyne, ed. R. Pitcairn, p. 212. Bannatyne was secretary to John Knox.

[4] (For Tillycairn Castle, see my paper in *Proceedings*, vol. lv. pp. 139–42.—W. D. S.)

Lumisden of Tullicarne' 'fra the said schiref principale of the said schirefdome of Abirdene his deputtis office of iurisdictioun.'[1]

"In the year 1580 Mr Lumsden wrote a *Genealogy of the Family of Forbes*, which was edited by Mr W. Forbes about the year 1667, and then by him brought down to date. It is not possible that Mr Lumsden could have written in ignorance, and in this very family history Mr Lumsden twice states in explicit terms that it was in the 'Castell of Corgaffe' that the son of John Forbes by his first wife and the lady—Margaret Campbell—and her family were 'unmercifullie murdered.'[2]

"The only suggestion made against the authority of Lumsden's narrative that I have ever heard is this, that whereas his manuscript was not edited till about 1667, the editor 'by a mere blunder committed a hundred years or nearly so after the event, and not necessarily needing a motive for doing it' changed the words *Castle of Towie* to the Castle of Corgarff. 'But he may not have altered; we may owe the whole statement to him; motive is not wanted; ignorance explains without motive.'

"This, though made by a respectable authority on ballad literature, is the maddest of criticism. Even if we could adopt the wild suggestion that the statement did not exist in the original manuscript, it is impossible that the editor, himself a Forbes, presumably of the years of manhood, of superior intelligence, as is shown by his preface, and certainly interested in the family history—could in 1667 be 'ignorant' in the matter of so outstanding a detail of so tragic an incident in the family story.

"But contemporary record does not rest here. In the *Diurnall of Occurrents* the narrative runs thus: 'In this same moneth the said Adame Gordoun send capitane Ker to the place of Toway requesting the ladie thairof to rander —*not* the Castle of Towie but '*the place of Carrigill* to him in the quenis name, quhilk sho wald nawayes doe; quhairof the said Adame having knowlege, movit in iyre towartis hir, causit raise fyre thairintill, quhairin sho, hir dauchteris and vtheris personis wer destroyit, to the nowmer of xxvij or thairby.'[3]

"Carrigill is in Gaelic *Coire ghobhail*, the corrie of the fork,[4] hence Corrieghoul and Corriehoul; and as Towie and Corriehoul are from 14 to 15 miles apart and separated by the two parishes of Invernochty and Migvie, the Castle of Towie could not by any construction be called the place of Corriehoul.

"From the above narrative three points are clear—first, that the place of which Ker was sent to demand the surrender was 'the place of Corriehoul'; second, that the demand was refused, and third, that 'on the said Adam having knowledge of this he caused raise fire thereintill'—that is manifestly, on the very construction of the sentence, intil the place of Corriehoul.

"Little need be said about subsequent chronicles, which, without exception, are all one way. The ballad of 'Edom o' Gordoun' itself is distinct in picturesque detail. Next there follows the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen," 1732, a manuscript preserved in the library of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh,[5] in which, under the heading of the Parish of Towie, the following statement occurs:—'Towie Castle, built by the Forbeses of Brux, now ruinous. Not it, as Crawford in his Queen Mary Reports, but Corgarf castle in Strathdon parish was burnt A.D. MDLXXI. (by one Captain Ker, sent by Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, to take it for Queen Mary), together with the lady thereof and

[1] *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. iv. pp. 760–3. This minute does not appear in the published *Privy Council Register*, vol. ii.

[2] *Genealogy of the Family of Forbes*, ed. 1819, pp. 43, 44; ed. 1889, pp. 54, 55.

[3] *Diurnall of Occurrents in Scotland*, p. 255.

[4] Macdonald, *Place-Names of Western Aberdeenshire*, p. 126.

[5] (Now, of course, the National Library of Scotland.—W. D. S.)

the whole family (thirty-seven in all), except Alexander Forbes, the owner, who was absent.'[1] And finally the Rev. John Gordon, minister of Strathdon, in his description of the parish for the *Old Statistical Account* of 1794, says:—'The most ancient building in the parish still entire is the castle of Curgarff. . . . During the feuds between the Gordons and the Forbesses it was burnt in 1571 by Adam Gordon of Auchindown or some of his officers,' and he adds that the lady of Towie 'Margaret Campbell, daughter to Campbell of Calder, then big with child, together with her children and servants, 27 in number, were cruelly burnt to death.[2] These form evidence of persistent tradition—local tradition that is practically unbroken."

The weight of local tradition, upon which Mr Elmslie Smith rightly lays much emphasis, is even stronger in favour of Corgarff than he imagined. Charles Dawson, in his notes to the poem *Don*, like the reverend statistician at the same period, is quite clear that the tragedy took place at Corgarff: and his evidence is all the more remarkable because he relates the incident, not in describing Corgarff Castle, but in the course of his account of the parish of Towie. After describing the older church site at Nether Towie, he alludes to the reputed grave there of Margaret Campbell—"Lady Campbell" he calls her—"who was the last person buried there: she, with her children and servant maid, were choaked with the smoke, when Adam Gordon of Auchindown set fire to the Castle of Corgarff, in her husband's absence."[3] Yet again, while our printed texts of the "Edom o' Gordoun" ballad, following the error, have all substituted "house of Towie," Laing in the *Donean Tourist*, published in 1828, expressly tells us, in two distinct places, that a traditional version was "sung by the country people, who constantly shift the scene of action to Corgarff"—a testimony which gains all the more weight because Laing himself believed that Towie was the true *locus*. "The metonymy of Corgarff," he admits, "is found in all the traditional copies."[4] And, further, in the old story of the murder of the Gordon chiefs by Forbes of Drumminor, it is said that Lord Forbes, in attempting to extenuate his conduct, made the remark that "the blood that now flows on the floor of Driminor will just help to sloaken the auld fire of Corgarf."[5] Andrew Picken, who tells the story, also gives an account elsewhere of the burning of Corgarff Castle, remarking that "the scene of this barbarous tragedy . . . is said in the ballad to be Towie Castle. . . . But all the traditionary accounts of value agree that the scene was Corgarff Castle. . . . The cause of the confounding of the two castles seems to have been that both formerly belonged to the same owner (a Forbes): but a MS.

[1] *Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, pp. 611–2.

[2] *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xiii. p. 182.

[3] *Don, a Poem*, ed. 1905, p. 8.

[4] *Donean Tourist*, pp. 100, 107: *cf.* also p. 22.

[5] A. Picken, *Traditional Stories of Old Families*, 1833, vol. i. p. 39. He tells us that he obtained the story from "the present Sir John Hay, Bart."

account of the unfortunate occurrence which we have seen, in the handwriting of the father of the present Sir Charles Forbes, a gentleman who was extremely well acquainted with the traditions of the neighbourhood, which states that Corgarff and not Towie, was the scene of the burning, would seem to be sufficiently decisive of the question."[1] All this is proof of a singular clear, constant, and undeviating local tradition, standing in fullest harmony with the best contemporary evidence.

The celebrated seventeenth-century scholar and geographer, Robert Gordon of Straloch (1580-1661), in addition to compiling a *History of the Illustrious Family of the Gordons*, also wrote an *Introduction* and *Notes* to Archbishop Spottiswood's *History of the Church and State of Scotland*. The *Introduction* was printed by Dr George Garden in his edition of the works of Dr John Forbes of Corse, published at Amsterdam in 1703;[2] but the *Notes*, so far as I am aware, have never appeared in print. They were used, however, in 1741 by James Man in his *Introduction* to his projected *Memoirs of Scots Affairs*.[3] Man tells us that he had constructed Straloch's "Preface to Spotswood's History (which I have seen written with the author's own hand, with some short Notes upon that History."[4] In the course of his *Introduction* Man remarks: "but Straloch, in his History [*i.e.* the *History of the Illustrious Family of the Gordons*], has not thought fit to take notice of the barbarous cruelty soon after committed by Adam Gordon, who burnt the House of Alexander Forbes (not of *Tavoy*, as says Spotswood, but according to Straloch's Note, *Corgarf*) and in it his Lady big with Child, and his Children and Servants, to the Number of 27 Persons."[5] Here then we have proof that the clear-headed and accurate local geographer, born within a decade of the tragedy, knew that it took place not at Towie but at Corgarff. It is impossible to believe that he could have been mistaken.

The statement by Wishart that it was a *diruta arx de Kargarf* to which Montrose retired in 1645, acquires a possible significance in con-

[1] A. Picken, *Traditional Stories of Old Families*, 1833, vol. i. pp. 37–8. The father of Sir Charles Forbes (1774–1849) of Newe was the Rev. George Forbes, minister of Leochel from 6th July 1768–30th August 1799 (*New Statistical Account*, vol. xii. p. 1128).

[2] *Johannis Forbesii a Corse Opera Omnia*, vol. i. pp. 68–70: *Domini Roberti Gordon a Pitlurg et Straloch Præfatio in Historiam Ecclesiasticam D. Johannis Spotswoodi.*

[3] Man's *Introduction* is printed as Appendix I. to the Preface to James Gordon's *History of Scots Affairs*, Spalding Club edition.

[4] *Op. cit.*, vol. i. p. xvi.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. xix. The account of the tragedy in Spottiswood's *History* (ed. 1655, p. 259) runs as follows: "Not long afterwards he [Adam Gordon] sent to summon the house of Tavoy pertaining to Alexander Forbes. The Lady refusing to yield without direction from her husband, he put fire unto it, and burnt her therein with children and servants, being 27 persons in all. This inhumane and barbarous cruelty made his name odious, and stayned all his former doings: otherwise he was held both active and fortunate in his enterprises."

nection with the question. In view of the dispute between the Erskines and the Elphinstones about the old Mar lands, and the consequent uncertainty of tenures in Strathdon about this time, it is by no means improbable that the castle, burnt out in 1571, might wait long years for restoration. On the other hand, we know that it was in condition at least to be "fortified and kept" by Alexander Forbes and his "limmers" in 1607. The evidences of fire possibly visible in the cellars may date, of course, either from 1571 or from 1689.

Fig. 11. Towie Castle: view from S.

According to Dawson's notes, Towie Castle was *never finished.*[1] Whether this be true or not, it seems to me that there is architectural evidence available in its extant ruins which is not without its bearing on the problem. The two round angle turrets (see view, fig. 11) rest upon corbelling of the key-pattern type which is very frequent in Aberdeenshire and the north-east at the beginning of the seventeenth century, for example at Knock Castle, dating from *circa* 1600. This work is quite decidedly later than 1571, the date of the catastrophe of which Towie is the alleged scene. Another significant detail is the way in which the gable between these turrets is reduced to a mere strip, scarcely wider than the chimney into which it rises.

[1] *Don, a Poem*, ed. 1903, pp. 7–8. "It broke three lairds in rearing up what of it now remains; and the three different kinds of work are visible to this day." No trace of this alleged threefold masonry can now be seen.

This also is a very late feature: it may be paralleled in the same district at Glenbuchat Castle, dated 1590, and was also present in the original state of Braemar Castle, built in 1628, as shown by a drawing preserved in the British Museum.[1] Now there is not the slightest evidence that these upper works at Towie Castle are the result of a reconstruction: the whole fragment of which they form part has every appearance of being a work of one design and date, and that not earlier than about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is extremely unlikely that the castle if burnt would be so utterly destroyed as to require a complete rebuilding, from the ground upwards: the shell of the fabric would still remain, more or less intact; and considerable fragments of it, at the least, would be embodied in the later work. But of this there exists no evidence at Towie. My own view, based on architectural considerations alone, is that the castle of Towie cannot date at the earliest from before the beginning of the seventeenth century. Of course, we must remember that what is now seen at Towie is only a fragment: but the whole original design (see plan, fig. 12) is still apparent, and is that of an ordinary small house on the L-plan, which is *a priori* likely to be a work of one period. The long corridor plan of the main house is distinctly a seventeenth-century feature: in earlier examples of the L-plan, the two wings of the building are usually of about equal size—as at Braemar Castle (fig. 8), which dates originally from 1628.

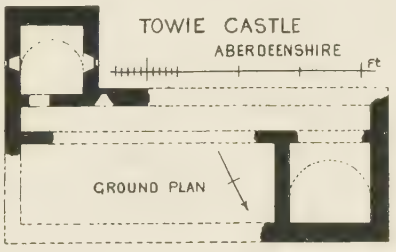


Fig. 12. Towie Castle: ground plan.

Further, from charters of 1561 and 1618, it appears that the manor place of the barony of Towie was then at Nether Towie, a mile or so to the south-east.[2] Clearly, therefore, the present ruin cannot be earlier than the latter date: and with this its architectural characteristics are in complete accord.

We are now in a position to sum up the argument as follows:—

I. In 1571, the date of the tragedy, Corgarff Castle was in the

[1] See above, p. 64, note 3.

[2] *Registrum Magni Sigilli*, 1546-80, No. 1404; *ibid.*, 1609-20, No. 1763. At Nether Towie, according to Dawson (*Don*, ed. 1805, p. 8), the parish church also formerly stood. On the evidence, therefore, it might appear that the original nucleus of the barony of Towie, with castle and church in proximity as usual, was at Nether Towie; and that early in the seventeenth century the old centre was deserted, and the castle whose ruins now remain was begun, in a new locality, whither the parish church followed, according to Dawson, in 1662. It tells against this hypothesis that a grave-slab of late mediæval date still exists in the present churchyard (see *Trans. Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society*, vol. ii. part viii., 1893, p. 18). But the charter evidence that the baronial manor place, as late as 1618, stood at Nether Towie is unmistakable.

possession of the Forbeses of Towie. At that date the manor place of the barony of Towie was not where the present castle stands, but at Nether Towie, a mile to the south-east. Judged by its architectural style, the present castle of Towie is not older than about the beginning of the seventeenth century and could not therefore have been the scene of the outrage.

II. Of the four sixteenth-century writers who record the event—Bannatyne's *Journal* (1573); the *Diurnall of Occurrents* (1575); Lumsden's *Genealogy* (1580); and the *Historie and Life of King James the Sixt* (1596)[1]—two, Lumsden and the *Diurnall*, are decisive for Corgarff; one, Bannatyne, is dubious; and the fourth, the *Historie*, speaks definitely of the "Castell of Towy." The evidence of the two writers in favour of Corgarff is conclusive, because (*a*) Matthew Lumsden is the one *local* chronicler; he was writing within a decade of the event; had himself suffered in the Forbes-Gordon wars and was connected with the injured family, of which he was the historian; so that on all accounts it is utterly inconceivable that in regard to so memorable a tragedy his express statement, twice repeated, could have been founded on a mistake: (*b*) not having any local knowledge, the reference by the author of the *Diurnall* to the "place of Carriegill" is the more conclusive, as it could not possibly be a slip.

III. As to the other two writers, none of whom have any local connection or special knowledge, the "house of Towie" in Bannatyne is (as Mr Elmslie Smith explains) a natural mistake of one writing at a distance, and not knowing the circumstances of the Towie family and their then possession of Corgarff; while the "Castle of Towie" in the *Historie*—the latest of the works—represents the final crystallisation of the error.

IV. The weight of contemporary evidence is thus overwhelming in favour of Corgarff. The whole confusion has arisen from the fact that in 1571 the Towie family were staying not at Towie Castle—which in all probability was not yet in existence—but in the castle of Corgarff. Ignorance of this, on the part of writers at a distance, caused a very natural error: and the point here falls to be stressed, that while in the cirumstances the substitution of Towie for Corgarff is perfectly intelligible, the contrary mistake, alleged to have taken place in Lumsden's work, would be quite inexplicable.

V. A continuous current of local tradition, clear and undeviating, supports Corgarff. While it is granted that tradition is often a fickle guide, it is here so consistent, so undeviating, so ample, and so well

[1] Edited for the Bannatyne Club in 1825, p. 97. This authority is not mentioned by Mr Elmslie Smith.

authenticated that, when taken into connection with all the other evidence on the subject, it carries a very great weight indeed. The Towie error, in fact, has always been purely literary and confined to works unconnected with the district; whereas local tradition and record alike have never for a moment wavered in clearly pointing to Corgarff.

If the above evidence be carefully sifted and critically judged, I do not think much doubt can linger that the scene of the Edom o' Gordoun tragedy was the castle of Corgarff. In view of its connection with this cruel deed of clan vengeance; the stormy part it played in the wars of Montrose and the three Jacobite risings; and its occupation as a garrisoned post in the period of pacification that followed—an occupation bringing its military history down almost to within living memory—in view of all these facts, it may be fairly claimed that there is more history connected with this lonely tower than with any other secular building either of Donside or Deeside—Kildrummy Castle alone excepted. Simple and unpretentious though it is, we have seen also that from the architectural standpoint it is by no means devoid of importance. I submit that for both these reasons Corgarff Castle is without doubt a national monument; and it is a matter for the deepest dissatisfaction that it should now be hastening so rapidly to utter decay.

Additional Note, January 1927.

The foregoing account was already in type when I chanced upon an article, published in *Scottish Notes and Queries*, June 1905,[1] by my predecessor the late Mr P. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.B., Librarian in the University of Aberdeen, giving an inventory of eighteenth-century maps of Aberdeenshire in the British Museum. From this note it appeared that, besides the surveys discussed at pp. 78–80, there existed in the Museum a number of other sheets of drawings of both Corgarff and Braemar Castles. I have now had an opportunity to examine these, and the fresh information thus available is set forth in this Additional Note.

The following is a list of the Corgarff sheets, with their catalogue numbers in the King's Collection at the British Museum Library.

Kxlix. (14) *a*. "Ground about Corgarff Castle."

b. "Plans of Corgarff Castle"—all floors, showing original state. Scale 10 feet = 1 inch.

[1] Second series, vol. vi. pp. 186–7.

c. "Plan and section of Corgarff Castle as it stands at present," and "Plan and Section of Corgarff Castle, with the designed Pavilions and Repairs." Scale 20 feet = 1 inch.

d. "Corgarff Castle"—plans and section before and after repair, as above, but without dimensions indicated or scale.

e. "Corgarff Castle, with the designed Repairs"—plans showing all floors. Scale, 10 feet = 1 inch.

f. "Plan of the first floor [*i.e.* basement] of Corgarff Castle, with the new additions." Scale, 10 feet = 1 inch.

g. "Design for Corgarff Castle," showing a proposed field-work. Scale, 40 feet = 1 inch: profile at twice scale.

h. "Section of Corgarff Castle as it stands at present," and "Section of Corgarff Castle, with the designed Repairs."

The great importance of these extra drawings lies in the presence among them of various copies (sheets *b*, *c*, *d*, and *h*, as above) of a survey made by the military authorities when they took the castle over in 1748, before the reconstruction and additions. This survey, therefore, gives us an accurate idea of the state of the building subsequently to the restoration after its burning in 1689. It preserves a record of many original features modified or obliterated in 1748, and enables us to understand exactly the nature of the alterations effected at that time. Sheet *c* has been selected for reproduction herewith (fig. 13).

A glance at the drawings of the castle "as it stands at present" will show that the most interesting feature revealed is the fact that originally the tower was vaulted at a high level over the main floor or hall. It is also seen that the present mid-partition on the hall floor dates only from 1748; and that prior to that date the means of access to the door on this level was by a straight flight of steps ascending eastward along the south front of the tower.

The following is a detailed statement of the points of difference observable in the measured drawings of the tower as before reconstruction.

Basement.—The loop in the south wall of the west cellar,[1] omitted in the plan at fig. 7, is here shown: it just clears the stair-foot outside. This cellar is also drawn with a loophole in the middle of the west face.[1] The east cellar has what appears to be a small recess in its

[1] I have not been able to visit the castle since these additional plans were discovered, but Mr John Dunn, Allargue Arms Hotel, has kindly made an inspection of the west wall of the tower, and has located the built-up loophole at the place indicated.

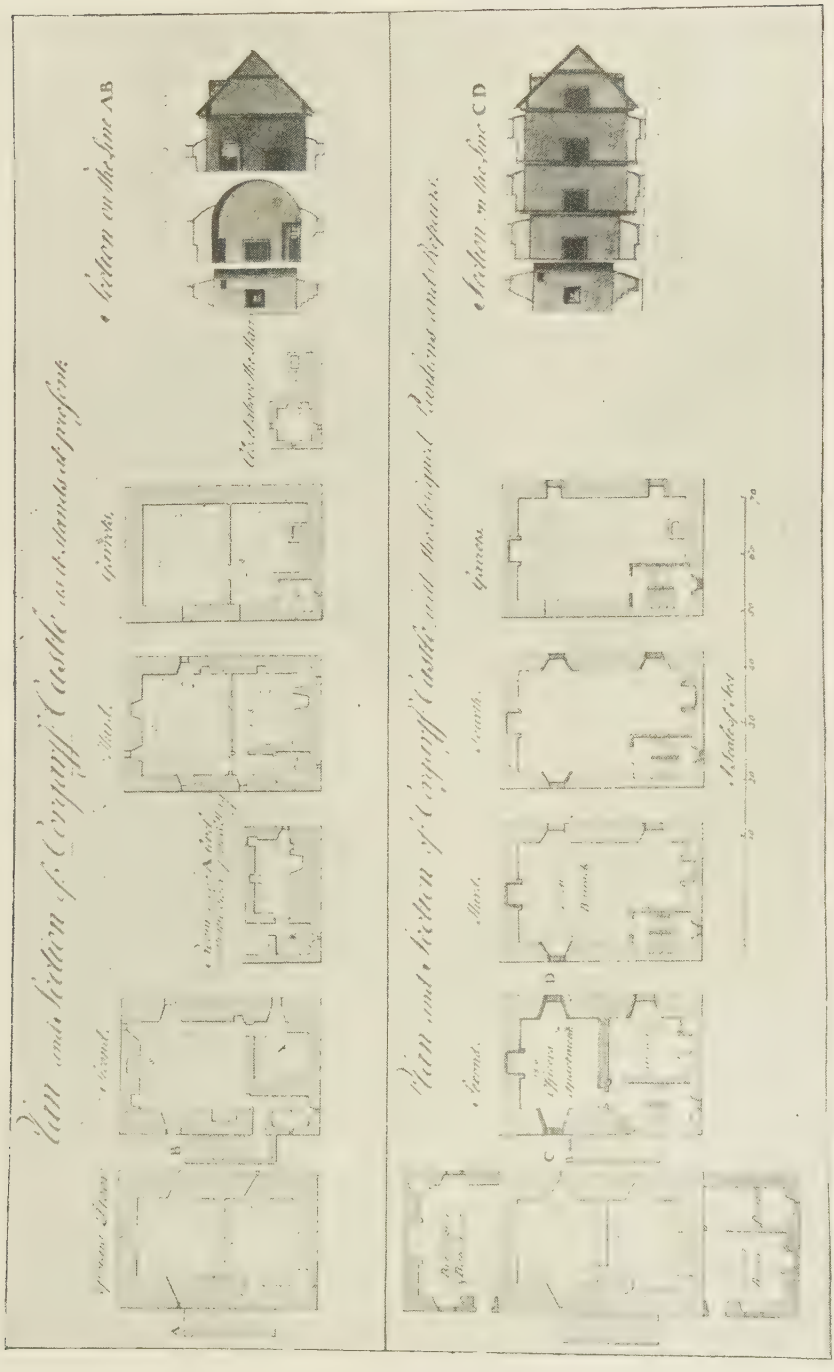


Fig. 13. Corgarff Castle: plans showing its condition before and after the reconstruction of 1748.

east wall. The aumbry at the foot of the service stair is shown, but not the loophole.

First Floor.—The plan at this level shows that the present mid-wall dates only from 1748. The original arrangement of this floor consisted of a vaulted hall 19 feet in length and 15 feet 8 inches broad, divided by a partition from the kitchen, a smaller vaulted room, 10 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, occupying the eastern part of the tower, so far as not taken up by the staircase in the south-east angle. The plan clearly shows that the feature now existing as a cupboard at the north end of the west wall was originally, as suggested above (p. 56), a window recess. The aumbry between the hall fireplace and this window is omitted. In the north wall the west window, absent from the plan at fig. 7, is shown, but smaller than at present. The entry to the garderobe in this wall, but not the garderobe itself, is shown. In the position of the present east window of the south wall a deep recess appears. The old wide kitchen fireplace is most evident.

Above the low vault of the kitchen, at a height corresponding with the haunch of the lofty vault over the hall, was an entresol chamber, 13 feet by 6 feet, entered from the newel stair. The entresol had a fireplace in the east wall, with an aumbry to the north of it, a window in the north wall at the east angle, a garderobe closet at the north-west angle, and an aumbry in the middle of the west wall. Of these features the fireplace, east aumbry, window, and part of the garderobe (all as described above, p. 57) still exist on the present second floor, which was inserted in 1748 at the haunch-level of the old hall vault—the vault and entresol being then cleared away.

Second Floor.—Owing to the above rearrangement, this corresponds, of course, to the present third floor level. It is shown as divided by a wooden partition into two rooms, the western one measuring 18 feet by 15 feet 4 inches, and the eastern one 12 feet 8 inches by 11 feet 3 inches. The latter room was curtailed on the south side by a lobby of access to the stair. In the west room the plan shows that the present cupboard at the south end of the west wall has been converted from an original window. The window, now blocked, in the north wall of this room, with the aumbry adjoining it to the east, are both shown: on the south side there was only one window. In the other room all the features shown have survived to the present day, except that the present window in the north wall is not drawn. This window, as pointed out above (p. 58), clearly belongs to the military occupation.

Garret.—This floor is shown divided by a wooden partition into two rooms, measuring 18 feet by 15 feet 4 inches and 10 feet 6 inches respectively. The west room had only one window—doubtless a roof-light—on

the south side, and no other features of any kind are shown. The east room was curtailed by the square projection of the staircase at the south-east corner. It was lit by a single window—again doubtless a roof-light—in the south wall near the west end. The deep recess now existing at the north end of the east wall is shown. If this recess represents an original entry to a turret, as suggested above (pp. 54, 58), it would seem that this turret had disappeared in the restoration after 1689. Into the south part of the east wall was niched a straight stair of seven steps ascending southward to a cap-house chamber over the stairhead. This chamber was 6 feet 4 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, and had loopholes on the east, west, and south sides, with a cupboard or fireplace to the east of the door in the north wall. The north and west walls were evidently of stone, the cap-house turret being thus fully relieved from the roof, unlike its present successor.

The newel stair is shown on every floor within a square case. On all floors it is lit by a loophole on each face, south and east: at the entresol level a loop only in the east face is shown.

The external stone stair consisted of fifteen steps ascending eastwards along the south wall to a landing at the main door level.

The section, taken looking west, shows the west cellar vaulted as at present at a height of 8 feet, while the hall is covered by a lofty barrel-vault with a transverse axis at a height of 14 feet 6 inches. The north window of the west cellar, which is shown in section, had a stepped sole. The hall windows in the north and south walls had lofty bays rising into scoinsion arches in the haunches of the vault. Two windows in the west wall, one in the hall and the other on the floor above, were small, set within tall bays, and filled with four glass panes. The roof was a plain one with ties and hanging pieces, resting on the wall-head without a parapet. The section passes through the west skylight.

Apart from minor divergences, the plans showing the "designed pavilions and repairs" exhibit the following important points of difference from the survey illustrated at fig. 7. On the first floor they show that the original intention was to build one large window in the north wall of the east room, clearing away the old small kitchen window with sink and the garderobe adjoining. This room is labelled "Kitchin," and the west room "Officers' Apartment." Afterwards, as shown by the painted designations on the doors now extant, the kitchen was turned into a second officers' apartment; and the conjecture may be hazarded that at that time the "brewhouse" in the west pavilion was altered into its present state to provide a new kitchen. In the west room the two wooden enclosures, shown at fig. 7, are absent. The plan of the second floor, labelled "Men's

Barrack,"[1] and the third floor plan shows that on each of these floors two large windows were designed to be slapped out in the north wall, but only one in the south wall. In the garret plan the stair to the cap-house chamber is omitted.

The plan also shows that it was at first proposed to retain the old straight outer stone stair to the main door. The pavilions are shown precisely as in fig. 7. In the east pavilion the rooms are labelled "Gaurd-room" and "Prison" (*cf. supra*, p. 80), and the west pavilion is entitled "Brewhouse & Bakehouse."[2]

The section, when compared with that taken before the reconstruction, shows very clearly how the interior of the tower was changed by cutting out the main vault and entresol, replacing the floor resting on the main vault by a floor of wood, and inserting an extra wooden floor at the old haunch level. The roof is shown precisely as in the pre-reconstruction plan, and differs from that in the later survey (fig. 7). In the latter the roof comes down upon the wall-head at its outer face, whereas in the latter it rests midway on the wall-head. Possibly it was at first designed to retain the old roof, which would be that built after the destruction of 1689.

We thus learn that Corgarff Castle prior to 1748 was a tower-house containing two vaulted cellars in the basement, a lofty vaulted hall on the first floor, with a small and low vaulted kitchen adjoining it to the east; a vaulted entresol over the kitchen; and an unvaulted upper storey and garret occupying the full area of the tower above. The main entrance to the tower was into the hall at the first floor level: from the kitchen a straight service stair in the south wall led down to the cellarage; while a newel stair in a square case at the south-east angle—reached from the hall by a passage across the south end of the kitchen—served the upper floors. In so strongly vaulted a tower the fires of 1571 and 1689 would affect little but the roof and the two upper wooden floors. After the latter destruction the original wall-head arrangements were altered, and a plain roof built: this was reconstructed on very similar lines during the Hanoverian occupation.

As the *mâchicoulis* chamber above the door is not shown on the plan made when the military authorities then took the castle over, it would seem that this feature had been cleared away in the reconstruction after 1689; when also perhaps a turret at the north-east angle was removed. By 1748 the original access to the main door, doubtless by a wooden ladder, had been superseded by a straight stone stair ascending

[1] Plan *e* shows this room divided into cubicles, the outlines of which have been pencilled in by a later hand.

[2] The same designations appear on plan *f*.

along the face of the wall. This stair was possibly built in the reconstruction after 1689. The Hanoverian engineer at first planned to retain this stair, but in the event it was replaced by a stair of two flights at right angles (fig. 7), which at a still later date was improved by the addition of a pentice porch over the landing. The setting out of the old straight stair had been conditioned by the fact that its foot had to be kept clear of the loophole from the west cellar: and it must accordingly have been inconveniently steep, with a rise of 6 feet in a horizontal distance of 12 feet. As the stair contained fifteen steps, its inconvenience can be readily imagined.

The survey made before the reconstruction of 1748 shows no outbuildings to the tower, but it would be rash to assume that by that time these had already been swept away. If they still survived they were clearly then condemned, and the military surveyor may have concerned himself only with the tower, which was to be refashioned.

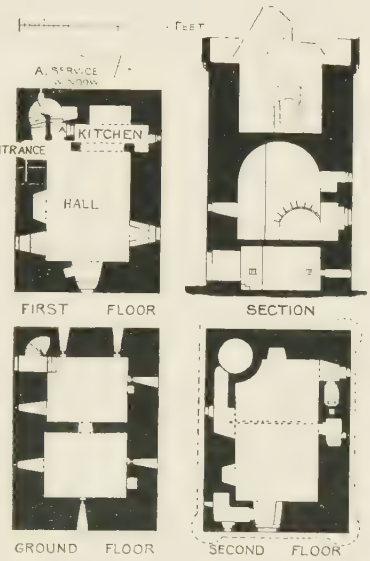


Fig. 14. Little Cumbrae Castle: plans and section.

One interesting feature revealed by these newly discovered plans is the very remarkable resemblance between Corgarff Castle, as originally built, and the tower on the island of Little Cumbrae, at the entrance to the Firth of Clyde. The close parallelism between the two buildings will be understood from a glance at the plans of Little Cumbrae Castle (fig. 14). Like Corgarff, it was a tower-house consisting of three storeys and a garret, the basement containing two vaulted cellars, the first floor a lofty vaulted hall with a small kitchen at one end, and the two upper floors each a single room. At Little Cumbrae Castle, however, there is no entresol over the kitchen. At both castles the door is in the same end of the hall, and beside it a spiral stair rises to all floors above, while a service stair descends to the cellarage: but whereas at Corgarff Castle this service stair is a separate straight flight, at Little Cumbrae it is formed by a continuation of the main spiral stair downwards. The ground-floor entrance at Little Cumbrae, shown on the plan, is an afterthought.[1] In dimensions Little Cumbrae Castle slightly exceeds Corgarff: it measures about 41 feet by 29 feet, and is about

[1] MacGibbon and Ross, *Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 178. The plan shown herewith (fig. 14) is reproduced from that work by permission of Dr Ross.

46 feet in height to the wall-head, exclusive of the open parapet. The hall vault is 20 feet in height, considerably exceeding that at Corgarff. The castle of Little Cumbrae was doubtless erected in consequence of a grant dated 31st May 1527, whereby the island was given to Robert Huntar of Hunterston and his wife Janet Montgumry, on condition of their "building and keeping up a sufficient mansion-house on the said lands, with hall, chamber, and other buildings."[1] This date accords well enough with that assignable to Corgarff Castle on such indirect evidence as is available (see above, p. 66).

Plan *g*, "Design for Corgarff Castle," is of special interest as showing the complete scheme of fieldworks which was proposed by Colonel Watson. The castle itself, with its pavilions, but with no curtain, is indicated in block outline. To the north of it is drawn a "Garden standing on hanging Ground from the Back of the Castle." To the south, the drawing shows the lay-out of an elaborate entrenched camp of rectangular pattern, with a re-entrant angle on the south front, and open, full bastions on either flank. This ambitious scheme was not carried out: for the large entrenchment a modest curtain wall round the castle was substituted; but we have seen (p. 65) that an attempt, never completed, was afterwards made to construct a fieldwork of less pretentious design to the southward of the castle.

Plan *a*, "Ground about Corgarff Castle," is important because it preserves the disposition of the ancient roads before the Hanoverian engineers carried out their reorganisation (see fig. 6) in 1753–4. The castle is shown with its pavilions, but no curtain wall or entrenched camp. The road from Braemar crosses the Cock Burn well above the castle, descends its left bank, passes by the east flank of the castle, and then, swerving to the right, crosses the burn again and joins the road from Aberdeen. The latter follows more or less the line of the modern turnpike (see p. 84), crossing the bend of the Don at Luib. Below that point it gives off to the north a branch marked "road to Avemore," which ascends the west side of the valley of a little burn east from "Alarg." This is evidently the Milltoun Burn, and it thus appears that the ancient road, in its ascent of the watershed north of the Don, kept farther to the east than the line adopted by the engineers of the Lecht in 1754. The ancient road is still in use as a hill track, marked on the Ordnance Map as "The Green Road": it ascends the Milltoun Burn, traverses the north-east shoulder of Allargue Hill, and then strikes north-west over the saddle of *Little Corr Riabhach* and *Moine nah-uisge* to join the Lecht at its highest point of 2114 feet on the east side of Burn of Loinherry.

Two entries in the early files of the *Aberdeen Journal*, dated

[1] Eglinton Papers in *Historical MSS. Commission*, 10th Report, Appendix, Part I. p. 24.

respectively 3rd and 24th July 1753, cast an interesting ray of light upon the road-making activities around Castleton of Braemar in that year:—

"The same Day [*i.e.* 22nd June 1753] Lieut. Varlow of Col. Holmes' Regiment, at the Roads near the Castle town of Braemar, standing too nigh when the Men were blowing some Stones, had his Skull fractured by an unexpected Explosion. He was immediately trepanned by some Surgeons who were luckily at Hand, and is in a fair Way of recovery."

"We hear from Braemar that last Week as some Workmen were blowing Stones at a Bridge a-building on the River Dee, one of them burst suddenly with such Violence that one Man was killed, and most of the others were very much wounded."

The second entry is very satisfactory in that it confirms the date of the building of Invercauld Bridge (see p. 84).

Through the generosity of Mr Charles E. Whitelaw, F.S.A.Scot., the National Museum of Antiquities has recently acquired a small muzzle-loading gun or falconet (fig. 15), of wrought iron, fitted with a breech handle, recoil block on the under side, and a priming pan on the right

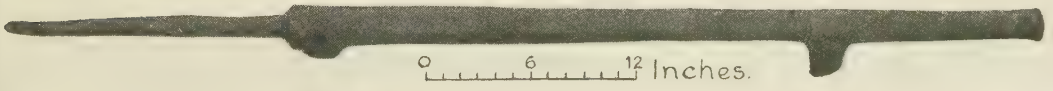


Fig. 15. Falconet found at Corgarff Castle.

side. The total length of the piece is 4 feet 9½ inches. It dates from the later sixteenth century. It was dug up at Corgarff Castle, and was sold at the sale at Inverernan House in 1925. Another somewhat similar piece of artillery from the same locality was sold at the same time. In all probability these two pieces are identical with the "barrels of two muskets" recorded to have been found at the castle just one hundred years before (see *supra*, p. 71).

MONDAY, 10*th January* 1927.

JOHN BRUCE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

DONALD CAMPBELL, M.A., Redcott, Alton Road, Paisley.
JAMES MACAULAY, F.S.I., F.F.S., M.T.P.I., 37 St Vincent Crescent, Glasgow, C.3.
FRANCIS HUGH SIMPSON, 18 South Inverleith Avenue.
Mrs THOMSON, Callands, West Linton, Peeblesshire.
Rev. WILLIAM WRIGHT, M.A., B.D., Minister of the parish of Wardlaw-hill, 21 Clincarthill, Rutherglen.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Mrs ANDERSON, 14 Coates Crescent.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of yellow Flint, measuring $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, and another of clear light-yellow Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, from Auchrynie, Strichen, Aberdeenshire.

Two Arrow-heads, 77 Scrapers, 1 Core and 14 Knives of Flint, four fragments of rough hand-made Pottery, and an Anvil-stone, measuring $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, formed of a waterworn stone, showing pittings on both faces and abrasions on one edge, from the Glenluce Sands, Wigtownshire.

(2) By D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Small Cup of reddish Pottery, dark coloured on outside and inside, with a constricted neck and expanding rim, measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches in height, 3 inches in diameter across the mouth, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch across the base, found in the parish of Kingsbarns, Fife.

Two Fringe Looms, one with five wooden accessories, a hook, a long, flat, pointed object, and three thin rectangular pieces with rounded edges, which were used by an Elliot of Peebles (mother-in-law of the donor).

(3) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Left leaf of a double aumbrie Door of Oak, measuring $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and containing a panel measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 10 inches, carved with two moulded ribs set back to back, the interspaces filled with conventional vine leaves in relief, from an old house in Prestonpans. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 399.)

Anvil-stone, measuring $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of irregular shape, with a hollow, 2 inches in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in depth, on the top, found by the donor at Hillfoot, near Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.

(4) By Mrs F. S. Oliver, F.S.A.Scot.

Spear-head or Knife of brown Quartzite (fig. 1.), measuring $4\frac{29}{32}$ inches

Fig. 1. Quartzite Spear-head or Knife from Stotfield, Roxburghshire. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

in length, 2 inches in breadth and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, found by the

donor in a hollow on a steep hillside, made by sheep rubbing the soil away, about 2 feet under the surface, on the farm of Stotfield, parish of Edgerston, Roxburghshire.

(5) By J. B. Mason, F.S.A.Scot.

Cylindrical Axe-like object of Stone, of D-shaped section, ground at one end to a sharp edge and broken off obliquely at the other end; it measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and was found by the donor at Hedderwick, near Dunbar.

Fragment of a massive Armlet of Shale of double convex section, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in thickness; the fragment is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, but when complete the object has had an external diameter of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Found by the donor on the farm of Whitlaw, near Selkirk.

(6) By George Davidson, F.S.A.Scot.

Small triangular Padlock of Iron, coated with copper, from Aberdeen.

Three staves of a Quaich, two of Ivory and one of Ebony, the upper end of the latter projecting outwards to form one of the lugs, on the top of which is an engraved silver plate; on the bottom of this stave is a small circular foot of ivory. From Aberdeen.

Highland Brooch of Copper, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, decorated on the front with an engraved single zigzag line and short radial lines at the outer and inner margins of the ring opposite each angle; the pin is amissing. From Aberdeenshire.

(7) By Alan D. Pilkington of Sandside, F.S.A.Scot.

Relics from a Viking Grave at Reay, Caithness, consisting of an Axe, the Boss of a Shield, a Knife, a Sickle, a Cleat-like object, the head of a Nail, and a Buckle, all of Iron, fragments of Iron, and two rough fragments of Flint. (See subsequent paper by A. J. H. Edwards, F.S.A.Scot.)

(8) By J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum.

Astragalus of a small Horse, from the Viking Grave at Reay, described in *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 292.

(9) By H. L. Macdonald of Dunach.

Cross-slab (figs. 2 and 3), measuring 3 feet 1 inch in height, 1 foot in greatest breadth, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest thickness at the boss; on

the front, near the top, is an incised Latin cross, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width across the arms, these being $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth; immediately below is a boss, 7 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, showing twelve grooves radiating

Fig. 2. Clanamacrie Cross-slab (front).

Fig. 3. Clanamacrie Cross-slab (back).

from a circle in the centre, beneath being a raised panel, 3 inches in breadth and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in height, which shows slight indications of an interlaced design; on the back is an incised Latin cross, measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 8 inches across the arms. From Clanamacrie, Glen Lonain, Argyll. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 79.)

(10) By James Beveridge, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Socketed Bronze Axe, measuring $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge, the socket, which is oblong with rounded corners, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in cross diameters; two slight mouldings encircle the axe at the mouth of the socket and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch lower; the loop is complete and the cutting edge, which is imperfect in places, recurves backwards at the ends.

Greater part of the blade of a Bronze Spear-head with a stout round mid-rib, measuring $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch at the widest part of the blade.

Both objects are covered with a thick dark-green patina and were found together on a hillock near the old church (in ruins), at a place called The Fort, Craignish, Argyll.

(11) By Rev. D. G. Barron, O.B.E., V.D., D.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Vessel (fig. 4) measuring $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches square at the top and decreasing with two rebates on the sides to $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches square at the bottom; the interior is chiselled out to a depth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; on opposite sides are two

Fig. 4. Stone Vessel from Dunnottar Castle.

lugs projecting $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; one, which is not centrally placed, has a face carved on the end, and the other bears a foliaceous design. Found in Dunnottar Castle, Kincardineshire. (See *Proceedings*, vol. xlv. p. 223.)

(12) By John A. Fairley, 3 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.

Old Seal of Forfar Prison, of Brass in a wooden handle, circular in shape, and bearing the words FORFAR PRISON round the edge, with a key in the centre.

(13) By J. Ridpath, Over Howden, and J. A. T. Leeming, Oxton.

Eight Implements of grey Flint, consisting of a leaf-shaped Arrowhead, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length, slightly imperfect on one side, a Scraper, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch, a Slug-shaped Implement, dressed along opposite sides, imperfect at the point, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, three long Flakes, showing secondary working along the sides, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length respectively, a long Flake with slight chipping on one side, and a worked hollow on the other, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long, and an irregularly shaped Flake, with worked hollows at one end, from Over Howden, Channelkirk, Berwickshire.

(14) By Bailie P. C. Flett, through William Traill, F.S.A.Scot.

Six specimens of old Orkney straw-plaiting.

(15) By Messrs R. & A. Main, Limited, Gothic Iron Works, Falkirk.

Seven fragments of Samian Ware found in the South Fort at Camelon, while making a new siding at Gothic Iron Works in August 1925:—(1) large fragment of a bowl (complete base and small section of wall) decorated by two zones of S-shaped ornaments on each side of a wreath, band with egg-and-tassel design above, Dragendorff 37, end of first century; (2) fragment of the base of a platter, possibly Dragendorff 31, maker's mark, ——I·M; (3) fragment (about half) of the base of a platter, possibly Dragendorff 31, maker's mark, MVXTVL(LIM); (4) fragment (about one-third) of a small bowl, Dragendorff 33, maker's mark, RITOGENI·M; (5) basal fragment of a small bowl, maker's mark, SCITAL? or ISCHAL?; (6) basal fragment of a small bowl, maker's mark, BELINICIM?; (7) basal fragment of a small bowl, maker's mark, OF IVCV(NDI).

(16) By Miss Rae R. MacGibbon, 23 Learmonth Terrace, in memory of her father, the late David MacGibbon, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Two glasses, the bowls engraved with a crown and a wreath of thistles, one of them having an opaque twist stem, used at banquet given to George IV. when he visited Edinburgh in 1822.

Two glasses with opaque twist stems and foliaceous designs on the bowls.

It was announced that the following objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Part of a clay Mould for casting a ring-headed Pin, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and point of a deer-horn Tine, cut off $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches from

the point, and hollowed for use as a Handle, from the sands at Reay Caithness.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated :—

(1) By R. Murdoch Lawrance, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

James Norval, M.A., Schoolmaster, Playwright, and Author. Aberdeen, 1926.

(2) By John Mathieson, F.R.S.E., F.R.S.G.S., Corresponding Member, the Author.

Geodesy: a brief Historical Sketch. Reprinted from *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, vol. xlii.

(3) By W. Douglas Simpson, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The Deeside Field. Third Number.

(4) By Thomas Sheppard, M.Sc., F.S.A.Scot.

Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 142, 143.

(5) By Rev. W. M'Millan, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Dunfermline, 1924.

The Scottish Coronation Stone. Dunfermline, 1924.

(6) By Professor William J. Watson, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland, being the Rhind Lectures on Archæology (expanded) delivered in 1916. Edinburgh, 1926.

(7) By the Norsk Folk Museum.

Gammelt Dekketöi av Damaskog Dreiel, 1550–1580. Oslo, 1926.

(8) By Alexander Philip, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Picts in Angus and their Place-names. Brechin, 1925.

(9) By James Gardner, F.S.A.Scot.

Address by Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Pollok, on "Afforestation." Paisley Philosophical Institution, 6th April 1926.

(10) By J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the Museum.

British Museum Guide to Early Iron-Age Antiquities. London, 1925.
British Museum Guide to Anglo-Saxon Antiquities. London, 1923.
British Museum Guide to Mediæval Antiquities. London, 1924.

(11) By John A. Fairley, 3 Barnton Gardens, Davidson's Mains.

Diploma of the Cape Club, on vellum, in name of William Murray, dated September 1817.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

NOTES ON FLINT AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FOUND NEAR SELKIRK. By J. B. MASON, F.S.A.Scot.

Through the courtesy of the farmers in the vicinity of Selkirk, the writer has had the opportunity of searching many of their fields, in winter and early spring, for relics of the Stone Age and later periods.

Lauriston Scaurs, Howden Farm.—The first find was made two or three years ago at Lauriston Scaurs, a beautiful spot about a mile south-west of the town. There, on a field above Ettrick Water, was found a fine arrow-head of the barbed type formed of chalcedony and measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length; it is a splendid example of neolithic craftsmanship. At the opposite end of the field a leaf-shaped arrow-head of black flint was picked up, as also a large scraper of the same material but brown in colour, of a size unusual for the district, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth. In addition this field has yielded several scrapers and cores of flint and green chert, as well as a perforated adze-like implement and an anvil-stone. On the heights which dominate this field and adjoin Howden Hill, several scrapers, a broken knife, and the fragment of an arrow-head, all of flint, have been picked up. The lower field has also yielded objects of a later period, a village known as Lauriston having stood here.[1] These relics include fragments of mediæval pottery, a silver penny of Henry III., London Mint, two lead whorls, several seventeenth-century coins in poor condition, some gun flints, and an elfin pipe-head of a very early type. One of the lead whorls is biconical in section, and shows on both

[1] T. Craig-Brown, *History of Selkirkshire*, vol. ii. p. 162.

faces five groups of three pellets, each group separated by a short radiating straight line. It measures $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness.

South Common Farm.—This farm in parts rises to 800 feet above sea-level, and has yielded relics of occupation in early times. In the vicinity of a well which lies in a field north-west of Selkirk racecourse, a knife of red-coloured flint and a scraper of chalcedony have been picked up. At the lower end of the field two arrow-heads of the barbed type, several flakes, cores, and scrapers, and two pigmy implements were secured. A portion of a jet armlet was also found in this part of the field.

Following the path which leads to the racecourse we reach a flat field which looks to the south. On it several fine tools have been found, such as a leaf-shaped arrow-head, a fine-pointed implement like a knife, and two pigmy implements of green chert. On the lower part of the field relics were scarcer, and a large hollow shows signs of having been under water at one time.

Smedheugh Farm.—The farm of this name lies within two miles of Selkirk to the south-east, and rises to 943 feet above the level of the sea. South-east of the farm-house there is a marsh, and artefacts have been found in the adjoining fields. These consist of cores and flakes of flint and chert, and a few implements. Two barbed arrow-heads were recovered on the heights which rise to the north side of the marsh, and one of the leaf-shaped type almost at the edge of the water. The field to the south of the marsh, which is bounded by the high road to St Boswells, has also yielded a few flakes and cores, and a hollow scraper of reddish-coloured chert.

On the same farm, in fields which lie to the south-east of Selkirk rifle-range, several implements have been picked up with the usual cores and chips. Two horseshoe-shaped scrapers, a large pointed implement of flint, a duckbill-shaped scraper of the same material, various flakes showing signs of use, two fragments of whetstones, a section of a jet armlet, a spindle whorl of the shale common to the district, which measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in outside diameter, and a hammer-stone of quartzite, which shows signs of pitting on both faces and sides, make up the list of objects found.

Greenhead Farm.—The adjoining farm of Greenhead, where the Bell Hill Fort is situated, has also supplied evidence of the fabrication of stone implements within its bounds. On a ridge which lies within a few yards of the fort, three flint scrapers, two knives and several flakes and cores have been found, as also a piece of whinstone showing pitting, which might have been used as an anvil- or hammer-stone.

Near the north end of this field a section of a jet armlet with a hole bored in it was recovered. The whole of this part of the farm seems at one time to have been covered with marshes and rocky ridges rising therefrom. On these ridges the stone relics are found.

The north-east part of this farm which adjoins the Shawmount road is also worthy of notice. A finely worked arrow-head of the leaf-shaped type was found near a small hollow containing water, and on an eminence above, several tools, such as a knife of flint, a saw of chalcedony, a borer, a small scraper, and the usual quantity of flakes and cores. A section of a tool like a fabricator for flaking flint by pressure was found in this area.

Taking this area all over and the labour involved in searching, the result is somewhat disappointing, but still sufficient evidence has been obtained to prove the existence of an early settlement by man.

On all the sites already mentioned, as elsewhere in the county of Selkirk, the proportion of debris to worked pieces of flint and chert is very large. It should be noted that green chert is found in larger quantities than flint, which doubtless is accounted for by the former material being found locally, and having been more often used by the workers of stone implements in the area.

Greenhill Farm.—The farm of Greenhill lies about three miles to the south of Selkirk, and rises in some places to more than 900 feet above sea level; it includes two marshes which seem to have been much larger in earlier times. On the heights that dominate these morasses and on their margins several relics have been found. Three leaf-shaped arrow-heads were got beside the marsh which lies to the east side of the farm-house, one of them having a groove on the surface nearest the blunt end. A large knife of flint, several scrapers, and various worked flints and cores, point to tools having been made in the area. A curious square-shaped pounding-stone of whinstone, and a neat anvil-stone of the same material were also recovered.

Crossing the Lilliesleaf road and following the ridge which runs parallel with the Hawick road, we reach a larger marsh. Here again we find the usual debris of flakes and cores with a few tools, amongst which a fine horseshoe-shaped scraper, a leaf-shaped arrow-head, and a borer are worth noting.

On the hilltops half a mile south another site exists on which a finely shaped barbed and serrated arrow-head was found last year. It is of flint, and near it I picked up a knife and two scrapers.

The fields overlooking the east side of a small loch known as Haremoss Loch on the Selkirk to Hawick road have yielded about twenty implements. One tiny arrow-head of the barbed pattern has been

almost destroyed by fire. The other tools collected are the usual borers, scrapers, and knives, with three pigmy flints, and an oblong-shaped piece of whinstone which seems to have been used as a polisher.

Whitlaw Farm.—In a triangular field at the Halfcrown Corner, which adjoins this farm, three fine tools were found quite close together. The most notable is a knife of flint measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in breadth. The others are a small dome-shaped scraper, and a large one of the horseshoe type.

In January 1925, I examined the fields that encircle Whitlaw Hill, an elevation 1059 feet high, and there I found a few fragments of flint and chert on the lower area, which is bounded on the south-west by an impassable morass.

Nearer the top of the hill I picked up a small quartz polisher made by grinding down one end of a small pebble, and similar to specimens found at Dryburgh.[1] A small whetstone was also found here. Almost on the summit of the hill I noticed, in a furrow, a large black object like a piece of bottle glass. On picking it up I was surprised to find it to be a section of a jet armlet of unusual size. As no armlet approaching it in breadth seems to have been found in Scotland I have handed it over to our National Museum. In my collection there are several fragments of jet armlets but their depth never exceeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, while the depth of this one measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The outside has been finely polished. Two arrow-heads of chert were found on this site, one a small leaf-shaped specimen finely made, and the other the only barbed arrow-head of this material which I have found in the district. Unfortunately the stem is broken. It is interesting to report the discovery of pigmy flints in this area, one being of flint and the other of green chert. Two broken whetstones were also found.

Pitchstone.—On all the sites mentioned, fragments of pitchstone have been found, although the material is rare. The largest piece showing signs of working is a knife-like flake which measures $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in length. This implement was found on the farm of South Common near Selkirk racecourse. A core from Smedheugh Farm measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in length has evidently been used as a scraper. One or two of the other fragments of this material show signs of working but most of them must be classed as cores and flakes.

The sites described in this article can almost be included in an area four miles square. All the farms, with the exception of Howden which lies on the Ettrick Water, occupy the bleak moorlands to the south and east of Selkirk. They adjoin each other and present the same features

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 339.

of bare hilltops broken here and there by little marshes or lochs. Dreary though they appear to-day, they have given us unmistakable proof of man's presence on them in remote times.

II.

CROSSES AND ROCK SCULPTURES RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN WIGTOWNSHIRE. By Rev. R. S. G. ANDERSON, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Crosses.

1. *Boghouse, Mochrum.*—In the end of September 1926, I was told of a cross having been seen in the wall of a byre at the farm of Boghouse, in Mochrum parish, Wigtownshire. The farm steading is at the entrance to the village of Mochrum as one comes from Portwilliam, and on the opposite side of the road from the Parish Church grounds. The cross-slab had been first noted as such by Mr Borthwick, a visitor from London, who was staying with friends in the district. From one of these I gained my first knowledge of it. The sculpture was so exposed and so distinct that the wonder is that it had not been noted and recorded long ago. Whilst crossing from the farm-house to examine it, my eye caught sight of another stone, on which was carving of a running design, built into the side wall of the byre. But neither of the stones could be examined satisfactorily as they were; and, at my request, Mr Goodwin, the proprietor, very kindly consented to allow them to be removed and placed in Whithorn Museum. This was done a few weeks later by H.M. Office of Works.

Fig. 1. Front of Cross-slab "A" at Boghouse, Mochrum, before removal.

On being exposed the stones were found to be even more interesting than anticipated. Stone "A," as it lay in the end wall of the byre, had exposed a face with two incised crosses (fig. 1). The cross-slab was of whinstone, 3 feet 2 inches long, by 8 inches wide at its broadest part, by 5 inches thick. It had been cut about by the masons to give it a firmer seat in the byre wall, but happily not to such an extent as to injure the crosses or obscure the

original proportions of the slab. On the front face there were incised the two crosses mentioned, the one above the other—the upper of Latin form and the lower of Maltese. The Latin cross is 1 foot 1 inch in length to the closed end of the shaft; but the side lines are continued below this, an inch on one side, and half an inch on the other. Similar lengthening of the closed shaft ends can be observed on other crosses in the district, *e.g.*, on the rock wall outside St Ninian's Cave. The shaft measures 8 inches below the arms, expanding but slightly from 1 inch in breadth at the offset. Above the arms, the shaft extends for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and expands to a breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top. The horizontal arm of the cross measures, over all, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at each end expands to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 2. Back of Cross-slab "A" at Boghouse, Mochrum.

The Maltese cross is placed below the Latin cross so close as practically to be touched by the longer side of the shaft. The vertical arm measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, expanding from the intersections to 3 inches at each end. The horizontal arm is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, expanding from the intersections to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth at the ends.

When the cross-slab was taken out of the wall, it was found that a Latin cross was incised on the back (fig. 2). This cross is almost 11 inches long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches over the cross-arm. The shaft is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the arms, expanding from 1 inch at the offset to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the end. It extends above the arms for 3 inches, expanding to 2 inches at the top. The arms of the cross are each $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to the point of intersection, and expand to 2 inches at the ends.

The incised lines defining the three crosses are hacked deeply with a chisel, and are almost as sharp and clear to-day as when they were cut.

All "the internal evidence" points to a late date. The design is of a style that is characteristic of the eleventh century; and the careless setting and rude workmanship point to a period when the sculptor's art was far in its decline and the best traditions forgotten. The cross may date as late as the beginning of the twelfth century.

2. *Boghouse, Mochrum.*— Stone "B" (fig 3), when taken out of the wall, proved to be the most interesting of the various crosses that I have been privileged to bring, from time to time, to the notice of the Society. It is a fine example of "the rude stone monuments" that

mark in this district the period of the decadence of the sculptor's art before its revival under Norman influence.

The stone is 2 feet 10 inches long, 7 inches broad at the top, and is wedge-shaped, narrowing gradually to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the foot. The thickness varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Like the former cross-slab it is of whinstone, and like it, too, was evidently intended for a headstone.

Under a broad border at the top, the front face of the stone shows

Fig. 3. Front, Back, and Sides of Cross-slab "B" at Boghouse, Mochrum.

a hammer-headed cross, with a boss at the centre of the intersection of the arms. The foot of this cross is V-shaped, and fits into a design of cross-broaching that extends for $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches further down. The background of the cross is punched, evidently by the same tool that was used to work out most of the other ornament of the general design. On each side of the cross, the stone has a $\frac{1}{2}$-inch border in high relief; and on the right-hand side this is continued down past the cross-broaching and some weathered markings that suggest the dragon symbol. This latter ornament has been so worn that it is now difficult to restore a definite outline to the details. The shaft of the cross below the arms has been decorated with an angular twist ornament in at least two of the loops of which are Maltese crosses. Owing

to the condition of the stone at present, it is impossible to say if there has been further decoration on the arms of the cross, but it has been suggested that there is something like a face on the upper arm, and that a crucifix may have been intended, the hands being extended on the lateral arms.

The shaft of the cross is 10 inches in length over all; and the cross-arm which merges into the border on each side is 6 inches.

On the back of the stone is carved a cross of the Whithorn type. The four bosses that separate the arms are complete; but the centre boss, though it has been marked out, has not been cut down. The marks of the punch used to excavate the rings are sharply visible. Below the cross-head there has evidently been a panel containing ornament, now badly defaced. The ornament has probably been a four-strand plait in relief.

On the right-hand side of the stone there is a twist ornament, outlined by a double strand, doubly interlaced, forming a series of loops arranged vertically. Only the two lowest are now fairly well defined.

On the left side of the stone, there has been carved a running design, formed by a strap twisted to make a series of triangles. The origin of this design is debatable, but the best solution seems to be that it is a carelessly executed attempt to produce a series of Stafford Knots (cf. *Early Christian Monuments*, fig. 597, p. 232.). This may well be, for these knots were used in Cumberland in the Viking period. Also, the double figure at the top of the series on this side of the stone is almost certainly a Stafford Knot. Probably a careless and incompetent carver proved unequal to copying his master's design correctly, and failed to observe that at *b*, *b*, he ought to have gone over and under, and should not have disjoined his straps as at *a*, *a*. The work is eleventh century, and probably late in the century.

In the field to the west of the Mochrum Church grounds, there once stood an old chapel; but the ruins have been long removed, and nothing now marks the site. Doubtless, from the graveyard that surrounded it, this late eleventh-century cross was borrowed for meaner uses.

In the walls of the Boghouse byre are visible many dressed stones. One of these, seen at the top of the cross-slab in fig. 1, is evidently for the foot of a pillar. Others have been cut as if meant for the sides of doorways or arches. But whether these came from the old chapel also, or from Druchtag Castle that once stood in the far corner of the field to the west of the farm, no one can now say.

I am greatly indebted to Mr W. G. Collingwood, M.A., F.S.A., for help in dating the stones, and in connection with the identification of the ornament.

Rock Sculptures.

1. *Drummoral, Isle of Whithorn.* — For some time I have been interested in the distribution of the cup-and-ring culture in Wigtownshire—especially in the Machars. When the *Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in Wigtownshire* was published, such rock sculptures were known at ten different places. These were all within a "corridor," about six miles broad, running north-east across the peninsula from Luce Bay to Wigtown Bay. The northern line of this strip of land ran from Portwilliam in the west to Balfern in the east; and the southern line

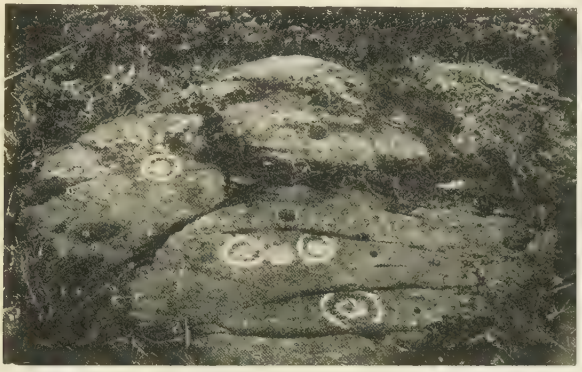


Fig. 4. View of Cup- and Ring-marked Rock at Drummoral, Wigtownshire, from the north.

from Glasserton in the west through Gallows Outon towards the east. As stated in the *Inventory for The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* the cup-and-ring sculptures in that county are not evenly distributed, but are located in three separate localities. I was desirous of finding how general the distribution and influence of this culture had been in Wigtownshire. Since the publishing of the *Inventory for Wigtownshire* other cup-and-ring rocks had been discovered in the county, but these also were in the "corridor" already mentioned. Last May, however, I was fortunate in locating a rock with cup-and-ring markings in the most southerly district of the Machars. In a field, known as the Forrans, on the farm of Drummoral, within a mile of the village of Isle of Whithorn, the rock lies in the north-east corner, where a line 70 yards long, drawn inwards from the north wall, touches a line drawn inwards 100 yards from the east wall. The rock is on the summit of an outcrop, and forms a raised block about 4½ feet square, inclining somewhat steeply towards the north, with the angles pointing about 10 degrees off the points of the compass (fig. 4).

There are six clear and unmistakable figures on the rock; other four that are almost certainly artificial cups; whilst other markings may have been cups but are now so weathered as to be indistinguishable from natural pittings (fig. 5).

On the highest point of the rock, in the angle towards the south, is a cup with two rings. The diameter over all is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; that of the

Fig. 5. Rubbing of Cup- and Ring-marked Rock at Drummoral.

cup alone, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The cup fills the full space to the first ring. Two feet from this figure, in a direction 10 degrees east of north, lies a cup with a single ring. The diameter over all is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; that of the cup is 2 inches. Ten inches north-west from this second figure is a group of three—first a cup and one ring, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter over all; the cup diameter being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Then comes a cup without rings, 2 inches in diameter, touching the last figure. An inch to the right of it is the third of the group—a cup with one ring, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches over all; the cup diameter being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Distant from the last of this group, in a direction west of north, is a cup and one ring; the diameter over all being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the cup diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The other four isolated cups lie—the first 15 inches below the figure with two rings; the second

about 3 inches above the isolated cup in the group of three; the third $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the right of this group; and the fourth 3 inches to the right of the lowest figure on the stone.

A few weeks after the discovery of this rock sculpture, a friend handed me a small fragment of stone that he had picked up on the "Duck's Back" green on the Whithorn golf-course. It was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch broad, by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. It showed plainly two rings and possibly a third. How it had come there he could not say. Possibly the horse-mower had chipped it off an outcropping rock and deposited it some distance away. I have not had an opportunity as yet of making any search.

Fig. 6. View of Spiral cut on Rock at Knock, Glasserton, from the south-west.

Doubtless many more of these ancient records lie hidden under the turf that now covers most of the rocky outcrops in the southern end of the peninsula; but already we have enough to prove that the race of the cup-and-ring culture, if it did not occupy the whole of the southern Machars, occupied at least a deep fringe of coast from Monreith in the west, southwards to Burrow Head, then up the east coast as far as Balfern, where they would have easy contact with another settlement of their people immediately across the narrow waters of Wigtown Bay. The evidence of the rocks goes also to show that the district about Monreith was the headquarters of the settlement. The numerous sites there of sculptured rocks testify to this.

2. *Knock, Glasserton.*—There are few spirals known among the sculptured rocks of Wigtownshire. Only two have been definitely recorded—one at Balfern (*Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii, p. 221), and one at Gallows Outon (*Proceedings*, vol. lvi, p. 44). A third can now be added to the list (figs. 6

and 7). It is to be found on Knock Farm, not far from the village of Monreith, on the road leading down to the ruins of Kirkmaiden Church. Fifty yards or so past the iron gate across this road, there is a bit of rough ground on the right-hand side, with no dyke to the road. Close to the summit of this rising ground there is an exposed rock; and on a narrow shelf, facing south, there has been cut a single figure of a spiral. The spiral has four twists and is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. No other figures seem to be cut on this rock.

Fig. 7. Rubbing of Spiral cut on Rock at Knock, Glasserton.

This rock sculpture is the nearest to the sea of all known in Wigtownshire. It is within a few yards of the edge of the cliff, at the foot of which is Monreith Bay. Not far to the north, in the field immediately before regaining the Glasserton-Portwilliam road there is a cup-and-ring stone, as mentioned in the *Inventory of Monuments*, No. 14, p. 12.

III.

THE CAPELRIG CROSS, MEARNS, RENFREWSHIRE; ST BLANE'S CHAPEL, LOCHEARNHEAD, PERTHSHIRE; AND A SCULPTURED SLAB AT KILMARONOCK, DUMBARTONSHIRE. By A. D. LACAILLE, F.S.A.Scot.

The Capelrig Cross.

In these notes I propose to describe the Capelrig Cross, an early Christian monument, situated only six miles from the centre of the city of Glasgow. Strangely enough it has not, until now, been the subject of a paper given to a scientific society. *The Old and New Statistical Accounts* do not mention it. In his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Eastwood*, p. 26, the late Rev. George Campbell makes only passing reference to it as a "memorial of early Christianity." When the late Mr J. Romilly Allen read a paper on "The Early Christian Monuments of the Glasgow District" to the Glasgow Archæological Society on 16th November 1900,[1] one of the audience, at the close of the meeting, asked the lecturer if he had seen the Capelrig Cross, as it was not referred to in his address. Since then, I am led to understand, it has not been mentioned in public. Occasionally it was examined by persons walking

[1] *Transactions, of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, vol. iv. (N.S.) pp. 394–400.

in the district who may have been attracted by a brief reference contained in a publication of the Glasgow Corporation Tramways.[1]

Its present appearance is such that, at first sight, it might well be regarded as a monolith bearing only some traces of intricate markings. On the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (Renfrewshire, Sheet XVII., N.W.) its site is shown almost on the 300-feet contour, and figures as "Cross (Remains of)." When I first saw the cross, it stood neglected in a field about 130 yards north-north-west of the Holm Farm, and a few yards south of a small wood on the lands of the Barcapel estate, in the parish of Mearns. Cattle were in the habit of rubbing against the stone, but remains of a wooden fence which had once protected it existed. I am happy to be able to state that the proprietor of the ground, Sir Thomas Clement, K.B.E., having consented to the removal of the monument to the Art Galleries, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, for preservation, this operation was carried out in June last.

Holm Farm used to be known as Capelrig House, but, when the old residence became unsuitable as a mansion-house, a new one was built about a quarter of a mile to the south-west, and was named "Capelrig" in affectionate memory. Old Capelrig House then became known as the "Holm." About thirteen years ago some of the Capelrig lands, including the Holm and the remains of the cross-shaft, came into the possession of Sir Thomas Clement, whose seat, at Barcapel House, is about a quarter of a mile to the west.

The Capelrig monument is the shaft of a free-standing cross of native indurated sandstone, the top having been broken off. The total length of the shaft is now 7 feet 7 inches. At the base the faces measure 1 foot 6 inches and 1 foot 8 inches in width, and taper upwards towards the lower part of the head, where the width is 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Twelve inches of the lower part of the shaft form a tenon, tapering to 9 inches in width on both faces. Similarly the sides, which are 8 inches wide at the top, expand to $9\frac{1}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches at the base, and then taper to 6 inches and 5 inches at the foot of the tenon, which was inserted in a mortice prepared for it in the centre of the pedestal or socket stone.

The fact that the shaft before removal stood in its original socket was only discovered during the digging operations necessary before it could be shifted. Other important and interesting discoveries were made while the work was being carried out. Mr Alexander Anderson, in charge of the squad of workmen, tells me that, on lifting the turf, the base of the shaft was found to be surrounded by fair-sized land-gathered stones so firmly packed together that they seemed to support the monument in the ground, as I had surmised. Rich soil was removed,

[1] T. C. F. Brotchie, *The Borderlands of Glasgow*, pp. 122–3.

but all efforts to dislodge the shaft proved ineffectual. When a lower level was reached by the digging party it was seen that the cross-shaft was fixed into a large boulder. All surrounding soil was removed to a considerable depth, and under it was a bed of firm clay into which the base-stone had sunk for 9 inches. By means of chain and tackle the workmen succeeded in raising the shaft, wedging it in the socket of the pedestal if progress became impeded. No mortar had been used to hold the shaft in place. Packed between the surfaces was a mixture of clay and small gravel, which was picked out with no little difficulty to allow the lifting of the shaft, an operation which could only proceed as the packing was gradually extracted.

A close inspection of the site was made previous to the actual lifting of the stone. To the east and south were discovered fragments of flat slabs, showing that in the past there had probably existed a pavement at the base of the monument.

In describing the ornamentation on the cross I am designating the eastern aspect as the front and the western aspect as the back, and the sides to the north and south as the right and left sides respectively (fig. 1).

A restoration of the panels and the carvings they contain, although all damaged and weathered, was feasible. The sides to the north and south presented little difficulty, but the upper panel of the front was not so readily reconstructed. It will be observed from the illustration and description that all the interlaced work on the face, back, and sides is of patterns commonly found on monuments of this class. The back bears but little trace of sculpturing, yet after repeated scrutiny in good light I have been able to make certain of the lower of the two panels. Indeed the back has suffered most; a huge irregular vertical flake, now mostly weathered to a deep furrow, has been broken off, leaving only vestiges of carvings on the side nearer the left or south side. Similarly a large piece of stone has been broken off the front; practically the entire upper panel is defaced, but after careful study the interlaced work was reconstructed on the basis of what remains, and is shown in the drawing.

So badly defaced are the carvings as a whole that no photograph can bring out the different designs in a satisfactory manner. The interlaced work is double beaded. Where the narrow medial channel is to be seen on the damaged bands, the following of the cords is often made more difficult, as this central line, while setting off the sculpturings, unfortunately has given greater scope for natural agencies to perform their destructive work. The interlaced bands on the front and back are so damaged and weathered that only the faintest traces of a medial line can be detected here and there.

By making a drawing from most carefully taken rubbings of the surfaces, I attempt to show the nature of the decorations which ornamented the shaft of this free-standing cross. In the diagram dotted lines indicate reconstruction based on the outlines of the stone and

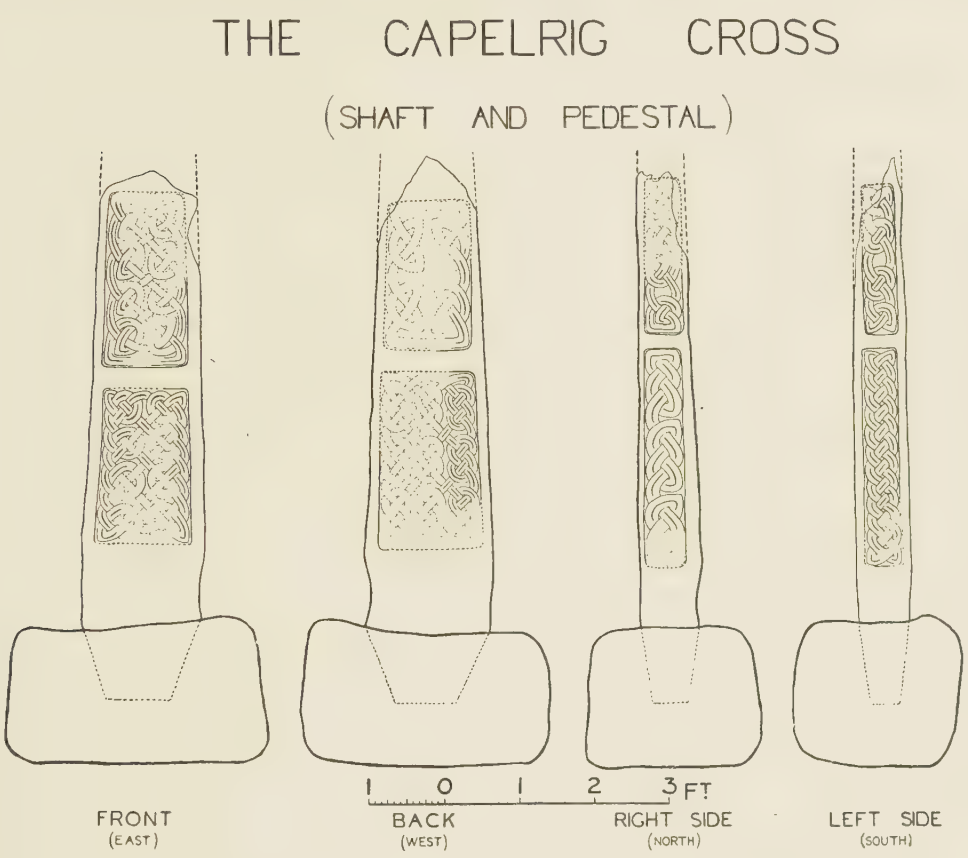


Fig. 1. The Capelrig Cross.

what is visible of the panels and their interlaced work. Only what is now discernible is shown by full lines.

The front or east face has borne two panels. The upper of the two is badly damaged, but its outline exists on the left side and at the base, except for an inch or so near its centre, where the large vertical break, becoming less pronounced, intervenes, as well as a part extending more than half-way up on the right side. The cords on the left are broken away, save where they run close to the edge of the

panel, and here they are quite clearly defined, as are small portions of cords next these and nearer the centre. Along what remains of the outline on the right side of the panel can also be detected fragments of bands. Fortunately there is enough remaining on the left side, and a little above the bottom of this panel, to show that the interlaced work was a pattern produced by a vertical row of four loops facing downwards. So little remains on the right side that one cannot be positive as to the arrangement of the loops which existed, yet it can be assumed, without much fear of error, that there was, as on the other side, a vertical row of four loops, but facing upwards. Combined with the left side the scheme shown is derived from an eight-cord plait.[1] It will be noticed that the lowest band follows the panel outline instead of crossing in the centre. This is an unusual feature, but it occurs on a number of monuments. Although there does exist a slight break in the middle, so very little is actually missing that it is quite obvious the cord could not run otherwise than parallel to the outline.

While the lower panel bears no sign of mutilation, it is sadly defaced by weathering in the centre for practically its whole length. The vertical outlines are entire; the top lacks a few inches and the outline at the base is missing. At the sides the cords are fairly clear, and those at the top discernible in good light. The not uncommon scheme is a combination of eight pairs of loops arranged in a double row; four loops on the left side face to the right and four on the right face the left. This pattern is derived from a ten-cord plait.[2]

Identification of the interlaced work here is made somewhat difficult by the deplorable effects of chemical action on the stone, which at this part, and to a lesser degree on the right side, was exposed to easterly and north-easterly winds by which were borne the impurities of the Glasgow atmosphere. So impregnated are the parts affected by the destructive chemicals that the stone is quite black.[3]

The back of the cross-shaft bears the remains of two large panels, the upper one now being reduced to faint traces of markings at the bottom right-hand corner. About 9 inches of the vertical and less than 6 inches of the horizontal outline remain with small fragments of cords. I venture to suggest, in spite of the extremely scanty traces of sculpturings, that the pattern which figured here consisted of four

[1] *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. ii., fig. 658A, p. 257.

[2] *Ibid.*, pt. ii., fig. 587, p. 226.

[3] While the better preserved Arthurlee cross-shaft, which is now scheduled as an Ancient Monument, is comparatively well situated in its present location in the garden of Arthurlee House, steps should be taken in its case, as well, if not by placing it under the shelter of a roof, at least by treating it effectually against weathering and the chemical-laden atmosphere of the growing industrial town of Barrhead.

Stafford knots arranged in two rows placed vertically along the right and left sides of the panel. Placed so, the interspaces form a very clearly defined cruciform figure. This scheme, derived from a six-cord plait, is not usual in broad panels as it leaves much blank space, albeit in this case it has not an unpleasing appearance. The combination is illustrated in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. ii. fig. 598, p. 232. A broad panel on the Arthurlee cross-shaft bears two rows of three Stafford knots each. In the pattern on that monument the cord at the bottom runs parallel to the base of the panel, thus giving additional support to the suggestion as to the scheme here. Moreover, this particular feature is similar to that in the corresponding panel on the face.

The outline of the lower panel exists for almost its full length downwards on the right and for 1 foot $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches upwards on the opposite side. At the left-hand bottom corner the base outline is discernible for only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Corresponding to the remaining outline on the right can be noticed faint and much weathered interlaced work for a little more than a third of the width of the enclosing panel. Fortunately, enough remains to make the identification and reconstruction of the pattern fairly simple. There originally existed a scheme derived from a twelve-cord plait and disposed in three vertical rows of figure-of-eight knots, each row being made up of three knots placed vertically.[1]

The right side has borne two panels, but with the exception of a few inches at its lower end the upper one has been destroyed. There is sufficient interlaced work left to show that the pattern, when complete, consisted of four loops, alternately left and right facing upwards and downwards. This attractive design, derived from a four-cord plait, is frequently seen in narrow panels. It figures in *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. ii., No. 656, p. 256.

The interlacing in the lower panel and the carvings of the corresponding panel on the opposite side are the best preserved on the cross-shaft. The panel outline is complete, although badly weathered near the bottom; the cords, however, at this part are no longer visible. The remaining bands, much broader than any of the others, are perfectly clear. The pattern consists of crossed rings in a single row, with an interlaced band which is stopped off at the top and bottom of the panel.[2] The waved line formed by the band perhaps does not give so pleasing an effect as would an endless cord. While this feature, also characterised by an exceptionally broad cord, is to be seen on cross-slabs

[1] *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. ii., fig. 572, p. 222.
[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xvii., fig. 158, p. 258.

at Inchinnan[1] and Govan,[2] I do not think that there occur many other examples of this particular design.

Two panels exist on the left side, and while there is much missing of the upper one, so fair a portion does remain that the scheme can be traced quite easily. It is derived from a four-cord plait in combination with two rings, thus forming a twist-and-ring pattern.[3]

The lower panel, fortunately, is not so badly defaced as most on the shaft. Only at its base do the bands become somewhat indistinct, but they are not actually missing, save in a few places near the bottom. Where the weathering is most pronounced, traces of the medial line make the pattern seem a little vague, but the upper portion is so definite that it is at once apparent that the design is derived from a four-cord plait of the type most commonly found on monuments of this class. The late Mr J. Romilly Allen names no less than twenty-seven examples, other than the Capelrig Cross, known to him as occurring in Scotland at the time of the publication of *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, on which is to be found this simple but most effective pattern.[4]

The pedestal is an irregular quadrate boulder of yellowish sandstone. Except for the socket it bears no sign of being dressed in any way. Its greatest length, 3 feet 5½ inches, is at that part which originally faced east; the maximum breadth is 2 feet 3 inches on the former north side. Measurements on the other sides are 3 feet 2 inches and 2 feet 1½ inch respectively. At the bottom the stone is a little narrower than the dimensions stated, which are taken 4 inches above it. In height the pedestal is 1 foot 9½ inches at the back and 1 foot 10½ inches in front.

Interesting features were noticed in studying the socket cut in the pedestal. Viewing this in the same way as the shaft, it is found that the cavity at the top measures 1 foot 10½ inches back and front, but the width at the ends differs; at the left it is 10 inches, and ½ an inch more on the right. At the bottom the dimensions are 1 foot 7 inches by 8 and 7 inches at the respective ends to left and right. It will thus be remarked that the mortice was unevenly chiselled out, and a peculiarity which struck me was to find that one end was cut plumb and the other battered.

Assuming that originally the base-stone was placed in the ground to a depth of at least 9 inches, and taking into consideration the

[1] *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. iii., fig. 476 and p. 458.
[2] *Ibid.*, pt. iii., fig. 491 and p. 466.
[3] *Ibid.*, pt. ii., fig. 574, p. 222.
[4] *Ibid.*, pt. ii., fig. 503, p. 202.

measurements of the shaft before it was removed, it will be observed that, by the subsidence of the monument and the raising of the ground in the course of time by agricultural operations, no less than 11 inches of pedestal and 5 inches of shaft became buried.

It can be shown now that the land-gathered stones, previously noted round the shaft below ground and uncovered by the workmen when preparing the excavation, had no part in supporting the monument. Doubtless they were only the lowest of a heap of stones collected and amassed round the ancient cross during the ploughing of many years and taken away as required for building or repairing field-walls.

One may be surprised at the want of strict symmetry in some of the carvings, but I feel this, to a great extent, enhances the interesting nature of the different schemes of interlaced work, although it made reconstruction more difficult, especially as the sculpturings are so disfigured. The appearance of the interlaced work on the surfaces of two panels at least is of bewildering confusion on account of the effects of weathering and slight lack of symmetry. The stone itself was not cut quite symmetrically; the side to the north differs somewhat from its opposite, and the entases of the east and west faces are slightly unequal.[1] This feature of lack of perfect uniformity is not unusual in early Christian monuments.

Judging from other examples, but chiefly the Barochan Cross in the same county, which is intact as regards form, it is probable that the Capelrig Cross was a monument of the usual Celtic type—that is, with a ring meeting the head, shaft, and arms at their respective intersections. Failing, however, the recovery of some portions, it is impossible to hazard a more definite opinion as to the nature of the upper structure, of which so much has disappeared.

Having regard to its proportions, the Capelrig Cross must have ranked as one of the tallest monuments of its class in Renfrewshire.

It has been suggested that the Barochan Cross near Houston was in some way related to an establishment of the Knights Templar in the neighbourhood, but it can easily be proved that this cross is of a date long anterior to the foundation in this country of any house of this religious and military order. Nevertheless, it is interesting to know that Capelrig, where are the remains of a cross of similar type, was at one time a seat of the Knights Templar, but when the community established itself in the Mearns district the Capelrig Cross would be considered ancient.

There has been controversy as to the purpose of these free-standing crosses which existed in large number to the south and south-west of

[1] *Ut supra*, p. 123.

Glasgow, but the weightiest argument as to their disposition over so extensive an area is that they indicated the boundaries of certain limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. From their religious character it can hardly be doubted that these crosses also served, as do, to this day, the numerous Calvaries and other symbols of religion in stone and wood one sees so frequently at the wayside or on prominent points in many continental countries, particularly in Western France.

Many crosses were destroyed in Scotland during the religious troubles of the sixteenth century, even as a large number was in earlier times, as is shown by the evidence of portions of Celtic crosses built into the cathedral foundations at St Andrews.[1]

The finest Renfrewshire example still in existence is the Barochan Cross,[2] but its beautiful and elaborate carvings are fast disappearing before the ravages of weathering and the atmosphere, now not so pure as it was, because of smoke from factory chimneys not far off. It is imperative that this cross be removed to shelter, or future generations with a fuller knowledge, and it is to be hoped keener appreciation of these legacies of the past, will have little to gaze upon but weathered stone.

The Capelrig shaft is not so ornate as that of the Barochan Cross, which includes among its sculpturings human and zoomorphic figures, but is almost as elaborately sculptured as the Arthurlee cross-shaft near Barrhead.[3] The Arthurlee example, however, includes the figures of two animals carved in relief, whereas the shaft of the Capelrig Cross bears interlaced work only in its remaining panels. The fractured head and arms have never been recovered.

The name "Capelrig" suggests some connection with an ecclesiastical building. While no ruins of a church or chapel are known in the neighbourhood, old Capelrig House, now the Holm Farm, is on the site of a seat of the Knights Templar later taken over by the Hospitallers.[4] At Mr Elliott's invitation I inspected the lower part of some of the buildings at Holm Farm, and it was clear to me that the walls, of great thickness, were ancient.

St Conval, an Irish disciple of St Kentigern, was the patron of the district. Foundations in his honour existed in Renfrewshire at no great distance from Capelrig. Pollokshaws, in the immediate neighbourhood to the north and now part of Glasgow, possessed a church dedicated to the saint. Relics of Conval were honoured at Inchinnan where, in-

[1] *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. iii., fig. 376 and p. 361.
[2] *Ibid.*, pt. iii., pp. 454 and 456, figs. 475 and 475D, and p. 457.
[3] *Ibid.*, pt. iii., fig. 474, p. 454.
[4] *New Statistical Account* (*Renfrewshire*), vol. vii. p. 521.

cluding the shaft of a free-standing cross, are some magnificent examples of the early Christian art of Scotland. Like so many others in the Scottish hagiology, St Conval's name is often met with in corrupted forms.[1] It is quite likely that the earliest ecclesiastical foundation at Capelrig may have been dedicated to this saint, whose *cultus* was so widespread in the district during the early part of this era as almost to exclude that of any other.

The field boundaries and land immediately surrounding the site were carefully examined, and on the north and south line, at a distance of 133 yards due south of the site of the cross, was noticed the outline of some ancient structure, though much disguised by a stable partly built over it at the Holm Farm. This was possibly the site of the original ecclesiastical foundation, the name of which is enshrined in the name "Capelrig."

In my opinion the presence of the base-stone in which was set the Capelrig Cross, the portions of the pavement which probably surrounded it, and the fact that the pedestal was sunk deeply in the clay bottom indicate that the monument could never have occupied any other situation than that from which it was removed recently.

Notes on the Capelrig Cross would be incomplete without mention of a legend associated with it. The site of the monument is one of the points of a triangle, the second point of which is in the middle of the Ryat Linn Reservoir, 1½ mile west by south of Capelrig. Where the third point may be is not known, but great wealth will be found by him who, discovering it, digs in the centre of the triangle.

About 300 yards north-east of the cross-shaft, in the Deaconsbank Golf Course and to the north of the Glasgow and Ardrossan branch of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway (Caledonian Section), is an outcrop of indurated sandstone much of which has been quarried. The stone is of the same class as that from which the cross was hewn. There are traces of concentric rings on the western edge of the outcrop, and 7½ feet to the east is a fairly well-preserved cup with two encircling rings. A few yards to the west of the rock is a singularly well-preserved mediæval circular stone-roofed doocot of solid masonry, its eight pigeon-holes with broad ledges all facing south. It very closely resembles a similar structure at Dunure Castle, Ayrshire.[2] This pigeon-house may have belonged to the vanished monastery which, with the lands of Capelrig, became a temporal lordship after the Reformation.

[1] Ruins on the Fereneze Hills near Barrhead are pointed out as "St Connal's Chapel." The name is often written "Conual," and it is found as "Connally" in the designation of one of two large stones in the Blythswood policies, Renfrew. The stone is supposed to have miraculously served as a boat to convey the saint from Ireland.

[2] *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland*, vol. iii. pp. 341–4.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of this site and close to the railway, in Rouken Glen Park, there is, flush with the surrounding turf, another outcrop of rock, on which is an assemblage of cup-marks some surrounded by rings. Most of these sculpturings are so well preserved that they can be seen from the railway.

By the removal of the Capelrig Cross to Glasgow and by its addition to a collection already rich in Celtic monuments, augmented opportunity will be given to many to study and compare carvings executed in an age when art born of much pious zeal produced some of the most beautiful and interesting monuments ever made by human hands.

Posterity should be for ever grateful to the generous donor and to those who long laboured to rescue the cross from the complete decay and oblivion which would have been its certain fate.

I wish to record my thanks to the Museum authorities at Kelvingrove, through whose courtesy I obtained every facility to make further examinations of the shaft, which were necessary in order that revised drawings might be prepared on account of its removal to Glasgow, and the discovery of the pedestal. To them also I am indebted for the information given me regarding the excavation at Capelrig, which, to my great disappointment, I was unable to attend. Mr James Campbell, Glasgow, deserves every praise for his assiduous work in preparing the diagrams from my rubbings and measurements.

St Blane's Chapel, Lochearnhead.

As a prefix or suffix "Blane" occurs in several Scottish place-names. It is a corruption or perhaps an anglicised form of "Blaan," the name of a missionary of the early Church.

Born in Ireland, St Blaan came to Scotland and founded a religious house on an eminence above the Allan, not far from the confluence of that river with the Forth. This height, known as Dunblane, became later identified with the Perthshire town of that name. The early foundation, said to be an offshoot from that in Bute, was followed by others, until the site was crowned with the pre-Reformation Cathedral of Dunblane, which stands as the successor of St Blaan's monastic settlement.[1]

St Blaan's death is supposed to have taken place in A.D. 590; his commemoration is on the 11th August.[2] The *cultus* of this holy man became popular and fairly widespread, as is evidenced by several

[1] *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 86.
[2] Michael Barrett, O.S.B., *A Calendar of Scottish Saints*, p. 118.

dedications bearing his name. One church was erected in his honour in Dumfriesshire, while the ruins of Kilblaan Chapel in Bute and the monuments there are well known to the west of Scotland antiquary.[1] A chapel was dedicated to this saint in Argyll, the parish name of Kilblane being derived from the foundation.

In the summer of 1925, while spending a holiday in the Balquhidder district, Perthshire, my attention was drawn to a site named "St Blane's Chapel" figuring on the inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey Map, Sheet 46. I made numerous visits to the ruins, and a careful study of the site makes me feel that the result of my investigations is worth reporting.

Lochearnhead has already been noted as productive of antiquities. The late Mr D. Haggart, F.S.A.Scot., Killin, recorded a number of boulders on which occur numerous cup-marks behind the Free Church Manse at Creggan.[2] I took the opportunity to examine these sculpturings, and, in spite of their fairly exposed situation, can say with all confidence that they must be among the best preserved markings of this class in the county. A little to the south-west of the boulders, in a field opposite the small holding called Druidsfield, there is a dome-shaped, circular, grass-covered mound, 4 to 5 feet in height and about 15 feet in diameter, which is probably a burial cairn. Mr Stewart, the tenant, told me that he would be glad if the mound did not exist, as by its covering so large an area it caused much waste of arable land. It is to be hoped if the mound is ever threatened to permit of agricultural work being carried on over its site, that steps will be taken to ensure a scientific demolition and careful examination.

In the National Museum is an axe-head of green mottled quartzite, purchased in 1887 and said to have been found in a cist at Lochearnhead.[3]

Mr Peter Anderson, the tenant of Carstran Farm, told me that many years ago a labourer, whom he had engaged to lay field drains, in digging unearthed a small vessel which, unfortunately, was broken by the pick. My informant stated that it was a quaich-like cup, but not knowing then the possible importance and value of the discovery, had not taken home the pieces.

The ruins of St Blane's chapel are most picturesquely situated near the south shore of Loch Earn, about 20 yards from the water's edge and on the lands of Carstran Farm, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Lochearnhead Station (parish of Balquhidder). The remains, in common with those of so many ancient Highland chapels, are of a plain rectangular building;

[1] *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. iii. pp. 407–11.
[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xxii. pp. 282–3.
[3] *Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, p. 32, No. AF 290.

they measure 40 feet 10 inches long and 15 feet 7 inches wide internally. The walls are 2 feet 4 inches thick, and in no place now exceed 2 feet 1 inch in height; in parts they are almost reduced to their foundations. In the few places where thick turf does not cover the stones, binding them together, it is apparent that the remains are of a structure of plain undressed masonry; no vestiges of mortar are to be found. Doubtless land-gathered stones or material from the loch-shore was used. The uniform height of the ruins would indicate that when the ancient place of worship became disused a convenient quarry for former holders of the land was available. A portion measuring 14 feet of the south wall and foundations has entirely disappeared. That a doorway existed on this side is certain, as no trace of an entrance is to be found on the remaining three sides.

A peculiar feature is that the site is on irregular ground. The eastern and western ends are built on well-constructed embankments. That on the east is 3 feet 6 inches in height, and varies from 8 feet 2 inches in width on the south to 12 feet on the north. The ground falls towards the shore of the loch on the north. The western end is banked up to the height of 2 feet 4 inches, and the banking extends beyond the walling for 4 feet 6 inches.

There are four prominent boulders and two outcrops of the living rock at this site. One of these outcrops, measuring 7 feet 8 inches in length, 4 feet 3 inches in width, and 1 foot 10 inches in height, is situated in a north-easterly direction from the corresponding end of the chapel, and another outcrop, somewhat similar in appearance, lies to the south-east at a distance of 32 feet 6 inches from the south-east end of the ruins.

A remarkable stone, almost triangular in shape, is to be seen 25 feet to the south of the chapel and opposite the gap in the wall. The horizontal surface, 6 inches above ground, presented by this stone is so perfectly smooth that the inference that it was prepared so is irresistible. It seems to be too large to have been one of the stones from the ruins, and doubtless occupies its original position.

Embedded in the eastern embankment are two small boulders. Almost in line with the ruined south wall, a thick boulder stands with its north face partly embedded in the bank. A very careful scrutiny was made of these stones, but no markings could be detected except in the case of the last. This stone presents features of interest and of a problematic nature. Its base, 2 feet 4½ inches in length, is 2 feet 8 inches from the rounded top. The boulder is almost uniformly 12 inches in thickness, but narrows to the north and south. A small incised Latin cross of almost identical size is borne on the south and east faces.

The symbol on the east face is very badly weathered, but seems to have been originally cut to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The cross on the south face is so well preserved that it is quite visible even from a fair distance; it is cut to the depth of nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The longer arm of each cross measures $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches and the shorter $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches. In each case the width of the carving is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The cross on the south face owes its better condition to the fact that the high ground sloping from the south protects the stone on which it is carved, whereas that on the east face is exposed to strong easterly winds blowing up Loch Earn. (Plan (fig. 2) shows the disposition of the boulders in relation to the ruins of the chapel.)

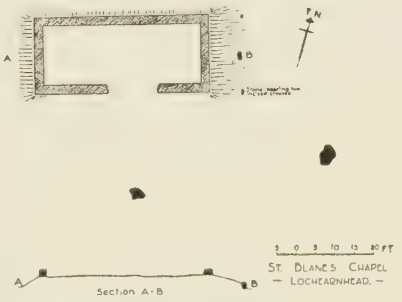


Fig. 2. Plan of St Blane's Chapel, Lochearnhead.

These rude crosses are of a type I have already recorded at St Fillan's Chapel, near Crianlarich[1] and at Ach-na-Cille, North Knapdale.[2] A cross of precisely the same appearance I noticed on an ancient schistose slab, measuring 3 feet 4 inches in length by 1 foot 4 inches by 5 inches, built into the lower part of a window in the south wall of the ruined church at Balquhidder. It is not referred to in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, although the other pre-Reformation monuments in the churchyard are illustrated and described (vol. ii., Plates lxvii. and lxviii., Nos. 1–9, and pp. 32–3). In the Balquhidder example the longer arm of the cross measures 5 inches and the shorter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It is cut out to the depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and is well preserved.

As in similar ancient Highland churches, the orientation of St Blane's Chapel at Lochearnhead closely follows canonical practice in that its longer dimensions lie nearly east and west. The actual orientation is 16° 34′ west of true north.

So much has already been written on the subject of the orientation of churches which presents itself, that it is not my intention to hazard an explanation as to the seemingly great divergence existing here. If we assume, as I believe we may, that the stone with the two crosses carved on it is the dedicatory stone, a departure from custom is apparent. Authorities, including Pio Martinucci, insist that this stone shall be placed at the north-east corner of the church; here it is situated on the south-east.[3] Certain rubricians claim that the first stone shall

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. lviii. p. 124. [2] *Ibid.*, vol. lix. p. 150.
[3] Le Vavasseur, *Cérémonial de la Consécration des Eglises*, p. 5.

be rectangular and worked to a smooth surface, but Martinucci urges the contrary ("Lapis iste non esto lævigatus nec pumice expolitus, sed ferme rudis . . . ").[1] According to this rubric the stone answers, but the number of crosses is unusual, as by rule each face should bear a cross.

I suggest that the stone was an important one in a pre-Christian setting, of which the prominent stones and the two outcrops of living rock referred to formed part. Nothing is more usual than to find an ancient ecclesiastical foundation on or near an earlier sacred site, and evidence is not lacking of ancient ecclesiastical buildings (some succeeded by modern structures) erected in the neighbourhood of megaliths or even within pre-Christian stone-settings. Standing-stones, solitary or few in number, are met with in many churchyards, and parallels are to be found to the example referred to in this paper.

At Yspyttg Kenwyn, Cardigan, a circle of stones is built at intervals into the wall enclosing the churchyard.[2] The ruins of Maplescombe Church in Kent furnish the case of prominent sarsen-stones within the area bounded by the walls of the edifice.[3] A stone circle once stood in the kirkyard of Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire, and more than one of the pillar stones have been encountered quite near to the wall of the church while digging graves.[4]

Mr Walter Johnson mentions many other examples, including prehistoric stones built into church foundations. One case, particularly, is worthy of notice as having a possible similarity to the remains on the shore of Loch Earn. He refers to a tall standing-stone about 4 yards from the north-east corner of the church at Rudstone, near Bridlington. The monolith, of which the name is said to signify "Roodstone," if regarded as a pillar, may have been called a cross, although bearing no carving of the Christian symbol. Certain it is that the monument gave its name to the village which, immediately after the Norman Conquest, was called "Rodestan." Having regard to the veneration in which it had been held, the founders of an early church here would look upon it as most useful to their own purpose, and, to quote from Mr Johnson's work, "to consecrate an existing stone would save much labour."[5] What is suggested in the case of the Yorkshire church may well have been performed at the dedication of the chapel forming the subject of this paper.

While I cite an Italian authority of an age long posterior to the

[1] *Manuale Sacrarium Ceremoniarum*, vol. vi. p. 249.
[2] Walter Johnson, *Byways in British Archæology*, p. 48.
[3] *Ibid.*, pp. 38-40. [4] *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 577.
[5] *Byways in British Archæology*, p. 43.

building of the ancient Highland chapel of St Blane, the canon dealing with the shape, inscription, and position of the dedicatory stone is, of course, based on very ancient practice.

Sculptured Slab at Kilmaronock, Dumbartonshire.

Kilmaronock, in the Lennox, is a Dumbartonshire parish bounded on the north-west by Loch Lomond. On the north the boundary is the river Endrick, which here separates the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling.

In the *Old Statistical Account*[1] the name "Kilmaronock" is said to signify the "cell, chapel, or burial-place of St Maronock, or St Marnock," and the revised account, written nearly fifty years later, persists in this derivation.[2] Other authorities, including the late Dr W. F. Skene, affirm that Ronan, a contemporary of Modan of Rosneath, is the tutelary saint of the locality, and that etymologically the parish name affords an excellent instance of a peculiarity in Celtic nomenclature, where it was desired to show a lasting mark of affection to the memory of a holy and beloved missionary. As the saint's name ends with the diminutive "an," this diminutive is changed to "og," and to the first syllable is prefixed "mo," meaning "my."[3] "Moronog," so formed, and signifying "my little Ronan," has, in the course of time, become altered to its present and apparently anglicised form, "Kil," or "cell," etc., remaining unchanged except for the initial letter. Professor Watson says: "It is probably Rónán of Kingarth, who is commemorated in Kilmaronock, near Dumbarton."[4]

The writers of the parish accounts confused the name of Ronan with that of Marnock or Marnan, who died about A.D. 625, or more than a century before the patron of Kilmaronock, whose death is presumed to have taken place in A.D. 737 at Kingarth, Bute, of which he is said to have been abbot.[5] While the first interpretation seems an obvious one, it is strange that local tradition, which has retained St Ronan's name to this day, should have been completely ignored.

Reference is made in the first *Account* to an ancient well in a wood about ¼ mile to the west of the parish church, as St Marnock's Well, but on the Ordnance Survey Map, 6 inches to the mile, Dumbartonshire, Sheet XIV., N.E., the spring figures as "St Ronan's Well," and the church is shown as being "on the site of St Ronan's Church." It has been claimed

[1] Vol. ii. p. 202.
[2] *New Statistical Account* (*Dunbartonshire*), vol. viii. p. 211.
[3] *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 282 (footnote).
[4] *Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, p. 309.
[5] Michael Barrett, O.S.B., *A Calendar of Scottish Saints*, p. 23.

that the well in question, which is situated within very easy walking distance of Ross Priory, a mansion-house situated on the south-east shore of Loch Lomond, inspired Sir Walter Scott when residing there in the early part of last century. If this be so, literature is indebted to the locality for one of the most popular of the Waverley Novels, although the scene of the famous author's *St Ronan's Well* is laid in the Border country, with the romantic story woven round the "Dow Well" at Innerleithen.[1]

The well itself, enclosed in roughstone masonry, is scarcely 2 feet in depth and little more in diameter. The water, of excellent quality, is drawn off to a filtering tank hard by, whence it is led to the Mains Farm $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the north. Fortunately, the ancient appearance of the stonework is not impaired in any way by the piping, which has been so laid as to be visible only where it actually leaves the spring.

It is probable that Christianity was introduced in the district by St Kessog before the days of St Ronan. A chapel in honour of the Luss martyr, to whom are so many dedications in the county, is known to have existed in pre-Reformation times at Aber, two miles to the west of Kilmaronock.[2] Some ruins of an ecclesiastical structure there, known as St Kessog's, were to be seen until removed for building purposes in the middle of last century.

The original situation of St Ronan's Church seems to have been in the western part of the parish at a place called Shanacles, where were found many years ago some stone coffins and other remains of burial. Near Shanacles, a name derived from "sean," "old," and "eaglais," "church," is another steading known as Old Kirk. The late Mr Guthrie-Smith states that it was not until 1855 that the last trace of an ancient burying-ground disappeared from here.[3]

It may be conjectured that in the early part of the fourteenth century the principal church came to occupy the site on which the present structure, built in 1813, now stands. The *Old Statistical Account* of the parish, written nineteen years before that date, refers to the building then existing as having "much the appearance of antiquity."[4] Doubtless this was the pre-Reformation church of St Ronan, which, with its lands, was, in 1325, granted by Robert I. to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.[5] No trace of this foundation now remains save that many of the graves in the churchyard are indicated by plain slabs, of uniform size, probably flagstones from the flooring of the old church.

[1] James M. Mackinlay, *Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs*, pp. 56–7.
[2] *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* (N.S.), vol. iii. p. 355.
[3] J. Guthrie-Smith, *Strathendrick and its Inhabitants*, pp. 126–7.
[4] Vol. ii. p. 205. [5] *Caledonia* (new edition), vol. vi. p. 905.

An interesting sculptured recumbent slab of grey sandstone (fig. 3) furnishes evidence that burials must have taken place here a considerable time before the religious upheaval of the sixteenth century. It was found some years ago by Mr Frank Cullen when cutting down long grass in a neglected part of the cemetery to the south-west of the church, and was pointed out to me by him in April 1926 when I visited the place.

The lower part of this monument is broken off, and the slab now measures in its greater length (on the left side) 3 feet 10 inches; it is almost uniformly 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, and is 5 inches in thickness. A small piece of the top right-hand corner was missing when the slab was shown to me, but it was recovered as the result of a search in the grass near by.

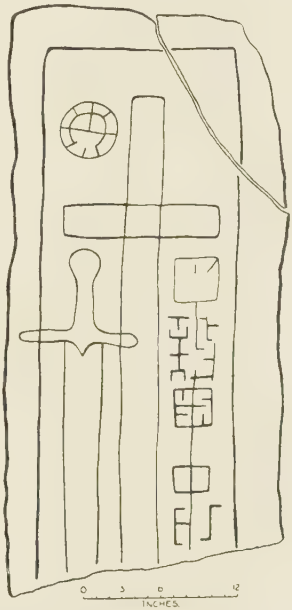


Fig. 3. Cross-slab at Kilmaronock.

The carvings, all incised and enclosed by a broad outline, consist of a large Latin cross centrally placed on the slab. Below the left arm of the Christian symbol is a sword, the cross-guards of which impinge on and are carried beyond the marginal frame and within the shaft of the cross to the left and right respectively. The top left-hand corner contains a circle, inside of which is a smaller and similar concentric figure almost entire, together with parts of radial lines, one of these being carried diametrically through the circles.

Below the right arm of the cross and completely filling the space between it and the lower end of the slab are carved peculiar designs. These are three ill-made squares graduated in size, the largest being placed immediately under the arm. The square of intermediate dimension is placed 6 inches below the first and the smallest 3 inches below the second one. A narrow shallow line, parallel to the shaft of the cross, indefinite by the flaking of the stone in two places between the upper figures and inside the topmost, connects all three squares, and now passes through the second and third only. Close to this stem and on either side of it is a number of fret-like geometrical patterns, including a small cross pedestalled at both ends and surmounted by a large tau. Frets project from the central line and inwardly from all sides of the middle square, but some figures are quite independent. In the topmost square small portions of a diagonal

line and connecting stem remain. More carved work probably existed, as the stem is abruptly terminated by the irregular break, which also mars the appearance of the cross and sword. Unfortunately, all search for the missing fragment of stone was of no avail, but so unusual are the carvings that it is impossible to surmise what the complete assemblage may have been. The illustration is reproduced from a rubbing.

Fig. 4. Cross-slab at Luss.

Evidently this slab would mark the place of sepulture of a person of considerable standing, but it would seem clear that the stone no longer occupies its original position. That it was a monument in memory of one not in Orders, but of a layman, can be assumed. In accordance with mediæval practice, in the case of the latter the upper part or head of the stone would be to the west; for an ecclesiastic the reverse usually prevailed.[1] Here the stone, lying unevenly on the ground with the upper part to the north-east, makes it appear likely that it was moved when the old church was taken down in the early part of last century.

In conversing on these matters with Mr Callander, Director of the National Museum, I learn that recently there have been discussions as to the different types of ancient western Scottish swords. It may, therefore, be interesting to compare the weapon carved on the cross-slab just described with three other examples previously recorded in the Loch Lomond district.

These monuments are referred to in the *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*.[2] The first one mentioned is at Luss, and lies east and west a few yards south of the parish church (fig. 4). Unfortunately, the illustration,[3] dimensions, and description[4] given are inaccurate. The text states that the measurements of the stone are 6 feet 3 inches for the length, and 21 inches across the top or western end and 20 inches at the foot. Actually the length is 5 feet $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The width at the head is correctly given, but the slab broadens downwards to $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is not possible to state definitely, without dislodging the stone, what its

[1] *Byways in British Archæology*, p. 244.
[2] *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* (N.S.), vol. v. pt. i. pp. 23–7.
[3] *Ibid.*, fig. 3.
[4] *Ibid.*, pp. 25–6.

exact thickness may be. Probing below ground, however, shows that in most places the thickness averages at least 4½ inches.

As illustrated in the paper mentioned, the slab appears to bear rope-band moulding along the sides, but only vestiges of such ornamentation can now be seen on the edges of the sculptured surface. On the sides of the stone, however, a complete moulding of this type occurs; it is well preserved and very clearly defined. The sepulchral monument bears a cross with a long shaft in double outline, commencing below the head of the cross and terminating on the left in two steps. The cross is equal-armed. In the interspaces between the arms are shallow saucer-like depressions 4½ inches in diameter and ⅛ inch deep, with the exception of the upper left-hand one, which is but half that depth and indistinct near the top. On each side of the upper part of the head is an arc ⅛ inch wide, narrowing to a mere scratch at the top.

The arc on the left is a continuation of the shaft outline which it joins immediately below the lower of the hollows of the cross-head on the corresponding side. While the other arc is broken off, or weathered away, on the opposite side, it may have formed part of a circular figure which surrounded the head, but, from the appearance of the break, it is unlikely that the circle was complete twenty-five years ago, as shown in the previous sketch. Moreover, the sheltered position of the stone and the good condition of the principal sculpturings, which are also incised, make it difficult to credit that so much could have weathered away in a period which is negligible when the antiquity of the monument is taken into account.

Close to and on the right of the head of the cross are the outlines of a rectangle which, when entire, would measure 9 inches by 4½ inches. The longer side, which is nearer the edge of the slab, is extended towards the top for 2½ inches. This figure is omitted in the original drawing.

Carved on the right of and parallel to the shaft of the cross is a sword with long depressed quillons. One of these guards encroaches on the shaft; the other, however, is partly missing on account of a break in the stone at this point. The outlines of the weapon are nearly as broad as those of the shaft and, like them, unevenly cut; the sculptor seemingly cared little for the straightness or regular width of his lines. In the notice I have quoted the sword is shown to be stepped; this error is possibly due to the presence of faint traces of steps, corresponding to those on the opposite side, cut below the weapon. The drawing here reproduced from a rubbing of the actual surface indicates the exact nature of the markings.

The two remaining examples are to be seen within the ruins of St

Kentigerna's conventual church on the island, Inchcailleach, close to Balmaha, on the opposite shore of the loch.

One of these slabs bears incised on its surface a large stepped or Calvary cross with a sword superimposed.[1] The other, decorated with rope-band moulding on the edges, has carved on it a sword surrounded by interlaced work.[2] The plaits are badly weathered but the upper part is still fairly clear, and is a good example of a cross with a circular head formed by interlaced cords. As in the case of the Luss monument and the first stone referred to on Inchcailleach, the weapon has depressed cross-guards, but these are much shorter than on either of the two other examples mentioned in these notes. In point of resemblance the sword is very similar to one I noticed at Kilmun, Argyll, in the summer of 1924.[3]

As typified on these three Loch Lomondside monuments the weapons are practically identical, the prominent characteristic of similarity being the short depressed cross-guards. It will be noticed in the case of the sword at Kilmaronock that the guards are at right-angles to the blade. At Rosneath, also in Dumbartonshire, I have noted a cross-and-sword slab on which the weapon has the same type of guards,[4] the only difference being that, on the example there, the straight guards terminate in discoidal pommels, whereas at Kilmaronock they are merely rounded off.

[1] *Trans. Glasgow Arch. Soc.* (N.S.), vol. v. pt. i., fig. 1, and p. 26.
[2] *Ibid.*, fig. 3, and p. 27.
[3] *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 152.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 146.

IV.

THE CAMPBELL OF LERAGS CROSS AT KILBRIDE, NEAR OBAN, WITH A NOTE ON CROSS-HEADS OF LATE MEDIÆVAL DATE IN THE WEST HIGHLANDS.

By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A. Scot., Curator of the Museum.

Quite a number of free-standing crosses and detached cross-heads of late mediæval date bearing representations of the Crucifixion survive in the mainland and islands of Argyll.

The Campbell of Lerags Cross is an important example. It lay for more than two centuries, in three fragments, on graves on the south side of the ruined church in the kirkyard of Kilbride.[1] It has recently been assembled and erected on a conspicuous position on the south side of the roadway that passes through Glen Mid Lorn to the northern shore of Loch Feochan. The site chosen is 230 yards north-east of the kirkyard, and 200 yards north of a small mound called Bealach-an-t-sleuch-daidh,[2] which local tradition affirms was where the cross formerly stood.

The cross is of greenish-coloured schist, and belongs to the disc-headed class. It bears the date 1516, and is sculptured on both sides in low relief within an outlining margin, but the carving is worn in places, owing to the fragments lying for a long period on the ground and being trodden upon. Set in its modern base, the cross stands 10 feet 3 inches high[3] (figs. 1 and 2). The shaft tapers from 15 inches wide by 3¾ inches thick at the base to 11 inches wide by 3 inches thick at the neck. The measurement across the arms is 2 feet 3 inches, each arm being equal to one-third of the diameter of the disc, a proportion greater than in other examples of this type.

[1] From a note made circa 1700 by Master Colin Campbell, Minister of Ardchattan, Argyll, from 1664 to 1726, in the possession of his descendant, Angus M. Gregorson, Esq., 17 Cornwall Street, Edinburgh—

> "Inscription of a Crosse sometyme standing on the highway eastward from Kilbryd in Lorn, but was broken in three pieces and lying on graves in the Kirk of Kilbryde. Archibaldus Campbell, etc."

The cross was re-erected under the supervision of the Ancient Monuments Department, H.M. Office of Works, and is now a scheduled monument. O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 110, N.E.

[2] A Gaelic designation signifying the place of prostration. Mr Dugald M'Isaac of Oban, who first called my attention to the cross, has informed me that Bealach-an-t-sleuch-daidh is by the side of an old road, running from the sea coast at Gallanach, which crosses the present road about 200 yards north of the entrance to the graveyard, and goes east by south away to the Lowlands.

[3] The actual length of the stone is 11 feet 6 inches.

Following precedent, the monument has been erected with its front facing the west. On this side a representation of the Crucified Saviour

Fig. 1. The Lerags Cross, Kilbride, Argyll (front).

Fig. 2. The Lerags Cross, Kilbride, Argyll (back).

occupies the head and one-fifth of the shaft (fig. 3). In order to emphasise it the sculptor has cut the stone deeper round the figure. Above, on the upper arm of the cross in interlaced Gothic ribbon capitals, is the sacred cypher "I.H.S.," and through this passes the stem of one of the foliaceous sprays that surround the figure.

Fig. 3. Head of Lerags Cross, Kilbride, Argyll.

The inscription, carved in raised Gothic ribbon letters, next occupies a space equal to half the height of the carved face of the shaft. It is arranged in eleven lines, and reads, ARCH | IBALD | US : CA | MPBEL | DE : LAE | RRAIG | ME : FIE | RI : FECI | T : ANO | DNI : M° | V°XVI . Below this are two panels; the upper one contains a square pattern of interlaced ribbon work, and the lower a unicorn *passant guardant*, its tail terminating in a foliaceous spray. The initials S.M.D., cut in relief on a sunk panel at the bottom of the shaft, are not part of the original design, but have been added at a much later date.

The design on the back (fig. 2) consists of two similar foliaceous scrolls running parallel up the shaft until they branch out at the top into the horizontal arms of the cross. Set within the upper arm is an heraldic shield bearing the arms of Archibald Campbell[1] (fig. 4).

So far as I am aware, this is the only instance in which the "I.H.S." or the unicorn appears on any of the West Highland sculptured stones of pre-Reformation date, and this is probably the only instance of an heraldic shield on one of the free-standing crosses.

Plait-work panels are common on monuments of this period and class, but the pattern of the one on this stone is unique, as is also the

[1] The Duke of Argyll in a letter to the *Oban Times*, 4th October 1924, states: "Years ago I identified the erector of this cross. His father, Duncan Campbell of Lerags (Lereage), occurs in my old charters in 1478. They were a branch of the ancient MacConochie Campbells, but whether of Stronchormaig in Glenfeochain or of the Inverawe branch of the same patronymic, I do not yet know. Anyway, this very Archibald appears on the 6th August 1510 as Archibaldus Machonzie de Leragis on an Inquest order to be held by Archibald, 2nd Earl of Argyll (who in 1513 fell at Flodden). The others named in this old writ are Iain Makchonzie in Stronchormaig, and Gillespuig McCual McChonzie in the Kneppach, who were undoubtedly his near kindred. (Argyll Charters.)" There was an Archibald Campbell designated first of Lerags in 1630; he was a son of John Campbell, fourth of Lochnell.

arrangement of the quite common foliaceous scrolls on the back of the monument.

Regarding the figure of Our Lord, the attitude in which He is represented, the body slightly sunk and the knees forced outwards, is reminiscent of the traditional lines of French fourteenth-century ivory carvings. The inference that may be drawn from this is, that an imported ivory carving or other work of art was perhaps the origin of the sculptor's conception of the subject. The head of the Crucified is inclined to the right at a lesser angle than as shown on the ivory examples, where it hangs forward against the right shoulder; but on the Lerags Cross this can be accounted for by the thin nature of the slab the sculptor had at his disposal, it being impossible to render the head in greater relief than the rest of the body.

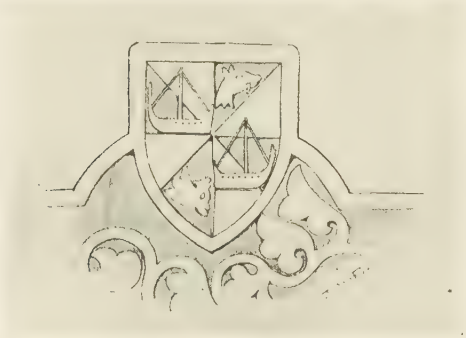


Fig. 4. Coat of Arms on Lerags Cross.

There is a marked similarity between the Lerags figure and the one on a simple cross-head of slate from Taynuilt (fig. 5), now in the National Museum of Antiquities. The outline of the bodies and the arrangement of the loin-cloths correspond, the only difference being that the hair in the former falls from the Crown of Thorns in conventional locks terminating in curls, whereas in the other case the hair is straight in outline and disappears behind the shoulders.

Fig. 5. Cross from Taynuilt.

A figure, somewhat similar to the above, is depicted on the margin of one of the pages of the Herdmanston Breviary[1] (fig. 6). This drawing was probably executed in

[1] This Breviary was probably made in England about the end of the thirteenth century. In the first half of the following century it appears to have come into the possession of the family of St Clair of Herdmanston in East Lothian. It is now preserved in the National Library of Scotland.

the latter part of the fourteenth century, after the book had come to Scotland.

The cross-heads bearing Crucifixion scenes can be conveniently arranged into three classes: Class 1. The disc-head —this is the commonest form, and can be subdivided into three types: (A) Those bearing the figure of the Crucified Saviour with or without the rood. (B) Those with the figure on the rood between St Mary and St John. (C) Those similar to the last, but having attendant figures of saints and angels. Class 2. The *cross-patonce* head with the single figure only. Class 3. The Latin cross with or without adjuncts at the intersection of the arms, and having the single figure only.

Fig. 6. Crucifix from Herdmanston Breviary.

In general, the treatment of the figures on the cross-heads show an indifference on the part of the craftsman adequately to reproduce the human form. All the attendant figures are smaller in scale than the principal with which they are grouped.

Class 1. Examples of (A) Type.

The MacLean Cross, Iona[1] (fig. 7).

The figure is set within a panel contained in the disc; it is now indistinct, being so heavily coated with lichen that it is impossible to determine the details. Former illustrations show the head surrounded by a nimbus, the feet separate, and the body habited in a long robe. Judging from other West Highland examples, the garment is more likely

[1] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 27, Pls. xlii. and xliii.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 104. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

to be an extended loin-cloth falling from the waist to the ankles like a skirt. The rood appears to have expanded ends as in the Crucifix on the font from Loch Eynort, Skye, now in the National Museum of Antiquities (fig. 22).

Cross, formerly at Kilmichael-Glassary, now at Poltalloch[1] (fig. 8).

In this case the figure is set within the disc and the upper part of the cross-shaft. The hands are on a level with the top of the head, which is

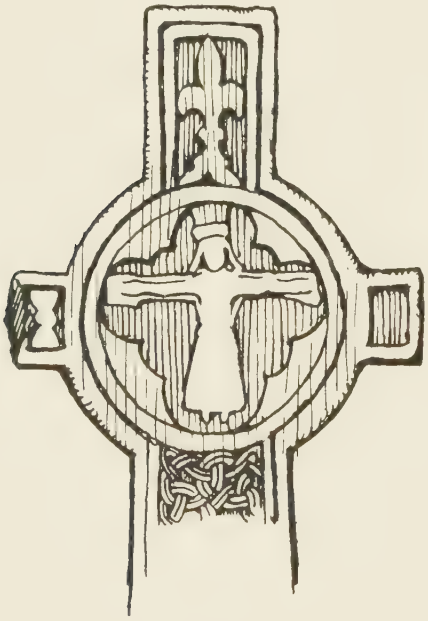


Fig. 7. The MacLean Cross, Iona.

Fig. 8. Kilmichael-Glassary Cross, now at Poltalloch.

slightly inclined towards the right shoulder. The loin-cloth is simply represented by a series of angular folds placed one above the other.

The High Cross at Oronsay Priory[2] (fig. 9).

This cross is one of the finest examples of its class. The Saviour is suspended on the rood with the head well below the level of the hands.

[1] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 30, Pl. lviii.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 149, S.W. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 25, Pls. xxxviii. and xxxix.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 165. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

The body is straight and the head erect, and the loin-cloth falls to the knees in four petal-shaped divisions. The rood is of the *cross-raguly*[1]

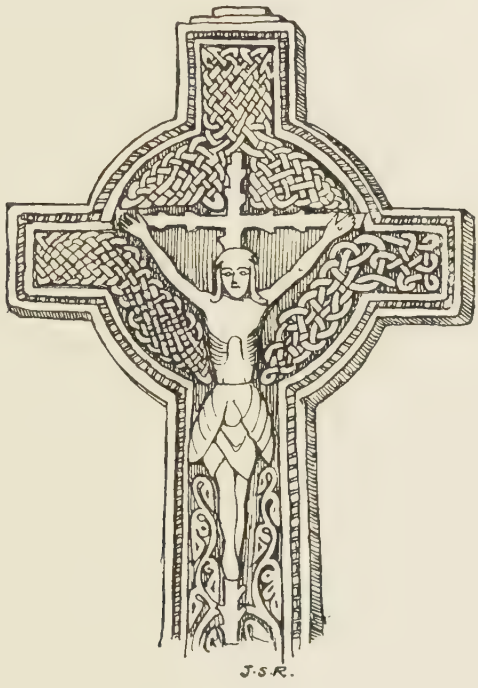


Fig. 9. Head of the High Cross at Oronsay Priory.

pattern, *i.e.* showing projections resembling the stumps of lopped-off branches. Elaborate plaited ribbon designs fill the spaces surrounding the Crucifix.

Head of a Cross at Kilchoman, Islay[2] (fig. 10, No. 1).

The figure is represented without the rood, and is closely surrounded by foliated scroll-work. With the exception of the feet it is contained

[1] An example of a shaft of a *cross-raguly* appears on the lower part of a cross-shaft preserved in the porch of the church at Kilchoman along with the cross-head of Class 1 (A) type noted (Graham, *Carved Stones of Islay*, p. 56, Pl. xv.), and also on a cross-shaft similar to the last at Kilmoruy, Bracadale, Skye (*Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland): Outer Hebrides, Skye and the Small Isles*, No. 474, fig. 226). Raguly crosses were much in use in the fifteenth century, but the pattern goes back to much earlier times, and is common on English MSS. of the eleventh century.

[2] Graham, *Carved Stones of Islay*, p. 58, No. 52, Pl. xvi.; the greater part of the shaft which is detached from the head still survives. O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 207.

within the circumference of the disc. The head is inclined, and on the same level as the hands.

Head of a Cross at Kilchoman, Islay[1] (fig. 10, No. 2).

The Crucifix occupies the head and the upper part of the shaft. The treatment is simple, the loin-cloth is represented terminating in two pointed folds.

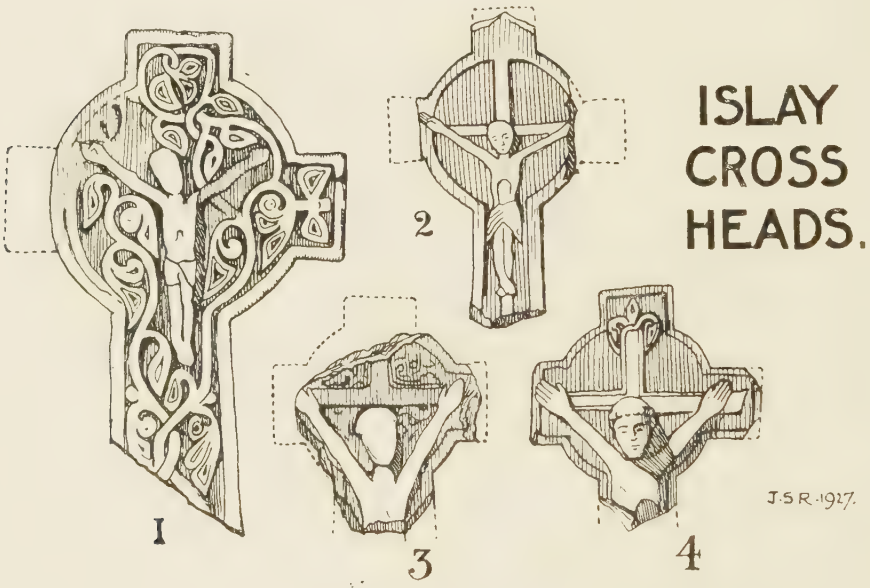


Fig. 10. Heads of Crosses (1) and (2) at Kilchoman; (3) exact locality unknown; (4) at Nereabolls, Kilchoman.

Fragment of the Head of a Cross from Islay (fig. 10, No. 3).

In this example the body of the crucified figure on the rood has occupied the upper part of the shaft only. The head and arms are within the disc. The head is slightly inclined, and the hands are extended to a level above it. Foliaceous sprays fill the spaces above the arms of the rood, but these are greatly worn down. The stone is in the National Museum of Antiquities.

[1] Graham, *Carved Stones of Islay*, p. 59, No. 53, Pl. xvii.

Head of a Cross at Nereabolls, Kilchoman, Islay[1] (fig. 10, No. 4).

The arrangement of this figure is similar to the last. The rood has a simple margin which terminates at the top in a fleur-de-lis; the rood extends into the arms of the cross.

Cross-head at Rodil, Harris[2] (fig. 11, No. 1).

This is now set on a modern base, and is preserved within the Church of St Clement. The figure occupies the lower part of the disc

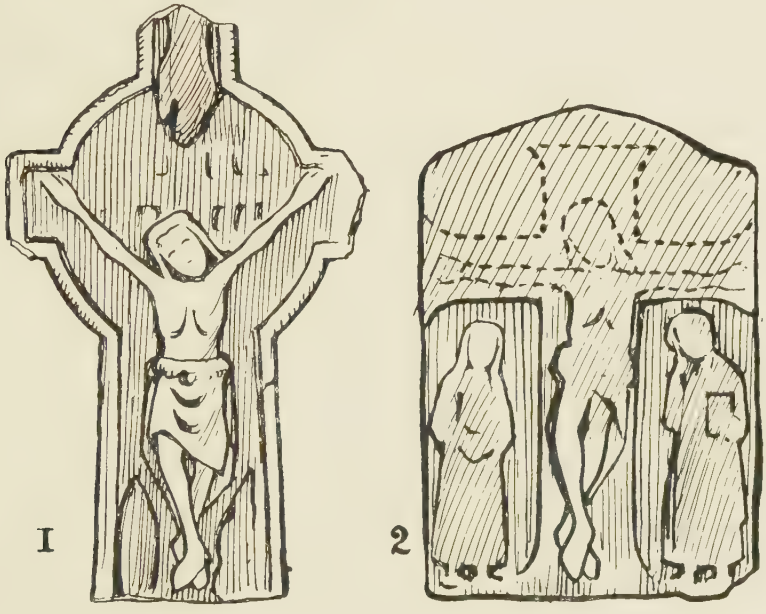


Fig. 11. (1) Head of Cross and (2) Crucifixion Panel at Rodil, Harris.

and the neck of the shaft, and appears to have been suspended from a rood. It is heavily girded at the waist with a loin-cloth, the back fold of which falls to the heels and terminates in a V-pointed end. The knees are bent outwards, and the legs are crossed above the ankles and the feet at the toes. In the upper arm is a prominent object, no doubt representing a *manus Dei*.

[1] Graham, *Carved Stones of Islay*, p. 66, No. 62, Pl. xix.

[2] O.S. 6-inch map, Inverness-shire (Hebrides), Sheet 28. Under the guardianship of the Anc. Mon. Dept., H.M. Office of Works. The cross until the end of the eighteenth century stood on an eminence a short distance west of the church, where a cairn now marks the spot.

Examples of (B) Type.

The MacMillan Cross, Kilmory of Knapdale[1] (fig. 12, No. 1).

The group of figures is set within the circumference of the disc. That of Our Lord on the rood has the head leaning to the right, and the arms inclined slightly upwards. There are indications that the figure may have been bearded. The body is girded by a loin-cloth of a looped conventional form, widely splayed at the foot. The attendant figures are crudely represented; their feet rest on the terminals of the foliated scroll-work that occupies the upper part of the shaft. Over the rood are two interlaced foliaceous stems, one of which is the extension of the tail of an animal which occupies the right arm of the cross, and the other of an interlaced knot which occupies the left arm.

Cross, formerly at Kirkapool, Tiree, now at Inveraray Castle[2] (fig. 12, No. 2).

In this case the group is set well within the disc and surrounded by a pattern of trefoil leaves which spring from the margin, a border which also occurs on the back of the head of the MacLean Cross at Iona. The head of the Saviour is inclined, the loin-cloth is of a simple conventional form, the feet rest on a crudely executed foliated spray, and the upper end of the rood terminates in two trefoil leaves which extend on either side above the arms. Within a panel in the upper arm of the cross is an archaic representation of St Michael.[3]

Cross-head formerly at Eileen Mor, Kilmory, Knapdale[4] (fig. 12, No. 3).

It is to be regretted that this interesting example has recently disappeared from the island. For many years it was preserved within

[1] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. p. 23, Pl. xxxiii.; White, *Knapdale*, p. 60, Pl. xvi.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 190, N.W. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1924.

[2] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. p. 29, Pl. lii., O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 133, N.W.

[3] Carvings of St Michael are not infrequent on mediæval West Highland monuments (this saint is associated with early Norse imagery), and the cult appears to have originated in these parts in Viking times. The survival of Viking influences may also be noted in the use of the two animals connected with the foliaceous scrolls, and in the carved representations of the so-called Galley of Lorn; the latter resemble the Viking long boat and not the ship used in mediæval times elsewhere in Western Europe.

[4] White, *Knapdale*, p. 78, Pl. xxxii. Reported in 1922 as having been removed. An attempt was made through the press in 20th–21st January 1926 to have the stone restored, but this was unsuccessful. Two fragments of the shaft of this cross are still to be seen on the island. The lower one is set into the ground on an eminence, and the other is built into the masonry of late date at the Chapel.

The guardianship of the monuments on the island is now under Anc. Mon. Dept., H.M. Office of Works. O.S. 6-inch map, Sheet 190, N.W.

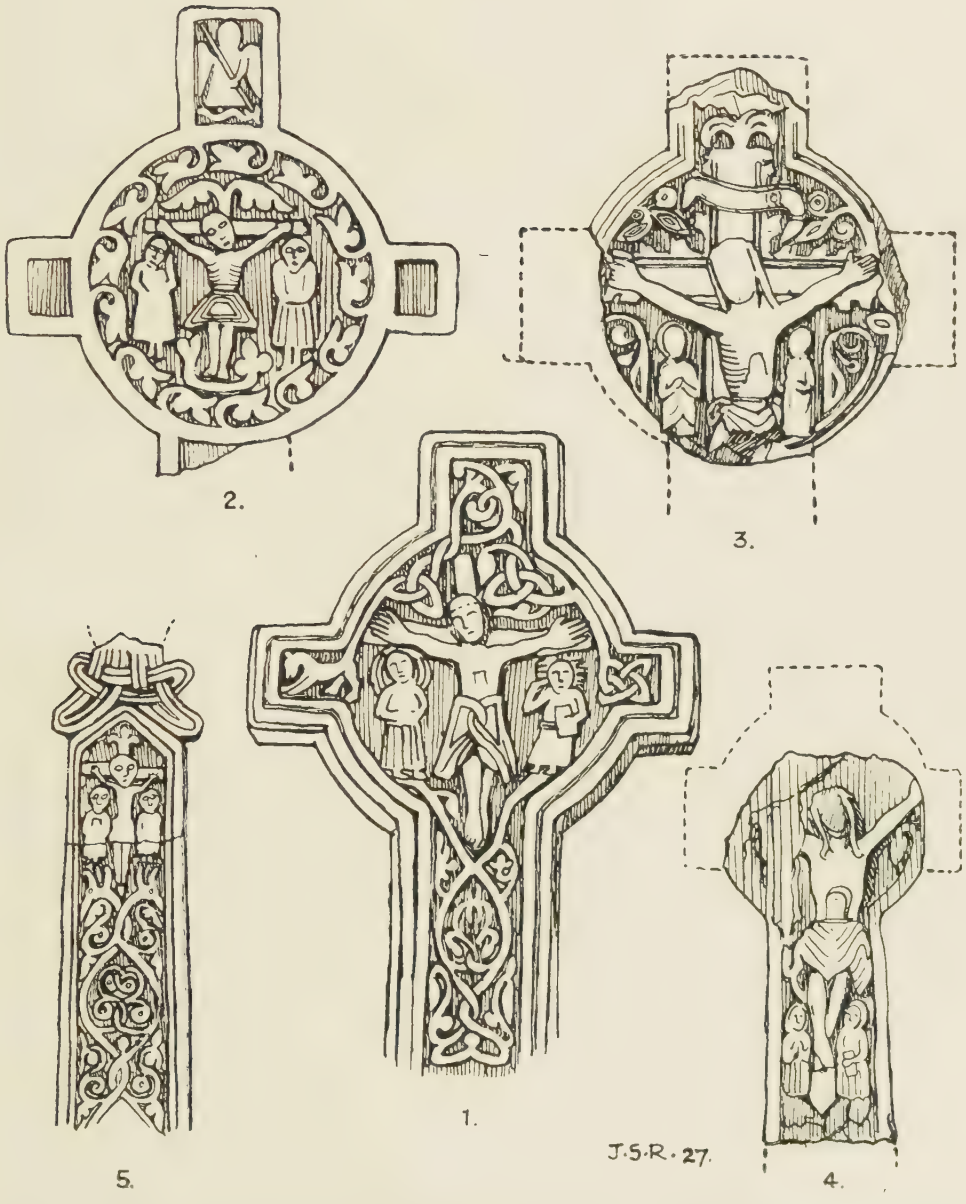


Fig. 12. Heads of Crosses, (1) the MacMillan Cross at Kilmory, Knapdale; (2) from Tiree, now at Inveraray Castle; (3) formerly at Eilean Mor, Kilmory, Knapdale; (4) at Kilchoman, Islay; (5) at Kilmore, Dervaig, Mull.

the ruined Chapel of St Cormac. The rood on which the Saviour hangs occupies the head and upper part of the shaft of the cross. The three arms are margined and crocketted (*cross-raguly* pattern), and the top of the rood terminates in a fleur-de-lis. Over the Crucified, affixed to the rood, is the *titulus* or scroll bearing the inscription INRI, now badly defaced. This is the only instance in which this feature occurs on these monuments. The attendants are much smaller in scale than the central figure. They are arranged within the disc and occupy the space immediately under the arms of the Crucified. The remaining spaces are filled with a leaf pattern.

Fragment of a Cross at Kilchoman, Islay[1] (fig. 12, No. 4).

The Crucifixion scene occupies the head and the upper part of the shaft. Small figures of St Mary and St John are introduced into the narrow spaces on either side of the legs of the Saviour, their heads being level with the knees.

Examples of (C) Type.

The Campbeltown Cross[2] (fig. 13, No. 1).

This fine example of a free-standing cross has a disc-head measuring

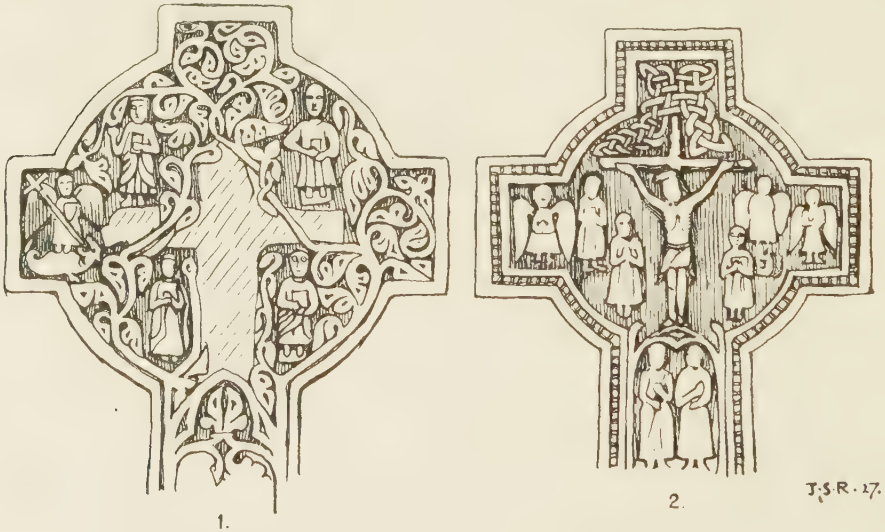


Fig. 13. The Campbeltown Cross and the High Cross, Kilchoman.

[1] Graham, *Sculptured Stones of Islay*, p. 58, No. 52, Pl. xv.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 232. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

[2] White, *Kintyre*, p. 97, Pl. xi.; Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. p. 22, Pls. xxix. and xxx.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 257, N.E. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

3 feet 4½ inches in diameter, the largest one recorded. The figure of the Saviour has been erased; when this was done stems were introduced to link up the foliaceous scroll patterns which occupy spaces within the disc. Below the arms of the rood are St Mary and St John, and above are two other saints. A figure of St Michael occupies the right arm of the cross.

The High Cross, Kilchoman, Islay[1] (fig. 13, No. 2).

This cross has the group complete and set within the disc. In addition to the three principal figures of the Crucifixion scene there are two angels on the horizontal arms of the head of the cross. A saint is on St Mary's right, and a winged figure, probably St Michael, is on St John's left. The rood appears to be of the *cross-raguly* pattern, and the space above its arms is filled, as in the Oronsay example, with plaited ribbon pattern. The feet of Our Lord rest on an arch which forms the head of an underlying niche containing two figures larger but similar to that representing St John.

Fig. 14. Head of Cross at Kilberry, Knapdale.

Class 2.

Cross at Kilberry, Knapdale[2] (fig. 14).

The figure of the Lord depicted as in agony, with the body sunk and the legs contorted, may be considered from the point of view of attitude the most remarkable of those dealt with. In a measure it resembles the figures on the Taynuilt and the Campbell of Lerags Crosses, and the supposition that the craftsman copied it from some earlier work of art is again indicated. The rood has a long and slender shaft which rises from a grotesque animal figure; above this, on either

[1] Graham, *Sculptured Stones of Islay*, p. 52, Pl. xiii.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 232. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

[2] White, *Knapdale*, p. 40, Pl. ix.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 200, S.E. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

side branch off foliated stems that curl upward and terminate in entwined branches. At the top of the rood are two objects resembling pendant fruit. The whole of this design is enclosed within a margin ornamented with the dog-tooth enrichment, and the ends of the arms are unfortunately damaged.

Cross at Inveraray[1] (fig. 15).

As in the Campbeltown Cross the Crucifix has been erased, and the stems of the foliaceous sprays which closely surround it are linked

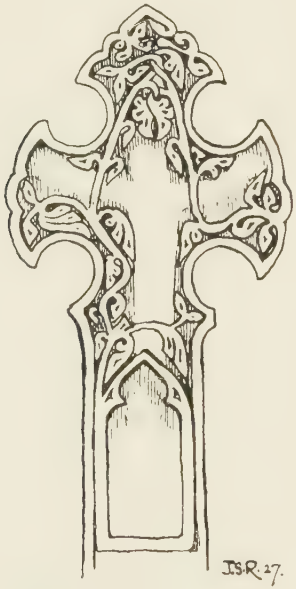


Fig. 15. The Inveraray Cross.

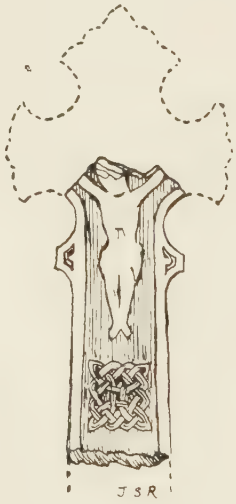


Fig. 16. The Saddell Cross.

up. A figure of St Michael has been chiselled away from the back of the upper arm of the cross.

Cross-head formerly at Saddell Abbey, Kintyre[2] (fig. 16).

This example has disappeared in recent years. The figure of Our Lord is on the neck of the shaft; only the head and arms appear above this level. An illustration in White's *Kintyre* suggests that there might have been an heraldic shield on the back of this relic.

[1] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. p. 22, Pl. xxxi.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 133, N.W.

[2] Captain MacLeod Campbell of Saddell informs me that a yachting party carried away this relic some years ago; White, *Kintyre*, p. 169, Pl. xl.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 247, S.W.

CLASS 3.

Cross at Kilmartin (fig. 17, Nos. 1, 2, and fig. 18).[1]

The arms of the cross-head have been broken off; they had slightly expanded ends, and at each intersection was a pierced quadrantal

Fig. 17. Cross at Kilmartin.

support suggestive of the ring-headed cross-head of early date. On the front of the monument the figure of the Crucified occupies the head and the upper part of the shaft; it is much more refined in treatment than the contemporary figures on the crosses described. The head, which inclines forward towards the right shoulder, is in high relief, and a great deal of feeling is expressed in the face. A circlet of what may be hair

[1] O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 149, N.E. Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

falls from the Crown of Thorns down the front of the neck. The arms are placed in a horizontal manner, the legs are straight and crossed at the ankle. The loin-cloth, falling in folds to the knee, is rolled at the top, and this appears to terminate in rope-moulded extensions.

Below the figure is a double leaf scroll, ending at the top in a zoomorphic design.

Fig. 18. Cross at Kilmartin.

On the back of the cross-head is a "Christ in Majesty" sculptured in low relief and surrounded by a roll moulding. The figure is gowned and mantled and is represented seated; the feet are bare and the hands uplifted—the left one extended with the palm outwards, and the right, now broken, probably raised in the gesture of benediction. The influence of the twelfth-century representation of the subject can be discerned in the treatment and design of this sculpture.

The detached right arm of the cross (Fig. 18) now lies beside the

monument; the front contains the hand of the Saviour and a dragonesque animal, the back, except for the moulded margin, is plain.

Detached Head of a Small Cross at Kilmartin (fig. 19).[1]

The upper arm of the cross is broken off and the intersections have each a small truss-like support. The figure is much worn, and it resembles that on the cross-head from Kilmichael-Glassary.

Fig. 19. Cross at Kilmartin, Argyll.

Cross-head from Taynuilt (fig. 5).

This is a simple Latin cross of slate; the figure on it has already been described, being similar to the one in the Lerags Cross.

The following Crucifixion scenes are to be noted besides these on the cross-heads. A crude representation of the Crucifix with figures of St Mary and St John on the top of a cross-shaft in the kirkyard of Kilmore, Dervaig, Mull[2] (fig. 12, No. 5). A similar group of considerable artistic merit sculptured in low relief on the upper end of a recumbent grave slab in the kirkyard of Kilbrennan, Kintyre[3] (fig. 20, No. 2). An extremely crude Crucifix in the centre of a stone panel at Innishael, Loch Awe[4] (fig. 20, No. 1). On either side of the rood are simple figures, each presenting a chalice as if to collect the blood dropping from the wounds of the hands. They are habited in long garments drawn in at the waist. In the kirkyard of Kilkerran, near Campbeltown,[5] on a cross-shaft apparently of late mediæval date, there is a panel containing a Crucifixion scene of a type different from those already described (fig. 21). Our Lord is depicted crucified on a low

[1] Scheduled Ancient Monument, 1927.

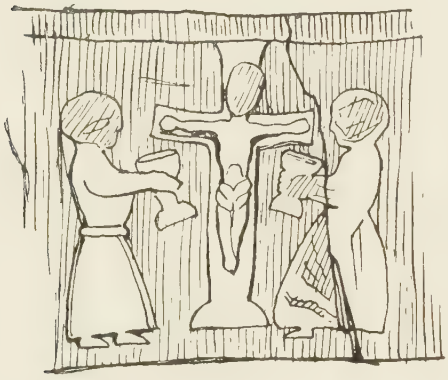
[2] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lx. p. 123; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 52.

[3] White, *Kintyre*, p. 186, Pl. lii. 2; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 213, S.E.

[4] O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 113, N.W.

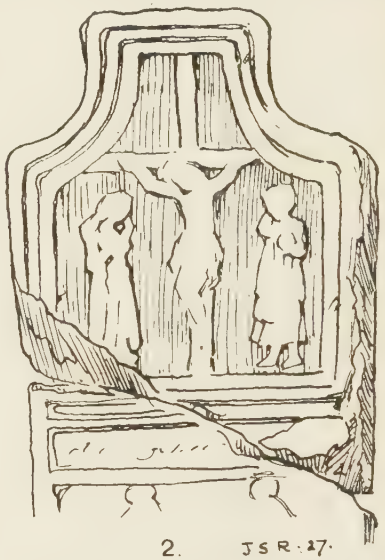
[5] Stuart, *Sculptured Stones*, vol. ii. p. 29, Pl. lix.; White, *Kintyre*, p. 95, Pl. viii.; O.S. 6-inch map, Argyll, Sheet 257, S.E.

cross and appears to be gowned. The head is nimbused, the arms are extended direct from the shoulders, and the feet appear to be separate.



1.

Centre of Sculptured Slab at Innishael.



Upper end of a recumbent Grave Slab at Kilbrennan.

Fig. 20.

On His right is Longinus thrusting the spear into the side, and on His left is Stephaton presenting the sponge on a pole. Over the arms of the cross are the angel figures which are usually represented bearing respectively the Sun and Moon. The portrayal of the subject in this manner occurs on early Christian monuments in Ireland and in the Northumbrian district of England. It is rudely depicted, without the angels, on an early free-standing cross from Camuston, now in the grounds of Panmure House, near Carnoustie,[1] and also on the fragment of an early cross-shaft from Abernethy, Perthshire, now in the National Museum of Antiquities.[2] It is a scene also frequently reproduced by the ivory and metal craftsmen of Carolingian times, and is often portrayed in examples of Romanesque art.

Fig. 21. Crucifixion Panel on a cross-shaft at Kilkerran.

There is little doubt that this is again a case of the sculptor's design being influenced by an imported work of art of an earlier period.

[1] *Early Christian Monuments*, pt. iii. p. 252.

[2] *Ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 310, fig. 325.

A crucifix of archaic type is carved on the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century font from Loch Eynort, Skye (fig. 22). The terminals of the rood expand in a manner similar to the example on the MacLean Cross. The figure is badly proportioned, the legs are crossed below the knees, which are bent outwards.

An interesting relic from Texa, Islay (fig. 23), now in the National Museum of Antiquities, appears to have been an unfinished disc cross-head of large demensions, cut down and adapted as a socket stone for a free-standing cross. The carving, now incomplete, represents the Crucifixion with the two attendant figures. The hands of the one are

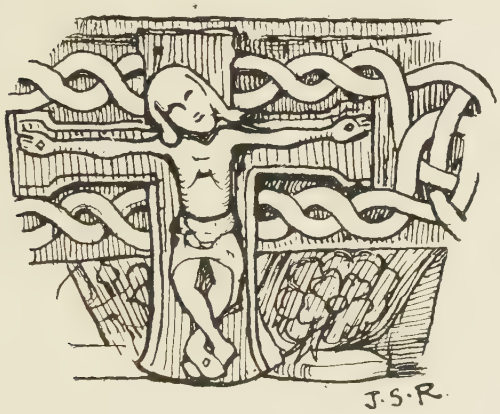


Fig. 22. Crucifixion on a Font from Loch Eynort, Skye.

Fig. 23. Unfinished Cross-head from Texa, Islay.

clasped on the breast, and the right hand of the other is raised to portray grief. The socket has been cut through the body of the Crucified.

Examples are also to be found in buildings. A crucifix with attendant figures is carved on the cap of one of the round pillars of freestone on the south side of the choir at Iona Cathedral. A similar group appears in a panel of dark schist over the arched recess of a mural tomb in the south wall of the nave of St Clement's, Rodil (fig. 11, No. 2). The upper part is decayed, but, however, there is sufficient evidence to show that the cross had expanded ends and that the arms of Christ were extended in horizontal manner. The loin-cloth is similar in arrangement to that on the figure on the cross-head in the same building (fig. 11, No. 1). There is also a crucifix carved in freestone over the late doorway in the north elevation, the stone at one time having formed the keystone of an arch. The figure, which is now badly weathered, has been carved in high relief, and resembles the one on the Kilmichael-Glassary Cross

(fig. 8). In the same church an interesting panel representing the Holy Trinity (fig. 24) forms the central feature of the arch over the recessed tomb of Alexander Macleod, dated 1528. The seated figure of God the Father, clothed in a robe and mantle, holds the Cross with God the Son. The Cross has slightly expanded ends, and in the treatment of the limbs the figure resembles the Christ on the Loch Eynort font (fig. 22). Above the shoulders of God the Father are the eagle and the winged human figure, and below the feet, the winged bull and winged lion, each bearing a scroll on which has been inscribed respectively the name of the Evangelist symbolised. The descending dove representing God the Holy Ghost, which has now disappeared, has no doubt been carved on the Christ.

Fig. 24. Holy Trinity Panel at Rodil, Harris.

Owing to the survival of the use of archaic representations of the human figure and other features, which, strictly speaking, belong to an earlier period than the times in which the free-standing crosses inventoried in this paper were made, it is difficult to date them. There are, however, three actual dated examples—the Lerags Cross, 1516; the fragment of a cross-shaft at Ardchattan Priory, 1500; and the fragment of Abbot MacKinnon's Cross, now in the Cathedral of Iona, 1489. We can therefore conclude that, like these, the other crosses and cross-heads dealt with were produced during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. I suggest that the Kilberry, MacMillan, and MacLean Crosses, the one from Kirkapool, Tyree, and the cross-shaft at Kilkerran are the earlier examples, and are of fifteenth-century date, and that the others belong to the last quarter of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries.

Some of the drawings of the crosses have been copied from illustrations in Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, vol. ii., White's *Archæological Sketches—Knapdale and Kintyre*, and Graham's *Sculptured Stones of Islay*, and have been corrected from any available photographs.

Since going to press I have been informed by Mr J. Graham Callander that he had recently seen in the kirkyard of Kilmory, Arisaig, a grave-slab with two sculptured panels, the dexter containing a nimbed figure of Our Lord on the Cross, somewhat resembling those on the Loch Eynort font (fig. 22) and on the two panels at Rodil (figs. 11, No. 2 and 24) and the sinister the figure of an ecclesiastic in eucharistic vestments.

MONDAY, 14*th February* 1927.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

GEORGE H. BUSHNELL, University Librarian, St Andrews, 5 South Street, St Andrews.
ROBERT KERR, M.A., Assistant Keeper, Art and Ethnographical Department, Royal Scottish Museum, 34 Wardie Road.
IAN GORDON LINDSAY, 22 Rothesay Terrace.
GORDON NASMYTH MACKINTOSH, Architect, 29 Lauriston Gardens.
Rev. ALEXANDER MACKINNON, United Free Church Manse, 5 Great George Street, Hillhead, Glasgow.
RODERICK MACLEOD, Glenfeshie House, Beaufort Road, Inverness.
J. A. S. MILLAR, M.V.O., W.S., 41 Coates Gardens.
WILLIAM P. PEARSON, A.L.A.A., 49 Cherryfield Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin.
VERNON ROBERTS, F.R.P.S.L., Dalpowie, Dunkeld.
THOMAS ROWATT, Keeper of Technological Department, Royal Scottish Museum, Spottiswoode, Colinton.
DONALD G. C. SINCLAIR, 1133 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Rev. JOSEPH TRAILL, M.A., B.D. (Hons.), United Free Parish Manse, Rothesay.
W. CYRIL WALLIS, Assistant, Art and Ethnographical Department, Royal Scottish Museum, 53 Spottiswoode Street.
JOHN HILL WATSON of Grangehill, Beith, Ayrshire.
WILLIAM ELDER WATSON, O.B.E., J.P., Moray Bank, Elgin.
WALTER WEIR, 18 Cathkin Road, Langside, Glasgow.

There were exhibited by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, a Stone Hammer found in November 1926 at Morrington Quarry, Dunscore, Dumfriesshire, and a Bronze Dagger found at Macquiston, Tynron, in the same county.

The hammer is of flattened oval section, tapers slightly from one end to the other, and has rounded extremities. It measures $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length, $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter at the thick end and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch at the other end. The hole is drilled carefully through the stone, being rather nearer the thin end than the opposite extremity. It

measures $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter, and is very slightly narrower at the centre than at the lip.

The dagger has a narrow rapier-like blade, being flat in the centre and hammered out towards both edges. The butt is imperfect, and it wants $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the point. The blade was broken recently $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches from the present point. The weapon now measures $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, the blade being $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in breadth and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By J. H. Chalmers, F.S.A.Scot.

Phœnician Unguentarium of Glass, from Malta.

(2) By A. Fraser, 15 South Learmonth Gardens.

Iron Bullet, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, found at Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire.

(3) By George Davidson, F.S.A.Scot.

Iron Door Plate, measuring $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and 8 inches in breadth; in the upper part is a pierced circular ornament of heart- and lozenge-shaped designs, and below this the initials W. F. and date 1692, from Aboyne, Aberdeenshire.

(4) By Andrew M. Sharp, Silversmith, 139 Princes Street.

Circular Badge of white metal, possibly a Bedesman's Badge, measuring $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. Stamped across the centre is EDIN^{r} with a crown above and 341 below, while at the top and bottom edges is the name DONALD M'GREGOR. On each side are two perforations for attachment.

Circular plate of Copper, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with traces of enamelling, and bearing the Royal coat of arms of Britain, with the initials I R at the top.

(5) By W. L. Ferguson, 45 Ann Street.

Twenty-eight Palæolithic Flint Implements from various localities in France; two long Flakes of white Flint and five Scrapers of black Flint from Suffolk; and a Scraper of light grey Flint, from Mayo, Ireland.

(6) By Mrs John Anderson, 14 Coates Crescent.

Relics from Swiss Lake Dwellings: two white Flint Flakes, an Awl formed from a splinter of Bone, and two Chisels of Bone, from Wangen; a Pointed Tine of Deer-horn, a Handle of Bone, a piece of Horn, shaped on one edge, and examples of Fish Scales, from Robenhausen.

(7) By His Majesty's Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

Heraldic Stone originally from the old castle at Cromarty, built by Sir Thomas Urquhart.

In the centre is a shield, bearing three boars' heads, erased, with two greyhounds, collared and chained, as supporters; above is a knight's helmet with mantling surmounted by the crest—a man, naked from the waist upwards, bearing in his right hand a sword and in his left a torch, below the shield is the motto MEANE WEIL, SPEAK WEIL AND DO WEIL; the initials—S, imposed on the crest, T V to left and right of the bearings, and C, below—stand for Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.

In each of the top corners is a Scottish lancer on horseback, clad in armour and with a spear in his hand, and, below each, within a panel bordered on three sides, a mermaid playing a harp; round the edges of the slab are ornamental borders. In the field are a number of inscriptions, and dates relating to the genealogy of Sir Thomas, and at the foot are the dates A(NNO) M(UNDI) 5612 and A(NNO) C(HRISTI) 1651. The stone measures 5 feet 1 inch in breadth, 2 feet $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. (See subsequent paper by Wm. Mackay Mackenzie, F.S.A.Scot.)

(8) By Charles E. Whitelaw, F.S.A.Scot.

Small Sword with a Silver hilt, the latter made in Glasgow in 1698. The blade, which measures $30\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, is of diamond section, with a short central flute, and bears the inscription "En Tolo" (*en Toledo*) on both sides. The hilt, the grip of which is wound with silver wire, has a plain knuckle bow, with a zoomorphic termination where it joins the globular pommel, and shows a little chasing where it meets the shells. It bears the following hall marks: on the knuckle bow, tree, bird, bell, and G for Glasgow; W. C. twice, for William Clerk, the maker, and date letter S (1698–9); on the shells, the same marks, except that the date letter is D (1709); on the pommel, W. C., the maker's initials. (The variation in the dates of the respective parts seems to indicate that the hilt was made without shells in 1698, and that the shells were added in 1709. This appears to be borne out by the evidence of the blade, which seems to have been slightly shortened to allow of the lengthening of the tang, necessitated by the addition of the shells.)

The scabbard is of leather, with a silver ferrule and belt hook.

This sword originally belonged to the Scots of Blantyre Ferme, Blantyre, Lanarkshire.

(9) By The Misses Young, late of Burghead, 7 Great Stuart Street.

Three carved Stone Balls: (1) with four projecting discs, of which

three are carved with spirals, concentric circles, and other designs, and one is plain—interlaced triquetras are seen on one disc; it measures $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter, from Lumphanan, Aberdeenshire; (2) with four plain projecting discs and three small triangular projections in the interspaces, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, from Huntly, Aberdeenshire; and (3) with eight projecting bosses, so arranged that the six faces always show four bosses, measuring $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches in diameter; this ball is said to have been found with another one of similar shape in a short cist at Ardkeeling, Strypes, Morayshire (see *Reliquary*, vol. iii., 1897, p. 45), but this record has not been accepted generally as correct.

(10) By Simon Bremner, Freswick.

Whorl of Cetacean Bone, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, found at Freswick Links, Caithness.

(11) By Colonel A. H. Farquharson of Invercauld.

Faceted Button of Jet, with a silver quatrefoil on the top and a silver loop below, the jet portion measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Iron Arrow-head, measuring $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches in length from the point to the base of the socket, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter, one barb broken off, the other $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, the total length from the point to the end of this barb being $5\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

Both found in Kindrochit Castle, Braemar.

(12) By William Walker, Tillyfauld.

Two Flint Arrow-heads: (1) barbed, of bright yellow colour, measuring $\frac{15}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; (2) leaf-shaped, of pale yellow colour, measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $\frac{27}{32}$ inch, found on the farm of Tillyfauld, Crimond, Aberdeenshire.

(13) By James S. Richardson, F.S.A.Scot.

Harp-shaped Fibula of Bronze, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with hinged pin, the latter broken in two parts, the head of the brooch showing traces of silvering, found with Roman pottery, a platter of Samian ware, and a beaker, at Wimereux, France. (See *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 255.)

(14) By Rev. Duncan Macrae, F.S.A.Scot.

Socketed Bronze Axe, measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting edge, the socket, which is oval, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch in diameter; the loop is complete. Locality unknown.

(15) By Alexander O. Curle, F.S.A.Scot.

Snuff-box, of so-called Jacobite type, formed of staves of Ivory and Ebony, encircled at the mouth by a hoop and at the base by another. The lid has a pierced hinge and a small oval plate in the centre bearing the initials J R, and on the bottom is an oval plate bearing engraved leaf designs, with the inscription J. THOMSON 1729. All the metal work, with the exception of the hoop round the mouth, which is of pewter, is of silver.

(16) By Hugh Mackay, 69 Northumberland Street.

Buckles of Brass, from the waistbelt of the French soldier who carried "the Eagle" and was killed by Sergeant Ewart of the Scots Greys at Waterloo. An old note attached to the relics states that "On the 12th Nov^{r} 1815 he (Sergeant Ewart was then Ensign of the Veterans) presented them to his friend Arch^{d} Ritchie," who gave them to the aunt of the donor.

It was announced that the following Objects had been purchased for the Museum:—

Brass Candlestick of Dutch manufacture, with domed foot surmounted by a wide wax pan, and spiral stem, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. The foot and wax pan are embossed with fruit and leaf designs, and on a circular panel on the former is engraved A. T./ TUNDERGARTH/ 1667.

Silver-mounted Baton of Ebony, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, the mount at one end bearing the Royal monogram V R, with crown above, and at the other an heraldic device, while another encircling the centre of the baton shows the inscription LEITH TOWN COUNCIL No. 25.

Socketed Bronze Axe, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches across the cutting edge; the socket, which is oval and is encircled at the lip with a slight moulding, is $1\frac{13}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in external diameters; the loop is complete. The axe is covered with a thick dark green patina, much pitted, and was found near Duns, Berwickshire.

Arrow-head, Scraper, and slug-shaped Implement of fine blackish-grey Flint, and a Finger-ring of Slate, from Clayshant, Glenluce Sands; the arrow-head is hollow-based, shows fine ripple-marking along one edge, and measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the scraper is of horse-shoe shape and measures $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{13}{16}$ inch; the slug-shaped implement measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{9}{32}$ inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, and the ring is $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in external diameter.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By The Right Hon. The Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Cleaning and Restoration of Museum Exhibits. Third Report upon investigations conducted at the British Museum. London, 1926.

(2) By Robert Murdoch Lawrance, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Two North-east Studies. Aberdeen, 1926.

(3) By William Thomson, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Basket-makers of Newstead and Ness.

(4) By John Smith, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

A Short History of the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, compiled from Authentic Sources. Edinburgh, 1927.

(5) By H. B. Mackintosh, M.B.E., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Inverness-shire Highlanders or 97th Regiment of Foot, 1794–6. With Illustrations. Elgin, 1926.

(6) By The Keeper and Secretary of the London Museum.

Short Guide to the Collections. London, 1926.

(7) By Messrs John Lane (The Bodley Head Limited), The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, London, W. 1, the Publishers.

Agricola's Road into Scotland: The Great Roman Road from York to the Tweed. By Jessie Mothersole. London, 1927.

(8) By Miss Elizabeth Stewart, L.L.A., Dunkeld, the Authoress.

Dunkeld: An Ancient City. Perth, *n.d.*

(9) By D. Hay Fleming, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

On the Skull and Portraits of George Buchanan. By Karl Pearson, F.R.S. Edinburgh, 1926.

Scotland's Supplication and Complaint against the Book of Common Prayer (otherwise Laud's Liturgy), the Book of Canons, and the Prelates, 18th October 1637. By the Donor. With a facsimile of the document (barely half size), the gift of Dr W. B. Blaikie. Edinburgh, 1927.

(10) By Dr A. E. Remouchamps, Voorschoten, Holland, the Author.

Griechische Dolch- und Schwertformen: Ein Beitrag zur Chronologie der Europäischen Bronzezeit. Leiden, 1926.

(11) By Rev. Charles D. Bentinck, D.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Dornoch Cathedral and Parish. Including a Chapter on the Architectural History of the Cathedral by W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

It was announced that the following Books had been purchased for the Library:—

The Influence of Man on Animal Life in Scotland: A Study on Faunal Evolution. By James Ritchie, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. Cambridge, 1920.

Flints: An Illustrated Manual of the Stone Age for Beginners. Printed by order of the Trustees, British Museum. Oxford, 1926.

A Guide to Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities, British Museum. Oxford, 1926.

Our Early Ancestors: An Elementary Study of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Copper Age Cultures in Europe and adjacent Regions. By M. C. Burkitt, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S. Cambridge, 1926.

Reallexikon. Ebert, vol. vii.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON CAVES CONTAINING PALÆOLITHIC RELICS, NEAR INCHNADAMPH, SUTHERLAND. By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., JAMES E. CREE, F.S.A.Scot., and JAMES RITCHIE, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.

In the summer of 1925 Mr James E. Cree found on the surface of the floor of a cave in the valley of Allt nan Uamh, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland, two pieces of horn which turned out to be the antler of a young reindeer and an incisor tooth of a bear. The deposits were undisturbed except for a rabbit's burrow, and the presumption was that the bones had been brought to the surface from lower layers by the rabbit's activities.

The cave in question was one of a series of four in a limestone bluff some 200 feet above the present-day bed of the stream, Allt nan Uamh or "Burn of the Caves," a tributary of the Loanan, which flows into Loch Assynt. In 1889 Dr John Horne and the late Dr Benjamin N. Peach explored another of these caves—No. 3 from the west, termed by them the "Bone Cave"—and discovered therein remains of a rich Arctic fauna containing several animals now extinct in Scotland, associated with traces of human habitation.

The outstanding results obtained by these excavators,[1] and Mr Cree's find in an undisturbed cave, suggested the possibility of further discoveries, and with the consent of General Stewart of Assynt and assistance of his factor, Mr Murdo Kerr, and by the aid of a grant from the Government Research Fund of the Royal Society of London, made to a committee composed of the authors of this paper, excavations were carried on during three full months in the summer of 1926. Throughout this period Mr Cree superintended the work of excavation.

Excavations of 1926.

Work was confined to three caves and their subsidiaries. The most westerly cave (No. 1), in the series of four, was excavated by a median trench, and entrance was made to a second cave in the rear of No. 1. The second (No. 2, or the Reindeer Cave) was completely excavated to the rock floor, and behind it a newly revealed cave of considerable dimensions was sufficiently worked at, in spite of great difficulties, to show the character of the deposits and the nature of a fauna which was represented in their upper portions. Lastly, for purposes of comparison with the very different deposits found in these caves, a short trial trench was dug in the deposits of the cave partially excavated by Drs Peach and Horne in 1889 (No. 3, the Bone Cave).

Summary of Results obtained in 1926.

Cave No. 1 contained deposits very largely composed of cave-earth and roof debris, and it was solely in the cave-earth that relics were found. They consisted of animal bones of species still existing in Scotland, and a single artefact, a portion of a broad iron blade. In the subsidiary cave behind No. 1 were found bones of present-day species of animals, a human femur and again a single artefact, a well-dressed bone haft. The general aspect of the relics suggests that the upper deposits in this cave were of relatively recent date.

In Cave No. 2, or the Reindeer Cave, two bone-bearing deposits were discovered—the cave-earth and an underlying slightly rolled gravel. Beneath this, over part of the cave, lay a barren gravel of much more rolled appearance.

During the accumulation of both bone-bearing series man was undoubtedly present.

The more recent series, the cave-earth, contained many bones of

[1] "The Bone Cave in the Valley of Allt nan Uamh ('Burn of the Caves'), near Inchnadamph, Assynt, Sutherlandshire," *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, vol. xxxvii. (1917) pp. 327–49.

species of animals still surviving in Scotland, but in addition there were also bones of bears, and the condition of some of the bones indicates considerable age. In this deposit were found a human skeleton and portions of another, the latter which was found at the base of the cave-earth, having been definitely interred. This is the only formal interment yet recorded from a Scottish cave. The mode of burial showed some features of interest, and the skull is long-headed or dolicocephalic. Two bone implements, an awl and a pin of peculiar form, represented the handiwork of man in this deposit.

The older layer of the bone-bearing deposits presented features of great interest. It contained vast numbers of shed antlers of young reindeer, mostly broken, representing over four hundred individual deer. Along with these bones were remains of several other members of an Arctic fauna, but the reindeer was by far the most numerous, and on this account the cave has been named the Reindeer Cave.

No human interment was found in the reindeer gravel, but there was clear evidence of the presence of man, indicated by a simple reindeer horn implement, by humanly cut and scratched reindeer antlers, and by fragments of charcoal.

The evidence derived from the bone relics and the geological evidence point to this deposit having been re-sorted in the cave by a stream (probably a seasonal stream of melt-water) which flowed along the margin or off the surface of a valley glacier, the surface of which stood about the level of the caves.

The strong indications, therefore, conveyed by the nature of the fauna, by the state of fossilisation of the bones, and by the geological evidence are that we are dealing here with one of the periods in the Upper Palæolithic series, certainly belonging to Magdalenian or earlier times. Lack of artefacts of cultural significance prevents more definite decision in the meantime.

Behind the Reindeer Cave, and entirely blocked to access till the removal of much material allowed of entry by way of a narrow vertical descending shaft, was a cave (No. 2A) of considerable dimensions. It contained deposits of glacial silt with a lenticular layer of well-rounded and polished pebbles. These deposits apparently point to an earlier period, when the limestone bluff in which the cave lies was almost or wholly under the ice-field. The superficial eighteen inches of the deposits here contain a few bones of reindeer, of the long extinct cave-bear (*Ursus spelæus*), Arctic fox, etc. This association represents an Arctic fauna not hitherto found in Scotland, which was probably present during an interglacial period preceding the recurrence of the valley glaciers of the final ice epoch.

New Information gained.

(1) More definite information has been gained regarding the glaciation of this part of Sutherland.

(2) The period of the early fauna with human associations has been more definitely fixed, and has been thrown back to the final valley-glacier stage of the Ice Age.

(3) The numbers of reindeer antlers found in a limited space are remarkable; an accumulation of such a nature has not hitherto been found in Britain, and we do not remember a parallel case even on the Continent of Europe.

(4) For the first time evidence of the presence of palæolithic man in Scotland has been found.

(5) For the first time the Arctic fauna of the cave-bear and Arctic fox has been found in Scotland.

Future Excavations.

The value of the discoveries made during the past summer, and the facts (1) that there is still much field for exploration in the series of caves; (2) that the cultural stage of the palæolithic people has still to be defined; and (3) that the newly discovered cave-bear interglacial fauna is still scantily known, points to the need for further investigation. This we propose to carry out during the summer of the present year.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr Morrison, Inchnadamph Hotel, for the kind assistance he rendered to us in many ways during the excavations.

II.

SOME STRAY INSCRIPTIONS—(1) RUNES ON STANDING STONE AT OYKELL BRIDGE; (2) ON BRACKET AT GLENEAGLES; (3) ON THE KINDROCHIT BROOCH; (4) THE ATHOLL MOTTO; (5) TWO CARVED STONES OF THE URQUHARTS OF CROMARTY. By W. MACKAY MACKENZIE, M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Stone at Hotel, Oykell Bridge, Ross-shire.

In the garden of the hotel at Oykell Bridge some 15 miles from Lairg, but on the Ross-shire side of the river, stands a monolith of dark mica schist 10 feet 6 inches high and about 2 feet 6 inches wide (fig. 1). Some modern initials have been cut on the stone, but on the dexter side of the eastern face is a vertical inscription in runes spaced out in four groups. The runes are of the Scandinavian type.

Fig. 1. Standing Stone at Oykell Bridge, Ross-shire.

This inscription has long been under a cloud, and one investigator after another has been drawn to it only to lose interest within a very short time. As, however, the stone is still capable of deceiving even the elect, the latest instance having occurred a very few years ago, it is desirable to have the matter cleared up. In the words of a local correspondent: "As the stone has already caused inquiries which are likely to be recurrent, it would be well to have its history recorded in some place where it could be looked up at any future time."

The story of the erection of the stone is this. In the days of a previous tenant of the hotel, some forty or forty-five years ago, a resident English angler found time hanging heavy on his hands, as the river was low and fishing very poor. He therefore conceived the idea of having this great boulder brought from the bed of the stream and set on end. By the help of many men and horses and, as it is carefully noted, abundance of whisky, the task was accomplished. In the

Northern Chronicle, Inverness, of 1st February 1922, a native of the district writes that he remembered well the finding and erecting of the stone, and knew the men who were engaged in the work. He also affirmed that at that time there were no runic inscriptions or letters upon it. The next stage is a visit to the hotel by four gentlemen upon a walking tour with scientific interests. One of these was a well-known antiquary. A passion for cutting one's name upon any prominent object is of course very ancient and world-wide. In this case, however, something more seemed to be called for, and the antiquary in question, no doubt for this or some such reason, supplied the names of two members and the initials of another or of the two others in Scandinavian runes, with which he was quite familiar. The result we see. One group of runes is sufficient to clinch this account (fig. 2). It shows the letters I (or J) K (or C)AMBELL, the significance of which is obvious. An imperfect set of lines on another part of the same face can be set down as a first attempt which failed.

Fig. 2. Runes on Stone at Oykell Bridge.

I have kept this account entirely impersonal, and it is not necessary to record the other names or initials. Anyone particularly interested can easily decipher these for himself. Enough has been said to relegate this inscription to its proper category—that of " Bill Stumps his mark."

An Inscribed Image Bracket at Gleneagles.

Near Gleneagles House, Perthshire, is a small late featureless chapel. Inserted in the interior of the entrance wall is a corbel or bracket of close-grained sandstone projecting a foot from the wall and measuring 14 inches across the surface. On the convex front, below a moulded margin, is a boldly cut shield, on which the arms of Haldane of Gleneagles are impaled with those of Erskine (fig. 3)—*dexter*, quarterly 1st and 4th, a saltire engrailed (for Haldane); 2nd, a saltire between four roses (for Lennox); 3rd, a bend chequy (for Menteith): *sinister*, a pale (for Erskine). The supporters are likewise divided—an eagle on the Haldane side (fig. 4), a griffin on that for Erskine. The heraldry thus records a Haldane-Erskine marriage. Below the shield is a band or scroll bearing groups of letters in five sections, the letters being Gothic minuscules 1 inch in height with some signs of abbreviation (fig. 5). The undulating character of the surface of the scroll, with the intrusion on it of parts of the heraldic design, has made it necessary to confine the lettering to short sections and so imposed compression.

Some time ago a reading was provided in which the first word was taken to be *cystar*, an abbreviation of *cystarna*, and the second *cyst* with a sign of contraction to stand for *cyst*[*arn*]*arum*, signifying "Cistern

Fig. 3. Front View of Heraldic Bracket at Gleneagles.

Fig. 4. Side View of Heraldic Bracket at Gleneagles.

of Cisterns," the assumptions being made that there was in question a variant spelling of *cisterna* and that the object was a font or holy water stoup. But nothing in the nature of a font meets the case, as

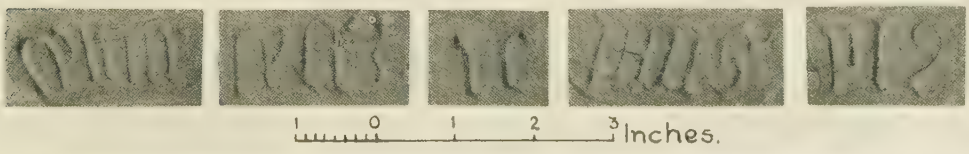


Fig. 5. Inscription at Gleneagles.

the surface is quite flat. The central pair of letters are in no doubt. They obviously stand for I C, that is, *Jesus C(h)ristus*. The fourth panel was read from the cast upside down, so that the interpretation may be disregarded. A critical question arises in the final panel, which was believed to give the Arabic figures 412 and to represent the date 1412.

That Arabic numerals cut on stone should occur so early in Scotland

is not inconceivable. At Corstorphine Church we have the dates 1429 and 1455 cut in these numerals on the ingoing of the south doorway in the chancel. In the Gleneagles inscription, however, not only is there the strange omission of the millennial figure which should go in front of the 4, but it must be remarked that the shapes of the figures are quite wrong for the time and very unlike those at Corstorphine.

On the face of it, this reading in itself is therefore not at all plausible. In any case, even if "cistern" could be used for a font, the thing is not a font. We may therefore approach the problem with an open mind. Taking the final sign as our starting-point, we can see that it is the familiar contraction for the genitive termination *orum*, and the word can be read as *piorum*. The group immediately preceding gives us the letters *panis*, which may be expanded as *pro animis*. We thus reach a quite familiar mediæval formula, *pro animis piorum*—"for (on or behalf of) the souls of the pious." The I C is as already explained.

The first two words begin with a similar enigmatic sign which will be cleared up presently. The contractual sign at the end of No. 2 is the ordinary one for *us*, and the combination preceding it is to be read as *Crt*, the whole apparently a compression of the name *C*[*h*]*r*[*is*]*tus*. The corresponding letters in the first word are *Mar* for *Maria*. The group preceding each of these names must thus be part of a known formula and is to be read *ave*, the turn upwards to the left in each case standing for a *v* overwritten and also suggesting the *e*. The initial *a* as here used, in so far as it differs from the other *a*'s, owes its character to its position at the beginning of the word. As to the medial *a*'s in *Mar* and *panis*, it is to be observed that after the middle of the fifteenth century the old looped minuscule *a* was giving place to a square letter with a horizontal bar, as we see it here. The rather coarsely formed letter *s* and the *t* with the long, heavily scored cross-stroke in *Crtus* are in use, at earliest, about the close of the fifteenth century. But the marriage indicated by the impaled arms gives us a closer approximation in time. James Haldane of Gleneagles married Margaret, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Erskine, and the marriage contract is dated 14th December 1518, Haldane being then under age.[1] Some subsequent stage in the first quarter of the sixteenth century is thus a probable date for the bracket, though it may be of a few years later: Haldane died in 1547.

The inscription as a whole thus reads: *ave Maria ave Christus pro animis piorum*, with the initials I C in the centre. The bracket was apparently for an image of the Mother and Child.

Two difficulties occur as to the second phrase. First, *Christus* is in

[1] *Scots Peerage*, vol. v. p. 609.

the nominative, not the vocative, case. If the transliteration is correct, this might be set down to that indifference to grammatical rectitude not without other examples in mediæval inscriptions. In the second place, it must be confessed that *ave Christus*, even if established, is not strictly an appropriate form of address. To that extent again it is not quite satisfactory. On the other hand it cannot be dismissed as impossible, in view of the usage witnessed to by *The Myroure of Oure Lady* (fifteenth century) written for the Augustinian nuns of Sion (Surrey): "Some saye at the begynnyng of this salutacyon Ave benigne Jesu and some saye after Maria mater Dei wyth other addycyons at the ende also."[1] There was evidently a good deal of popular looseness in the treatment of a familiar formula, *Ave* becoming rather an invocation than a salutation.

The Kindrochit Brooch.

The circumstances of the finding of an engraved silver-gilt brooch (fig. 6) during excavations at Kindrochit Castle were explained in the previous volume of the *Proceedings* (1925–6, p. 118), where it was stated that the meaning of the inscription (fig. 7) had not been determined. The letters are Gothic and are treated decoratively in connection with a floral design but are thrown into relief by cross-hatching of the field. Such inscriptions usually start from the sinister side of the pin and continue clockwise. Following this rule I read:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	M	I	I (or J)	O	S	U	E	N	L	I	A	U	D	I

No. 11 has been almost wholly obliterated. No. 14 is a difficult form which I could not so far parallel but which had apparently originated in a D. In No. 2 the first limb of the M is given by the down stroke of the A, a very usual resource. The I of No. 3 seems to be quite definitely separated from what goes before. The questions now are: Is this a continuous inscription in full or are the letters merely initial? Are there abbreviations? What is the language? Is it, as suggested, a magic formula?

If we surrender the necessity of beginning the reading with the first letter on the sinister side of the pin, we are struck by the collocation in the two succeeding panels of JO SUE, which are unmistakable. This suggested the old French form JO SUI for the modern JE SUIS–

[1] *Early Eng. Text Soc.*, p. 79. *Cf.* also the mediæval hymn, *Ave verum corpus.*

I am. Acting on the assumption that it might be an inscription in old French copied on a late brooch, I spaced out the letters thus:

JO SU EN LIAU DI AMI.

This looked promising; but if it were a copied inscription there would

Fig. 6. The Kindrochit Brooch.

probably be examples of a similar formula on earlier brooches. The forms assumed are in twelfth- or thirteenth-century French. A little

Fig. 7. Inscription on the Kindrochit Brooch.

investigation settled the matter. An article in the *Archæological Journal* for 1916[1] gave two examples of antique silver brooches similarly inscribed

[1] Vol. lxxiii. pp. 298–301.

in twelfth-century northern French but in Lombardic lettering. On one brooch were the words:

	JO	SU	ICI	A	TI	VCI
i.e.	JE	SUIS	ICI	A	TOI	VOICI
	I	am	here	for	thee,	Behold!

The other came much closer to the Kindrochit case, as it read:

	JO	SU	ICI	EN	LIU	DE	AMI
i.e.	JE	SUIS	ICI	EN	LIEU	D'	AMI
	I	am	here	in	place	of a	friend.

If we leave out ICI, this is just the inscription on the Kindrochit Brooch. The article says that other examples are known with slightly varying inscriptions to the same effect. The brooch, then, is a love-token or love-brooch with a fixed formula, which is also known on mediæval rings. In the British Museum is a gold ring with clasped hands and a legend on the outer face, half of which is our inscription again:

JO SUI ICI EN LIU DE AMI.

This ring is said to be English of the fourteenth century.[1]

We can now infer what happened in the Kindrochit case. The maker of the Scottish brooch copied from an old, perhaps well-worn, inscription, probably in Lombardic lettering. It is likely he had no proper knowledge of either the script or the language. Hence the A (No. 12) in spelling LIEU and the I (No. 15) for E in DE. Apparently he did not know what to make of No. 11 as he got it and just produced something like it. Such lapses are only too common in mediæval inscriptions. Even in their own time blunders crept into the French lettering on these early brooches.

The Atholl Motto.

On part of the building of Balvenie Castle, as described in the same volume of the *Proceedings* (1925–6, p. 144), appear the arms of John Stewart, fourth Earl of Atholl (1542–79), with the motto, as there read, FVRTH FORTVIN AND FIL THI FATRIS. This is the legend which is now standardised in the case of the Murray house and branches as FURTH FORTUNE AND FILL THE FETTERS. So it appears in Crawford's *Peerage* (1716) and Nisbet's *Heraldry* (1722). But no one has ever been able to extract any intelligible meaning from these words.

[1] *Catalogue of Finger Rings*, etc. (Franks Bequest), by O. M. Dalton, p. 162, No. 1006. I owe this reference to Mr A. O. Curle. *Cf.* for other cases *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, vol. iii. p. 38, and *Catalogue of the Loan Collection of . . . Jewellery, South Kensington*, 1872, No. 859.

In the paper referred to the suggestion is put forward that the motto should run FILE THY FETTERS. The same amendment was made in a version of some three hundred years ago as FILE OFF THY FETTERS;[1] and John Macky in his *Journey through Scotland*, published in 1723, actually repeats this in the form FURTH FORTUNE AND FILE THE FETTERS, "which," he writes, "I desire all the Heralds of Europe to explain."[2] This version of the motto, then, gives no more satisfactory meaning than the other. It is indeed obvious that filing off the fetters must precede and not follow a going forth.

In Workman's *Heraldic MS.* of about 1565-66 the motto appears as FURTH FORTOUN AND FIL THY FETTERIS. It seems to be established by these two earliest occurrences that FILL THY is the correct sequence. The subsequent modifications appear to have sprung from a desire to get some sort of meaning into the sentence. The results are unsuccessful, because the attack was made in the wrong place.

I suggest that the obscurity is due to a misunderstanding of the final word. That is not in origin FETTER but FERTER, in its old general sense of a small box or casket. This word was commonly used to signify a casket containing holy relics, as when the King "offerit to Sanct Serfis *fertier* 14*l*."[3] Bellenden in his translation of Boece tells us that Alexander III. "tuke up the bonis of his grandame Sanct Margaret, and put thame in ane precious *fertour* of silver." In the Latin original the words are *capsulæ argenteæ . . . imposuit*, where *capsula* is a small box. The relics of St Ninian were carried at the annual festival in a *fertir*.[4] The composer of this motto, concerned to maintain the alliteration, has had recourse to this word as the only possible one in that place, so that the meaning of the whole is "Forth Fortune and fill thy coffers." Money and valuables were kept in strong boxes. The double meaning has a parallel in the Scottish use of "kist" or chest for coffin: in this sense indeed "kiste" occurs in the life of St Ninian just noticed.[5]

The plural of FERTER would be FERTERIS, but in time, as the rule was, this would be syncopated to FERTRIS. The occurrence of a group of three consonants in the middle of a word was too awkward to persist, and the first R was likely to drop out or be assimilated to the following letter. This it is which has given rise to the form read at Balvenie as FATRIS. In the life of St Ninian we have even the verb form *fe(r)terit*,[6] where the first *r* does not appear in the MS. but has been inserted by the editors. The plural of "fetter" would follow an analogous course.

[1] Stevenson's *Heraldry in Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 211.
[2] P. 152.
[3] *L.H. Treas. Accts.*, vol. iv. p. 176.
[4] *Legends of the Saints*, Ninian, l. [for line] 733.
[5] As cited, line 617.
[6] As cited, line 732.

Thus in Barbour's *Brus* we have *fetrys* for "fetters." But the word of more familiar use would in time oust the other, particularly when "ferters" as shrines ceased to exist in Scotland. Thus would arise the misunderstanding of what was in origin a plain exhortation: "Go forth Fortune and fill thy coffers."

The Urquhart Carved Slabs from Cromarty Castle.

There has recently been added to the Museum a sculptured slab which, as Hugh Miller wrote, "has, perhaps, more of character impressed upon

Fig. 8. Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty.

it than any other piece of sandstone in the Kingdom."[1] It is 5 feet ½ inch long, 2 feet 9 inches wide, and 4½ inches thick, and bears, in addition to

[1] *Scenes and Legends*, p. 94.

other matter, the Urquhart arms with the initials of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty (fig. 8), to whose order and—in part at least if not entirely—after whose design it was prepared. It is dated *A(nno) M(undi)* 5612, *A(nno) C(hristi)* 1651.

The stone (fig. 9) was originally inserted over the chimney in the hall of the castle of Cromarty, till the building was pulled down in 1772 by a new proprietor, who erected in its place a mansion after the taste of the time. Much decorative work on the old castle was broken up, but

Fig. 9. Sculptured Heraldic Stone from Cromarty Castle.

this stone with another also carved was preserved. I am indebted for its subsequent history to the private correspondence of a Cromarty lady, herself a granddaughter of Urquhart of Greenhill, a relative of the main stock, who was both landed proprietor and herring merchant in the town.[1] His granddaughter was seventy-eight years of age at the time of writing (1847). Thus seventy-five years after the event she could tell how the stone was brought from the old castle to her grandfather's house in the town. When the house was sold, this Urquhart *palladium* was sent to Colonel Gordon as nearest of kin, who gave the stone to Mr Urquhart of Braelangwell, a small estate in the neighbouring parish of

[1] On Urquhart of Greenhill, see Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends*, chap. xvii. Greenhill is now Rosefarm. To Miss F. D. Middleton, Rosefarm, I owe the opportunity of seeing this correspondence, which is in the possession of F. Fortescue Urquhart, Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, who has kindly allowed me to use it.

Kirkmichael. Next appeared a Thomas Urquhart, who had been a captain of a West India ship and about 1818 came north and purchased the property of Kinbeachie, an old Urquhart seat in the parish of Resolis, which had belonged to his grandfather. He claimed to be head of the old family, but his link with the Kinbeachie branch was illegitimate. Nevertheless he took possession of the stone and gave it place in Kinbeachie House, which is now a roofless ruin. Thomas Urquhart left no family, and Kinbeachie passed to other hands. At some time the ancient, much-wandered relic was brought from the house and inserted in the side of a porch built on to one of a row of cottages near by occupied by the workers on the farm. There it reposed as a local curiosity till the farm was acquired last year by the Board of Agriculture, who presented the stone to the Museum. It was removed and brought to the Museum at the expense of a number of ladies and gentlemen of the name of Urquhart, for whose kindly respect and generosity all of us owe them a meed of thanks. Surely no such stone has been so happy in its fate to find at every stage reverent hands to save it from destruction. It has suffered little damage; a small patch on the upper dexter corner has been at some time repaired in plaster.

The slab bears abundant evidence of colour, but some at least of what we see has been due to renewal, not always of the original tints. Thus the ground of the shield is still gold, but the three boars' heads should be red with tusks and tongues of blue, whereas they are coloured black with the original red showing where the later coat has peeled. It is further clear, as Sir Thomas himself incidentally records, that these impossibly posed boars' heads were, to begin with, bears' heads. Some points about the heraldic achievement will come up in the course of what follows. It may here be remarked that the helmet is given a decorative position and does not rest, as it should, on the shield.

The other ornamental features of the slab speak for themselves. They are carved in relief; where the word ANNO is incised in the upper dexter corner this is done on the plaster repair. Much of the decorative detail is of rather unusual design, including the device of the broken frame for the sirens. Sirens, however, are familiar on the plaster ceilings of the period. On each side is a repeating ornament of two opposed leaves and two lyre-shaped devices culminating in a vase supporting a finial. This device is returned along the bottom margin, but the main part of this is occupied with an egg-and-spindle ornament. The top margin is plain except for the inner moulding, which is carried all round. We may take note of the horsemen, each wearing a helmet open in front with gorget or neck-piece, a cuirass or back and breast pieces, and armour for arms and thighs, with riding boots. Each carries

a spear or horseman's "staff," as it was called, "charged on the thigh," in military phraseology. This "staff" or lance was obsolete or regarded as obsolete in the European armies of the time and had no place among the mounted men of the English New Model army. But the Scottish cavalry, like the cavalry of Spain, kept to the old weapon with quite effective results on more than one occasion. At Dunbar Drove (1650) the front rank of the Scottish cavalry was composed of lancers, and by their means Cromwell's horse were at first thrown back in confusion. So far as I know, this is the only contemporary representation of a Scottish lancer. It may be taken to prove that the work on the slab was done in Scotland, and not, like Sir Thomas's printing, in London.

What specially calls for notice is the intrusion of various names and dates on the upper part, which are of a character unparalleled on any other monument. This is no ordinary impersonal heraldic slab of the kind found in many Scottish castles since the fifteenth century. For explanation of these features and for the significance of the date 1651 we must turn to the career and labours of Sir Thomas Urquhart.

It is not necessary, nor is this the place, to enter upon any exhaustive account of that extraordinary personage. Much has been written upon him by various hands. But the stone is too plainly stamped with his personality for that to be left out of account.

Sir Thomas succeeded his father in the Sheriffdom of Cromarty and its lands with other property in Aberdeenshire in the year 1642, being thirty or thirty-one years of age[1] and inheriting, he tells us, "twelve or thirteen pounds sterling of debt, five brethren all men, and two sisters almost marriageable, to provide for, and less to defray all this burden with by six hundred pounds sterling a year" than his father had inherited without debts.[2] Inevitably the burden of debt was increased by damage done to the property and personal losses in the wars of the time,[3] besides other changes. For Sir Thomas was a Royalist, though of that persuasion in his usual individual manner. Divine Right he counted among the "*piæ fraudes* and political whimsies."[4] He writes of himself that "He never received money from King nor Parliament, State nor Court, but in all his employments, whether preparatory to or executional in war, was still his own paymaster, and had orders from himself."[5] Such an utterance is very characteristic. In another place he explains that the Treatise in hand could not have been written had he not been

[1] The contract of his father's marriage with the fourth daughter of the fourth Lord Elphinstone is dated 9th July 1606 (Fraser-Macintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (1913), p. 207). Sir Thomas says he was born five years after the marriage (*Works*, p. 340). The references are to the Maitland Club edition of Urquhart's writings.

[2] P. 340.

[3] Pp. 373–4. Cf. *Acta Parl. Scot.*, vol. vii. p. 479.

[4] P. 276.

[5] P. 275.

allowed out of confinement on parole, "such an antipathie I have to any kinds of restraint wherein myself is not entrusted."[1] It was all but an effluence of his supreme egoism. He lived in a world of his own, in which his own family and himself, his own transcendent merits and his transcendental schemes in literature and science, and his personal trials "as another Andromeda, chained to the rock of hard usage," bulked more largely than any other elements. A very considerable part of his *Logopandecteision* or *Introduction to the Universal Language* is taken up with a recital of his enormous sufferings at the hands of his creditors, and rhetorical denunciations of usury and avarice. Whatever aversion he might have had from the Presbyterian theory of government on its merits, was made adamantine by the fact that the ministers of the three parishes of which he was practically sole heritor had secured or were pressing for augmentation of stipend, while the minister of Cromarty, because Sir Thomas would not authorise "a professed enemy to his House" to erect a pew in the parish church, "did so rail against him and his family in the pulpit at several times . . . more like a scolding tripe-seller's wife then good minister."[2] The treatise *Ekskubalauron*,[3] more familiarly known as the *Jewel*, was written for the laudation of Scotland in general and Sir Thomas in particular: "seeing Scotland was never loaded with so much disreputation, for covetousness and hypocrisie, as it is at this present; and that the Knight for whom this treatise is intended, hath, as a patriot, some interest in the good name thereof."[4] Sir Thomas is throughout referred to in the third person and the writer professes to be someone anxious only to do him a service, "having before my eyes some known treatises of the author, whose muse I honour, and the straine of whose pen to imitate is my greatest ambition."[5] Yet even if the style did not betray in every sentence the writer to be Sir Thomas himself, his own words make so much clear. For he cannot refrain even from applauding his own deception, when he writes of the book, "It mentioneth Sir Thomas Urquhart in the third person, which seldom is done by any author in a Treatise of his own penning."[6]

Whatever the contents of these treatises, however, their purpose was one and the same. Sir Thomas had joined the army of Charles, who had been crowned at Scone on 1st January 1651, and followed it to its defeat at Worcester on 3rd September, where he was captured. His experiences as a prisoner were as exceptional as all the other

[1] P. 408. [2] P. 281.

[3] A Greek-Latin compound for "gold out of mire." *Auron* is the Latin *aurum* (gold) Graecised.

[4] P. 211. [5] P. 292. [6] P. 183.

happenings of his life. He was at first confined in The Tower, but "a most generous gentleman Captain Gladmon" spoke in his favour to the Lord General Cromwell, "that reverend preacher, Mr Roger Williams of Providence in New England," before he had even set eyes on Sir Thomas, made "frequent and earnest solicitation" on his behalf, and on the recommendation of Cromwell himself he was released on parole to the extent of London.[1] As a result he hurriedly published in 1652 and 1653 the two treatises just mentioned, and what he says in the *Jewel* (1652) is merely repeated at length and in fuller detail at the end of its successor: "The scope of this Treatise is, for the weal of the publick in the propagation of learning and vertue throughout the whole Isle of Great Britain, in all humility to intreat the honourable Parliament of the Commonwealth . . . to grant to Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty his former liberty, and the enjoyment of his own inheritance, with all the immunities and priviledges thereto belonging."[2]

Another literary effort by Urquhart, with the same end of speedy release in view, is more notorious. This was the tract entitled "PANTOXRONOXANON[3] or A Peculiar Promptuary of Time Wherein (not one instant being omitted since the beginning of motion) is displayed A most exact Directory of all particular Chronologies in what Family soever: And that by deducing the true Pedigree and Lineal descent of the most ancient and honourable name of the VRQVHARTS in the house of CROMARTIE, since the Creation of the world until this present yeir of God 1652." This tractate, like all Urquhart's books, was printed and published in London, since Scotland suffered "for want of able and skillful printers." The meaning of this announcement is that a complete pedigree of the Urquharts and their associated families was provided, in order to serve as a standard of reference for the chronology of all other families. It was to be a new Calendar. Further, this production was but anticipatory of "the great chronicle of the house of Urquhart," in which Sir Thomas was "to make mention of the illustrious families from thence descended, which as yet are in esteem in the countries of Germany, Bohemia, Italy, France, Spain, England, Scotland, Ireland, and several other nations of a warmer climate, adjacent to that famous territory of Greece, the lovely mother of this most ancient and honourable stem." It is this ancestral connection with Greece that led Sir Thomas to make such a use of barbarously compounded Greek words as titles for his books and names for supposititious ancestors and to find all the place names of his shire explicable as "pure and perfect Greek." Finally he was resolved, he says, "for

[1] Pp. 408–9. [2] P. 179.

[3] The last part of the compound should be CANON or KANON not CH(=X)ANON.

confirmation of the truth in deriving of his extraction from the Ionian race of the Princes of Achaia, and in the deduction of all the considerable particulars of the whole story . . . to produce testimonies of Arabick, Greek, Latin, and other writers of such authentic approbation, that we may boldly from thence infer consequences of no less infallible verity then any that is not founded on faith by means of a Divine illumination, as is the story of the Bible, or on reason, by vertue of the unavoidable inference of a necessary concluding demonstration, as that of the elements of Euclid." This attractive task was never undertaken.

The pedigree consists of 153 names of male ancestors and 146 names of mothers. For most they are mere names, but a surprising number are furnished with some amount of biographical detail. The list begins with Adam "surnamed the Protoplast" and ends with Sir Thomas himself "agnamed Parresiastes," that is "free-speaker." Incidentally the line of mothers includes "Termuth, who was that daughter of Pharaoh Amenophis which found Moses amongst the bulrushes," a lady who "by many is supposed to have been the Queen of Sheba," and other women famous in themselves or the near relatives of men of fame. From this ingenuous compilation come the names on the slab, these being as it were signal personalities in the long succession of Urquharts.

Taking these in order of succession we find prominence in the mid-field of the slab given to ESORMON, "soveraign Prince of Achaia," the first to be called Urquhart, *i.e.* in the Greek *Ourochartos*, "fortunate or well-beloved." "He had for his arms, three banners, three ships and three ladies in a field *dor*, with the picture of a young lady above the waste (? waist), holding in her right hand a brandished sword, and a branch of myrtle in her left, for crest; and for supporters, two Javanites after the souldier-habit of Achaia, with this motto in the scroll of his coat-armour" (in Greek, of course): "These three are worthy to behold." This is a record of coat-armour 2139 years before Christ. Esormon was sixteenth in order from Adam. The lower name in the top dexter corner is MOLIN, "of whom are descended the Clanmolinespick in Ireland." He is No. 40 in the succession, and a part of Africa "after his name, is till this hour called Molinea." "The Scotobrigants were the race of Molin in Spain," and Molin's son married the sister of Hiber, "after whom Ireland was called Hibernia." This son's mother-in-law was Scota, and his second son was therefore called Scotus, "of whose progenie, shortly after, the surname of Scot took its beginning." Molin is thus an important link. The fiftieth is RODRIGO, who, "being invited by his kindred the Clanmolinespick into Ireland, bore rule in that country all the days of his life, with so much applause and good success, that of whom is descended

the Clanrurie, of which name there were twenty-six rulers and kings in Ireland before the days of Fergus the first, King of Scots in Scotland." CHARUS, who has place beside the dexter horseman, is not found under that name in the printed pedigree, but his date corresponds there to APSICOROS, who married a daughter of Marcus Coriolanus, the tragic Roman. ASTIOREMON in the top dexter corner was No. 83 in line and brought about a change in the family heraldry. He flourished in 361 B.C. and killed the first king of the Picts in a duel, thus winning a great battle at Farnua (Farness) near Cromarty. "For his valour, honesty and eloquence . . . he was induced to change his old motto and embrace this" (again in Greek): "*Mean, speak and do well*," which device continued ever afterwards. I have no hesitation in attributing this didactic formula to Sir Thomas himself. Astioremon it was also who changed the myrtle branch in the hand of the lady in the crest to a palm. What the object in this place on the slab is intended to be, it is hard to say. Of LUTORK, the eighty-fifth in succession, who flourished 335 B.C., much is said. In defiance of all historic chronology he is married to a sister of Fergus the first, with whom he served as captain-general of the forces. The place where the marriage was celebrated was called "Glen-Vrquhart or Glenurchi (*i.e.* Glenorchy in Argyll), and that in honour of the Odocharties, Ochonchars, Clanrurie, Scotobrigants, Clanmolinespick and Esormon, who were all of Lutork's predecessors and surnamed Urquharts." VOCOMPOS in the top sinister corner is also the subject of a long note. His date is 775 A.D. and his two brothers were named Phorbas and Hugh, from whom "the name of Forbes and Macky had their beginning." Hector Boece, it is admitted, gave the Forbeses a different origin, but, it is severely remarked, "without other ground then the meer ambition of the said Boece for the honour of his own name"—an unpardonable offence, apparently, in the case of anybody not named Urquhart. Vocompos, too, changed the three lions' heads of the family arms for three *bears'* heads erased, having killed three bears in the Caledonian Forest, and the supporters to two greyhounds. Of the change from bears' heads to boars' heads Sir Thomas has nothing to say.

Such a composition does not call for the heavy hand of historical criticism. Only we may demur when at the beginning of the fourteenth century William de Monte Alto, an historical figure, is introduced as an Urquhart in the direct line. He was a Norman of a family located in Wales as well as in Forfarshire and other parts of Scotland, and the name subsequently became Mowat through the French form Mohaut. This particular branch held the hereditary Sheriffdom of Cromarty in the late thirteenth century. In the early fourteenth century the

Sheriffdom was possessed by the Earls of Ross, and on the resignation of William, Earl of Ross, was conferred upon Adam Urquhart. The index of charters[1] records a grant to this effect in 1358, but it is possible that this is merely a confirmation. In any case the first Urquhart in the Sheriffdom was called Adam—a happy coincidence in view of the pedigree—but had no connection with the Monte Alto or Mohaut family.

The figures on the slab must now be explained. At the base we have A.M., "the year of the world," 5612 equated with the "year of Christ," A.C. 1651. But the other figures are in neither category. Esormon, for example, was born, we are specifically told, in the year of the world 1810 and lived 2139 years before the incarnation.[2] But the stone says "in the year of Esormon 3804." This must be taken to mean that the year 1651 was 3804 years since the birth of Esormon, and so with the others. In fact, however, each date so calculated, except that of Vocompos, is two years short of the proper number—Astioremon, indeed, by a further slip, 202 years wrong. With these exceptions, the numbers are really calculated for the year 1649, when the contents of the stone may have been designed. That it may depend upon an earlier version is further suggested by the circumstance that one of the names on the stone, that of Charus, does not appear in the printed pedigree, where chronologically its place is taken by APSICOROS. On the other hand, in the summary at the end of the print CHAR does have place. But the issue is not worth further analysis. Only the slab cannot be later than the early part of 1651, since Sir Thomas was a prisoner from September in that year and had but five months' leave to visit his home in 1652. And 1651 has its difficulties, since in that year and the next the estate of Cromarty "was sequestrat by the English" and the furniture of the house and plenishing of the home farm sold for behoof "of the then pretendit Commonwealth of England."[3] The circumstances of the actual production of the stone are therefore somewhat mysterious. Nor do we know where it was cut; the admirable sculpture, particularly of the greyhounds, shows a very skilled hand, which is scarcely likely to have been local, but may have come from no farther than Morayshire.

I have necessarily confined myself to a consideration of that part of the personality of Sir Thomas which is stamped upon this slab. But there was another side, that of the man whose library was his pride, a collection of books of which "there were not three which were not of mine own purchase . . . compiled like to a compleat nosegay of flowers, which in my travels I had gathered out of the garden of above sixteen several kingdoms";[4] who "would be glad, that in every parish of

[1] *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, vol. i. p. 597.
[2] *Works*, p. 153.
[3] *Acta Parl. Scot.* vol. vii. p. 479.
[4] *Works*, p. 402.

Scotland there were a free schoole and a standing library in the custody of the minister, with this proviso, that none of the books should be embezzled by him or any of his successors, and he impowered to perswade his parishioners in all he could to be liberal in their dotations towards the school, and magnifying of the library"; desiring also "encouragement to the stationer and printer; that being the noblest profession amongst merchants, and this among artificers."[1] But beyond all this is the fact that in 1653 he produced his translation of the first two books of Rabelais, while a third book was issued from his papers after his death. What he had accomplished is recognised as the most successful of all translations from one language to another, a conveyance of the spirit of the original as well as the meaning. As James Boswell is the greatest of biographers, so Sir Thomas Urquhart is the greatest of translators. Both were Scotsmen, and no one would have gloried so effulgently in

Fig. 10. Carved Slab from Cromarty Castle.

this pre-eminence as Sir Thomas himself. He had the true interests of the literary man, to whom nothing else mattered so much as his art: "as it is perceivable," he wrote, "that all Scots are not Presbyterians, nor yet all Scots Papists, so would not I have the reputation of any learned man of the Scotish nation to be buryed in oblivion, because of his being of this or this, or that, or yon, or of that other religion."[2] The stone has thus a further interest as a link with a classic of English letters and the only memorial of a distinguished Scotsman.

Through the kindness of Lady Ross of Cromarty I am able to show you another carved slab (fig. 10) from the old castle of the Urquharts. After the demolition of the castle, it was inserted in the wall of an underground passage leading to the sunk flat of the new house, and there it remained for at least a century. It was thus a good deal marred by damp and exposure before being placed above a room mantelpiece in Cromarty House. Owing to the overlap of its stone frame at either end,

[1] *Works*, p. 282.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 259.

its full extent is not seen. In the central circular panel the hunter winds his horn, while the others are occupied by animals in action, and below is a double design of a dog pursuing a deer on either side of a stiff festoon of flowers. The upper space is occupied with crudely attached grape-bunches flanked by winged heads, and a thistle slipped appears between each of the two outer pairs of panels. These details are together typical of the seventeenth century, but before the time of Sir Thomas Urquhart, who, in any case, having no interest in sport, would not have selected such a design. He tells us how, when a gentleman visitor went walking and wading in pursuit of wild-fowl, he himself remained behind "in diversion of another nature, such as optical secrets, mysteries of natural philosophie, reasons for the variety of colours, the finding out of the longitude, the squaring of a circle, and wayes to accomplish all trigonometrical calculations by sines, without tangents, with the same compendiousness of computation, which, in the estimation of learned men, would be recounted worth six hundred thousand partridges, and as many moor-fowles."[1] His interests were thus very remote from those of the country gentleman of the time; he would not have troubled to procure such a memorial as this. The stone dates, in all probability, from the time of his father, also called Sir Thomas, that is somewhere about 1620, or possibly was prepared for the new house which the elder Sir Thomas built in 1633. The work as a whole is much cruder, both in design and execution, than that of the slab in the Museum, but on the other hand has suffered much from exposure to weather.

[1] *Works*, p. 331.

MONDAY, 14*th March* 1927.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, M.A., LL.D., 45 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1.
FRANCIS GREIG, Lindean, Barony Terrace, Corstorphine.
J. G. NAPIER, Retired Tea Planter, 13 Lynedoch Place.
CREGOE DONALDSON PERCY NICHOLSON, F.S.G., 19 Cathedral Mansions, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
ANDREW M. SHARP, 16 Lomond Road, Trinity.
ROBERT WILSON, 15 Merchiston Crescent.

Mrs De Pree, Beechhill, Haddington, exhibited a Bronze Age Penannular Armlet of Gold with cup-shaped ends (fig. 1), found at the mouth

Fig. 1. Gold Penannular Armlet from Alloa. (½.)

of a fox's earth near Alloa, and formerly in the possession of Sir James Y. Simpson.

The armlet measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches in cross diameters and weighs 2 oz. 1 dwt. 17 gr. The ring is of double convex section swelling out towards the back where it measures $\frac{9}{32}$ inch by $\frac{7}{32}$ inch in thickness. The terminals are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and are cupped to a depth of $\frac{3}{32}$ inch.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By E. W. Scobie Stringer, M.C.H., M.R.A.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Whorl of Steatite, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{16}$ inches in thickness, rudely fashioned, from Aberdeenshire.

(2) By His Grace The Duke of Buccleuch, F.S.A.Scot.

Collection of objects of Early Iron Age date, consisting of an Enamelled Bronze Bridle Cheek-piece; a Bronze Terret; two Hammers; an Axe-adze; a Peg Anvil; a Chisel; a Sock of a Plough; fragments of the Mount of a Wooden Shovel; part of a tool like a Hedge-bill; remains of a Socketed Spear-head (?), with wood still in the socket; an object shaped like a strigil at one end and with a scoop at the other; a hollow cylindrical object like a flower-pot; a Bar; three Hooks with twisted stems; fragments of Rings; fragments of Tires or Hoops; a Linch Pin, and a massive Door Hinge, all of Iron, found together in March 1883, on the farm of Wooden, Eckford, Roxburghshire.

(3) By Douglas P. Maclagan, F.S.A.Scot., Secretary.

Old Iron Nail, $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches long, with large domical head and split shank, meant to open out and rivet itself when driven in through the wood and coming in contact with the stone or brick underneath. From a house in Heriot Row.

(4) By Thomas Yule, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Silver Apostle Spoon, showing the gilded figure of the Apostle Matthew at the top (fig. 2); on the back of the bowl are punctulated the initials I P and R D, and the date 1636. It measures 7 inches in length, the figure at the top being 1 inch and the bowl $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; it weighs 1 oz. 13 dwt. 5 gr. On the back of the stem, which is of flat hexagonal section, is the hall mark (a tower repeated three times) of Aberdeen, and in the inside of the bowl the maker's mark, A B. Date about 1600–25.

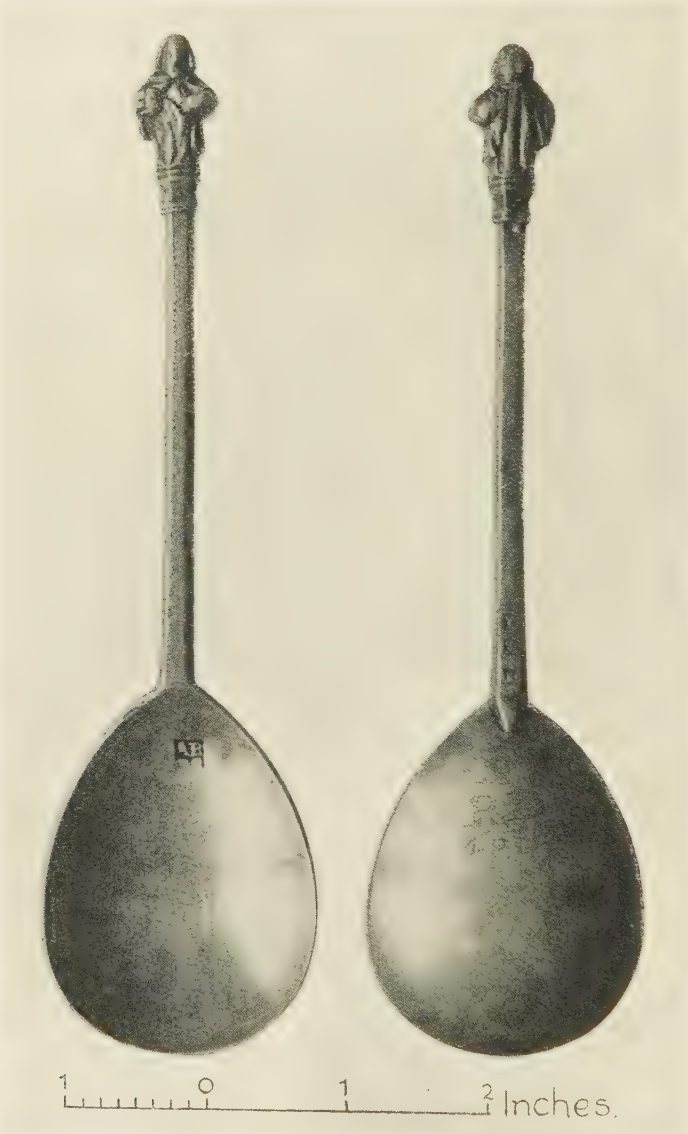


Fig. 2. Silver Apostle Spoon made in Aberdeen.

Purchase for the Museum:—

Pewter Communion Cup, measuring $8\frac{13}{16}$ inches in height, the bowl measuring $4\frac{15}{16}$ inches in diameter at the lip, and the foot $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches across. Engraved under the lip is the inscription ASSOCIATE CONG^{n} EDIN^{R} 1794.

Donations to the Library:—

(1) By The Prime Warden and Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, Goldsmiths' Hall, London, E.C. 2.

The Plate of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. By John Bodman Carrington and George Ravensworth Hughes. Oxford, 1926.

(2) By R. F. Patterson, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Litt. (Glasgow), F.S.A.Scot., the Editor.

Ben Jonson's Conversations with Drummond of Hawthornden. London, 1924.

(3) By John Ord, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

The Bothy Songs of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. Glasgow, 1927.

(4) By Robert Murdoch Lawrance, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

St Andrew's Chapel, Banff. Banff, 1927.

(5) By the Central Committee for the Protection of Churches.

The Protection of our English Churches. Second Report of the Committee, 1924-25.

Purchases for the Library:—

Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Huntingdonshire. London, 1926.

Index to the Parish Register Section of the *Journal of the Irish Memorials Association*, 1921-1925.

Index of Personal and Place names in vol. xi. of the *Journal of the Irish Memorials Association*, 1921-1925.

The Provincial Token-Coinage of the Eighteenth Century. Illustrated by R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer. Part XII, Scotland, 1916.

The Bryant and May Museum of Fire-making Appliances. Catalogue of the Exhibits. Compiled, with an Introduction and Notes, by Miller Christy. London, 1926.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

EXCAVATION OF GRAVES AT ACKERGILL AND OF AN EARTH-HOUSE AT FRESWICK LINKS, CAITHNESS, AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCOVERY OF A VIKING GRAVE AT REAY, CAITHNESS. By ARTHUR J. H. EDWARDS, F.S.A.Scot., Assistant Keeper of the Museum. With a Preliminary Note on the Skeletal Remains from the Various Graves, by Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Graves at Ackergill.

It will be remembered that in the summer before last, under the Gunning Fellowship for 1925, I was enabled to excavate a series of graves at Ackergill, near Wick, in Caithness, which were described last year.[1]

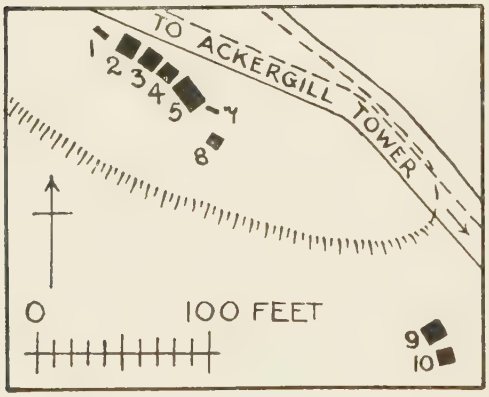


Fig. 1. Key Plan of Graves at Ackergill, Caithness.

The Fellowship for 1926 having again been conferred on me for the purpose of continuing my investigations, I decided on the further examination of the mound in which, in 1925, cists were found in rectangular enclosures, bounded by kerbs varying from 12 feet to 20 feet in length. It may be recalled that there were five of these grave enclosures; a key plan of the site is shown in fig. 1, the graves being numbered 1 to 5, reading from north-west to south-east. As there was no surface indication that any more graves existed, an exploratory trench, with numerous offsets, was dug the complete length of the part of the mound still unexamined, in the hope of striking the kerb of other graves, or the usual setting of stones with which these graves are enclosed. The result was that two burial deposits were found, making, with the five discovered previously, seven in all in the mound.

The first burial consisted of an isolated cist (fig. 2, No. 7), the headstone of which was only 1 foot distant from the eastern side of grave No. 5. The cist, which lay west-north-west and east-south-east, measured

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 162.

6 feet 8 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in width, and 1 foot 4 inches in depth. It contained the remains of a skeleton. The head and foot of the grave were formed of single stones set upright. It was paved on the bottom, but the sides, which had also been upright stones, had partially collapsed. The cover-stones having rotted away, moisture had obtained

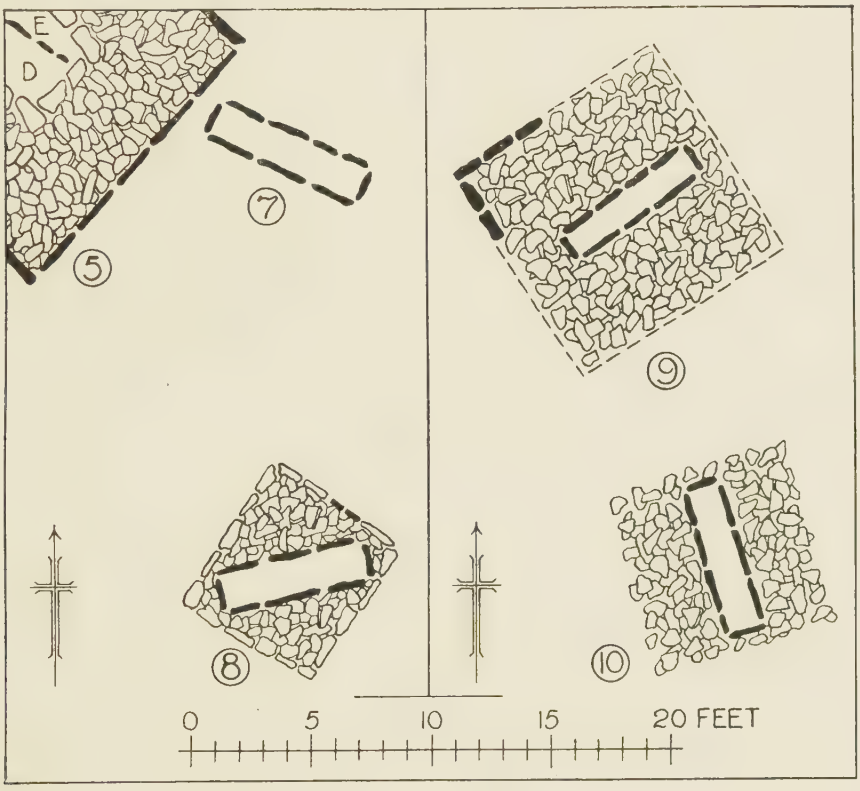


Fig. 2. Plans of Graves at Ackergill, excavated in 1926. Nos. 5, 7, and 8 in relative positions as also Nos. 9 and 10.

access to the cist, with the result that the bones of the skeleton lying within were in a state of disintegration. The skeleton, that of a woman, was lying face downwards fully extended, with the head at the north-west end of the cist.

At a distance of about 13 feet south-east of grave No. 5 another enclosed within a kerbed, four-sided enclosure (fig. 2, No. 8) was found. The western side of this enclosure measured about 7 feet in length, and the other sides just a little over 6 feet each. The kerb or enclosing

structure was in part built and in part made of stones set on edge, and measured from 1 foot to 1 foot 4 inches in height (fig. 4). In the centre of the northern kerb two stones were set upright, each of which measured 1 foot 6 inches in height, and from 7 to 10 inches in breadth and 2 inches in thickness. The interior of the enclosure was filled with small boulders and waterworn stones to a little above the level of the kerb, the top of which was only 1 foot below the turf. In excavating, the kerb was left intact and the stones and boulders removed until, on a level with the bottom of the kerb, pure sand was reached. It did not at first appear as if there were any cist present, but on persevering with the digging the cover-stones of a cist were struck at a depth of 5 feet 3 inches from the surface. The cist, which measured 6 feet in length, 1 foot 6 inches in breadth, and 7 inches in depth, had five cover-stones but was unpaved. Placed diagonally within the enclosure, it lay nearly east-north-east and west-south-west, or 95° east of north magnetic, and contained the skeleton of a man, which was found lying on its back fully extended, with the head at the west end of the cist.

The peculiar circumstance of the discovery of this burial in pure sand at such a depth below the upper construction, led me to think that I might have been wrong in reporting that grave No. 3, which was excavated in 1925, had contained no burial. I therefore decided to reopen it at once.

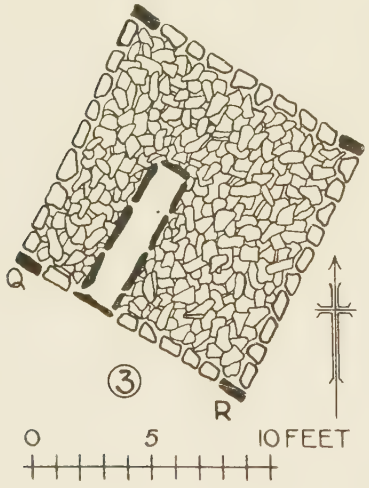


Fig. 3. Plan of Grave No. 3 at Ackergill.

The stones and boulders which I had replaced were again removed until the sand level was reached. On digging down into what seemed to be undisturbed sand, a cist was found at a depth of 4 feet from the bottom of the kerb. The head end of the cist (fig. 3) was 3 feet distant from the corner stone Q and in a line with the bottom of the kerb. It lay north-north-east and south-south-west, or 47° east of north magnetic, and measured 6 feet in length, from 1 foot 4 inches to 1 foot 8 inches in width, and 1 foot 3 inches in depth. The sides and ends were formed of stones set upright. There were four cover-stones, and the cist had been carefully made, smaller stones having been placed above the interstices between the covers. The cist contained the skeleton of a woman, which lay on its back fully extended, the head being at the south end of the cist.

As no more graves were found in this mound it was decided to try

another and smaller mound, situated a little further to the south-east of the large mound, and divided from it by a field drain which runs from the Decoy pond to the wall facing the sea, below which it has its exit.

At a distance of about 40 feet from the sea wall and 20 feet from the field drain, grave No. 9 (fig. 1, No. 9) was found. This had been surrounded by a kerb, and contained a cist covered by 2 feet of sand, and a layer of rough stones and boulders 9 inches deep, about 1 foot under the turf (fig. 2, No. 9). The area occupied by the construction measured roughly about 10 feet square, but as part only of the kerb remained and the overlying covering of boulders was somewhat scattered, this measure-

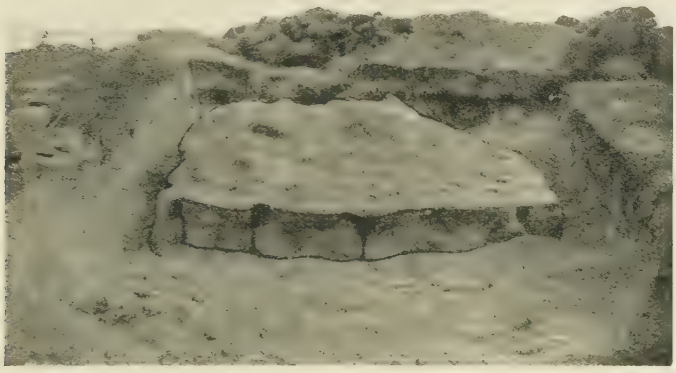


Fig. 4. View of Kerb of Grave No. 8 at Ackergill from the south-east.

ment is only approximate. The cist lay nearly north-east and south-west, or 70° east of north magnetic, and measured 6 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in width, and 1 foot 2 inches in depth. It was roofed with eight cover-stones placed in two layers, the upper layer being so arranged as to cover the open joints of the lower. The sides and ends were of stones placed upright. The bottom of the cist was unpaved and a skeleton, that of a woman, lay on its back fully extended, with the head at the south-west end of the cist.

Grave No. 10 (fig. 2, No. 10), which was found about 6 feet south-east of grave No. 9, and about 1 foot under the turf, had no kerb or enclosing structure, but consisted only of an upper or covering layer of boulders, which measured roughly about 8 feet square and 1 foot 2 inches in depth. Two cists were discovered beneath the boulders, one superimposed on the other, the floor of the uppermost cist acting as the cover for the

lower (fig. 5). The upper cist, which measured about 6 feet in length, 1 foot 2 inches in width, and 9 inches in depth, was filled with sand only. No fragments of bones or of any other object were found among the sand which was carefully searched. The lower cist, which measured 6 feet 2 inches in length, 1 foot 2 inches in width, and 1 foot 1 inch in depth, contained the skeleton of a man, which lay on its back fully extended, with the head at the south end of the cist. The bottom of the cist was unpaved, but among the cover-stones, of which there were four in number, one was remarkable for its size, its measurement being 3 feet 8 inches in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 5 inches in thickness. The orientation of both cists was nearly north-north-west and south-south-east, or exactly north and south magnetic.

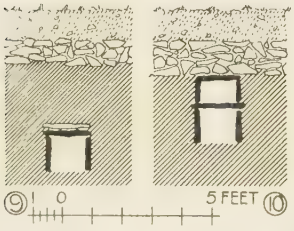


Fig. 5. Sections of Cists No. 9 and 10 at Ackergill.

One of the chief features of the graves discovered in 1925 was their covering of white quartzite pebbles, but no such pebbles were discovered on any of the graves excavated last year; still, as Nos. 9 and 10 showed signs of having been disturbed near the surface, these may have had a similar covering which had been removed at an earlier period. The position of the cist in grave No. 8 was peculiar, inasmuch as it was buried in sand at a depth of 3 feet below the construction apparently built to cover it, but in reality completely isolated from it by clean sand. It was this peculiarity which caused me to report that there was no cist in grave No. 3, an error which I am now pleased to be able to rectify. Further, grave No. 8 was placed diagonally within its kerbed enclosure, while the others were laid with their longer axes parallel to two sides.

In each of the graves a small amount of sand had filtered in after the burial had been made.

The construction of grave No. 10 with the one cist superimposed over the other was similar to that of the cist discovered at Crantit near Kirkwall,[1] and in both cases the upper cist contained no human remains. No relics were found in any of the graves opened in 1926, the bronze chain found round the neck of the skeleton in grave No. 6 in the course of the previous year's excavations being the only relic discovered in the whole series of interments.

Earth-house at Freswick Links.

About 16 feet to the north-east of the hut-circle excavated by me in 1924,[2] and in the same sand gully, part of the wall of an underground

[1] *Proceedings*, vol. xliv. p. 215.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. lix. p. 90.

construction was uncovered at the time, but owing to the quantity of sand which it would have been necessary to remove, it was found impossible then to undertake its excavation. Last year, however, I excavated the whole of the structure, that of an earth-house, some 8 feet of sand having to be removed before the top of the north-east wall was reached.

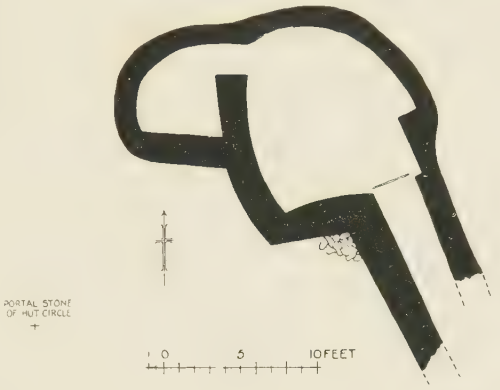


Fig. 6. Earth-house at Freswick Links, Caithness.

The shape of the building is rather difficult to describe satisfactorily, and it is therefore better that one should refer to the plan (fig. 6). From this it can be seen that it consisted of two curvilinear chambers with a passage of entrance. The mouth of the passage faced seawards, and at one time, judging from the quantity of stones now lying prone and in direct line with what remained of the upstanding walls, it had extended outwards to the face of the sand-bank. At present it measures about 11 feet in length and 2 feet 9 inches in width, the walls at their highest part being 3 feet in height. The two chambers were divided from one another by an extension of one of the walls of the outer chamber for a distance of 4 feet. Between the end of this intruding wall and the north-eastern wall a space of 2 feet was left, which afforded a means of passing from one chamber to the other. The larger and outer chamber measured 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, and the smaller about 6 feet by 7 feet (fig. 7). The walls, which were 3 feet in height and averaged 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, were dry built, but in parts they had been formed of single slabs set upright with a filling of stones between. At places there was

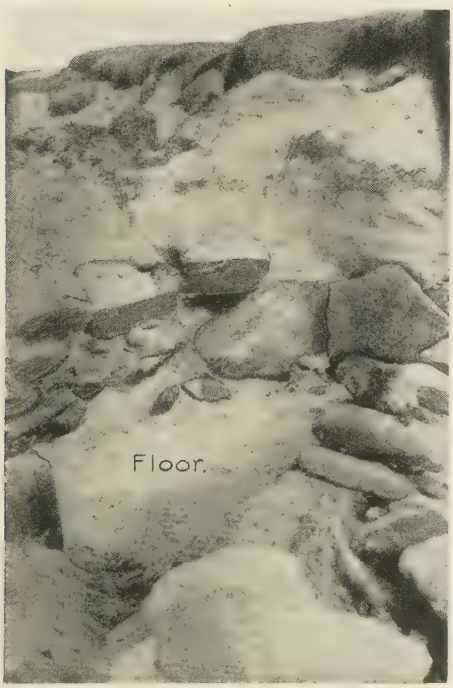


Fig. 7. Inner Chamber of Earth-house at Freswick Links.

evidence on the interior wall-face of a plastering of clay, while on the outer side of the wall all corners were reinforced with a mixture of clay and stones. At the north end of the passage on its eastern side at the entrance to the large chamber the wall was checked as if for a door. No relics were found inside the chambers, the floors of which were partly paved and partly made of clay. No roofing stones were found, and indeed the dimensions of the large chamber would hardly admit of the use of stones for this purpose without supporting pillars, so that one must conclude that the roofing material has presumably been of wood.

On the western side of the dwelling and close to the wall was a kitchen-midden, the debris of which was mostly composed of fish bones. A few fragments of the usual hand-made, plain, hard-baked pottery were recovered. Several pieces, a base and a few wall fragments, from the position in which they were found, appeared to have been part of the pot in which a cod fish had been boiled whole, as the stomach contents of the fish were still seen *in situ*, among the bones, as a greyish-white mass. This was preserved and has been examined by Mr A. C. Stephen of the Natural History Department of the Royal Scottish Museum, whom I have to thank for the following report. "The contents of the fish stomach are all in a much comminuted state, and while this may be due partly to digestion in the stomach after the meal had been taken, the appearance of the fragments suggests that the fish was feeding upon very small and fragile creatures. By far the largest proportion of the stomach content consists of vertebræ of a very small and unidentified fish. All the rest of the material is composed of fragments of Sea-Urchins, of which there are hundreds of microscopically small spines and tiny sections of test, and other debris. The remains are evidently those of very young individuals."

Few fragments of the vessel were recovered owing to its very rotten condition, but sufficient of the rim was found to be able to say that the diameter had been approximately 13 inches at the mouth.

Viking Grave at Reay.

In the third week of August of last year, while engaged on the excavations just described, information regarding the discovery of a Viking grave at Reay, also in the County of Caithness, reached the Museum, and I received a telegram from the Director, instructing me to proceed there for the purpose of making a record of the find. This I immediately did, and on arriving at Reay I learnt that a few days before the grave had been discovered by two lads, Robert Mackay and John

Carmichael, who had seen portions of the leg bones of a skeleton protruding from the sand. The grave was situated not far distant from the north side of the Drill Hall at Reay, on the sloping ground, covered with sand dunes, which rises inland from Sandside Bay. It had been partly exposed by the action of the wind, which had blown away the loose sand, and, in the cleared spaces between the dunes, I saw numerous traces of what must be either graves or other regularly constructed works in stone. The grave now to be described was about 6 feet below the level of the turf in the immediate vicinity. It had already been opened, and the relics found had been carefully preserved by the Rev. Mr Carmichael, minister of the parish, who afterwards handed them over to Mr Alan D. Pilkington, F.S.A.Scot., of Sandside, Reay, the proprietor of the ground, who very kindly presented them, with the exception of two items, to the National Museum of Antiquities.

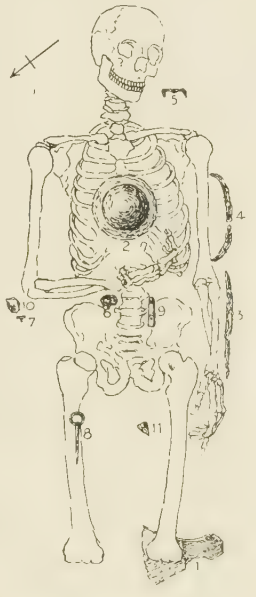


Fig. 8. Skeleton from Viking Grave at Reay, showing position of relics.

The skeleton, which was that of a man, was found lying fully extended on a paved surface (fig. 8). The head, which had rested on a flat stone raised slightly above the level of the others, had been turned a little to one side, and the right forearm crossed over the chest. Except for the tibia and fibula of each leg, which were awanting, all the other large bones and most of the small bones were accounted for. At the bottom of the grave there was a stratum of dark-coloured sand mixed with pieces of slag and burnt iron. Large stones and sand had surrounded and covered the whole burial, the orientation of which was north-west and south-east or 35° west of north magnetic.

The relics consisted of the blade of an iron axe (fig. 8, No. 1) found lying under the left knee, the iron boss of a shield (fig. 8, No. 2) near the middle of the breast, an iron knife (fig. 8, No. 3) near the left forearm, a sickle of iron (fig. 8, No. 4) near the left upper arm, and a cleat-shaped object of iron (fig. 8, No. 5) above the left shoulder. On the right side near the pelvic bone was an iron buckle (fig. 8, No. 6), and near the elbow on the same side a portion of a round-headed nail or iron rivet (fig. 8, No. 7). A ring-headed pin of bronze (fig. 8, No. 8) was found lying against the right femur, the portion of the bone where contact had occurred having been stained green with copper salts.

Objects other than metal were a whetstone (fig. 8, No. 9) found near the pelvis on the left side, and two fragments of flint, the larger

(fig. 8, No. 10) near the elbow on the right side, and the smaller (fig. 8, No. 11) between the legs, a few inches from the left femur.

No sword was found in the grave, and I understand from Mr Sigurd Grieg of the University Museum of Antiquities in Oslo, Norway, who

Fig. 9. Iron Axe from Viking Grave at Reay.

kindly answered some inquiries about the find, that this is not unusual. The axe (fig. 9) is of a well-known type[1] and measures $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length and 6 inches across the cutting edge. The only other axe we have in the Museum of a similar type is the one found in the Viking grave discovered at Kiloran Bay, Colonsay, in June 1882.[2] The shield boss (fig. 10), which is of hemispherical form, measures $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter, of which $\frac{7}{8}$ inch on either side consists of the rim, and $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches in height. It has been attached to the wooden portion of the shield by four iron rivets, and pieces of these still remain in the rim. About half of a shield boss of similar type found in a Viking grave at Pierowall,[3] Orkney, and a portion of another, also from Orkney but with the exact locality unnoted, are in

Fig. 10. Iron Shield Boss, from Viking Grave at Reay.

[1] Jan Petersen, *Die Norske Vikingesverde en Typologisk-Kronologisk studie over Vikingetidens Vaaben*, type E, p. 41, fig. 35. See also Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, No. 561, and Sigurd Grieg, *Hadelands Eldste Bosetnings Historie*, p. 129, fig. 88.

[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xli. p. 443.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. p. 87.

our Museum. These all resemble the late type of shield boss figured by Rygh, in *Norske Oldsager*, No. 562 or 563, but perhaps more analogous to No. 562. The knife (fig. 11, No. 1), which has a slightly curved blade, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the blade at its broadest part. The back is fairly thick, the edge being on the concave side. The sickle[1] of iron (fig. 11, No. 2) measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the chord drawn from the point to the extremity of the tang. The end of the tang, as is usual in this kind of implement, is turned to one side. From the graves at Colonsay[2] and Pierowall[3] portions of sickles were also recovered, but these are now so fragmentary that it is not possible to make any comparison. These were

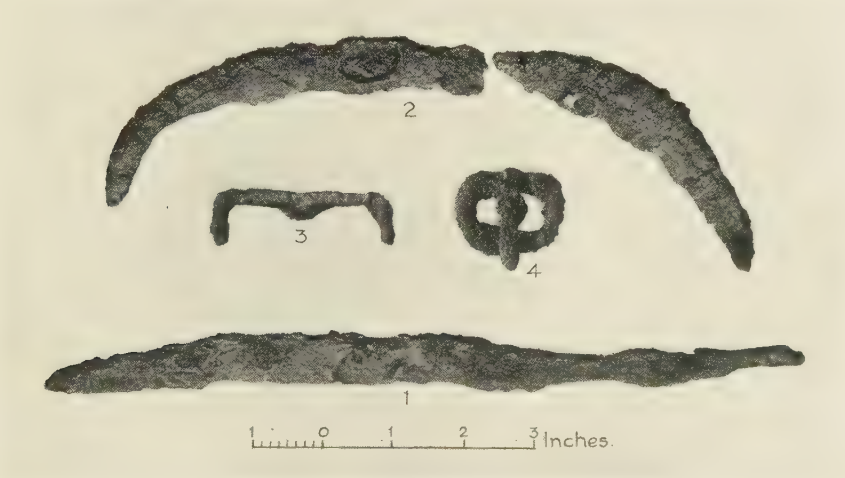


Fig. 11. Objects of Iron from Viking Grave at Reay.

not recorded as sickles in the original reports, having only been recognised recently as such. The cleat-like object (fig. 11, No. 3) measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and the iron buckle (fig. 11, No. 4) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, the tang being $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in length. The only object of bronze found was a free ring-headed pin (fig. 12, No. 1), the shank of which measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and the head $1\frac{5}{8}\frac{5}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter. A ring-headed pin of similar type was obtained from another Viking grave found at Reay,[4] and one also from a Viking grave at Colonsay.[5] The whetstone (fig. 12, No. 2) is of a type very often found in women's graves in Norway

[1] See Grieg's *Hadelands Eldste Bosetnings Historie*, p. 129, fig. 88, where a similar sickle is figured in the same find as the axe already mentioned in previous reference.

[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xli. p. 443.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 158.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xlviii. p. 295.

[5] *Ibid.* vol. xli. p. 442.

and is supposed to have been used for sharpening needles.[1] It is of irregular quadrangular section and measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. At its narrow end is a perforation for suspension, and it has been worn thin

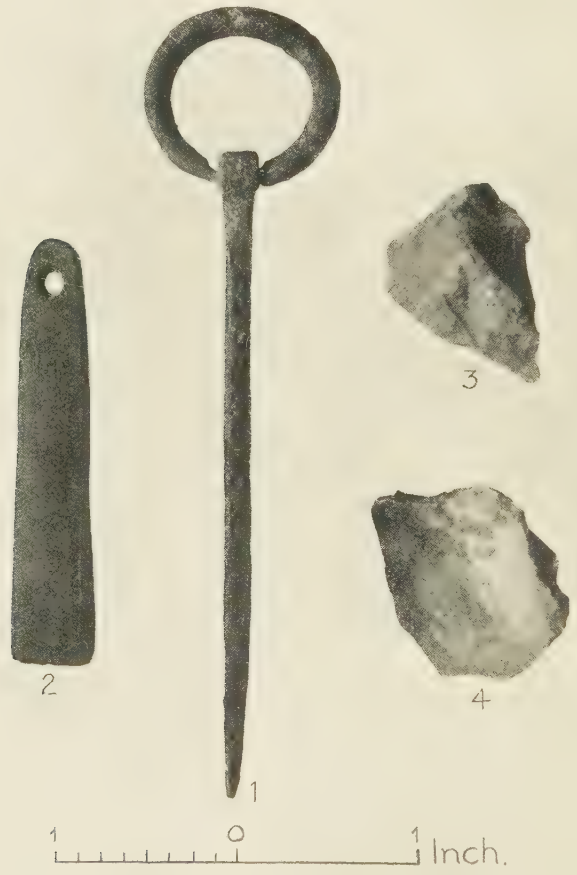


Fig. 12. Bronze Pin, Whetstone, and pieces of Flint from Viking Grave at Reay.

by much use. A similar whetstone was obtained from a Viking grave at Skaill, Orkney, and another, but somewhat larger, from a mound near the chapel of St Donnan,[2] Island of Eigg. One of the fragments of flint (fig. 12, Nos. 3 and 4) has particles of iron adhering to it and may

[1] Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, No. 425.

[2] *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 591.

have been used as a strike-a-light, but as no "steel" was found, and the iron may have come from some of the fragments in the grave, one cannot definitely state that this was so.

From the relics found the date of the grave can be stated as from 950 to 1000 A.D.

This is the second Viking burial with grave goods to be recorded from the sands at Reay, the other having been discovered in 1913 and described by Dr James Curle. Mr Callander, the Director of the Museum, who visited Reay in September, picked up from the site of this grave a bone afterwards identified by the Abbé Breuil as the astragalus of a small horse. As a horse's bit was among the relics obtained from this grave, there is no doubt that a horse was also buried at the same time. Mr Callander observed quite a number of other bones lying about, but the one which he selected served admirably for purposes of identification.

I am indebted to Robert Mackay and John Carmichael for information regarding the discovery, and to Hugh Carmichael for the sketch of the skeleton showing the disposition of the relics.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE SKELETAL REMAINS.[1]

By Professor Thomas H. Bryce, F.S.A.Scot.

The Ackergill Skeletons.—The second consignment of bones from the graves at Ackergill, Caithness, sent to me for examination by Mr Edwards, represent the skeletons of five individuals. All the bones from each grave were sent in separate packages, and as skill and care had been exercised in moving them, the skeletons were rather more complete than is usual. The bones were, generally speaking, well preserved, and although many were broken and some were missing, a good deal of information could be gleaned regarding the characters of the people who buried their dead in this graveyard. Graves Nos. 3, 7, and 9 were the graves of women; Nos. 8 and 10, graves of men.

Grave No. 3 contained the body of a woman of moderate muscular development, 5 feet 3 inches in stature. The skull is long and narrow (dolichocephalic) and low or flattened. The sutures are in a fairly advanced state of obliteration; the teeth, though there is no sign of caries, show a good deal of wearing down of the crowns, so that the woman must have been well advanced in middle life.

Grave No. 7 yielded the skeleton of a young woman of rather slender proportions, twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, and 5 feet

[1] For complete report, see p. 301.

2¼ inches in height. The skull is not so long as that from No. 3, and is markedly low in the crown. The obliteration of satures is just begun, and the teeth, of which there is a complete set, show no wearing of the crowns.

Grave No. 9 contained the skeleton of a still younger woman of very slender and ill-developed proportions. The facts that the ossification of the sacrum is not quite complete, that the sutures of the skull are all open, and that the wisdom teeth had not erupted, indicate that she could not have been much more than twenty when she died. In stature she was minute, between 4 feet 10 inches and 4 feet 11 inches. The skull is a small one, and has a rather different form from any other skull in the series. It is shorter and rounder, has well-filled side walls, and a slight ridging of the middle line of the vault.

Grave No. 8 was that of a man in the early thirties, 5 feet 5¾ inches in stature. He was not a specially muscular individual. The shin bone presents a marked degree of that lateral compression in the upper part of its shaft (platycnemia) which is commonly observed in the tibiæ of prehistoric peoples. The skull is light, thin-walled, small in size, and dolichocephalic in form. The processes and muscular markings are not prominent. The glabella is flat, but the supraciliary ridges are moderately salient.

Grave No. 10 contained a very imperfect skeleton. The thigh bones are longer than in any of the other Ackergill skeletons. They yield, with Karl Pearson's formula for the calculation of the body height from the femur, the method used throughout this note, a stature of 5 feet 7 inches.

The upper parts of the thigh bones and the shin bones show in almost all the skeletons an exaggeration of the so-called "angles of torsion." This feature and its probable significance will be dealt with in another paper.

The ten adult skeletons recovered this year and last by Mr Edwards form an interesting group. The presence of an infant and two children's skeletons in last year's collection was formerly remarked upon. Of the five women, one was elderly, another middle-aged, and three were girls under twenty-five. Two out of these three were very short, ill-developed persons under 5 feet in height, with slender bones, small pelves and skulls. Of the six males, one was advanced in life, the other five died in their prime. The average stature of the men was about 5 feet 5½ inches, that of the women 5 feet. The tallest man was 5 feet 7 inches, all the others stood only slightly over 5 feet 5 inches; 5 feet 3 inches was the tallest stature among the women. The average cranial index of the whole group is 74·9, the indices ranging from 71·2 to 79·7.

Skeleton from the Viking Grave at Reay.—The skeleton is fairly

complete, but unfortunately the legs below the knees seem to have become decayed and the bones are absent. The pelvis is much broken and the skull reduced to dozens of fragments. Most of the vertebræ are present and entire, but show no feature worthy of remark. The os sacrum is specially broad, and when the fragments of the hip bones were united with it, the pelvis seemed broader and more capacious than a normal male pelvis. Moreover, the presence of a groove (pre-auricular sulcus), generally considered distinctive of female bones, raised a doubt as to the sex. Unfortunately the pubic parts of the girdle are absent, but the great sciatic foramen has the features of that in a male pelvis.

The long bones are stout, with well-marked muscular ridges, and present all the characters of those of a man. The arm bones (humeri) are specially long, and the thigh bones, with a maximum length of 470 mm., indicate a probable stature of 5 feet $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The bones present a striking contrast in strength and dimensions to those of the slender, ill-developed people of the Ackergill graves. The curvature and torsion are quite normal. The right thigh bone shows, on the inner side of its upper portion, a long blue-green mark where a pin of bronze lay against it. The skull when reconstructed proved to be a large and capacious one with full, smooth, rounded contours. The glabella is flat, the supraciliary ridges only slightly projecting, and the forehead is broad, rounded, and fairly vertical. The antero-posterior diameter is moderate, 182 mm., but the breadth is considerable (149 mm.), giving a cranial index of 81·8. It was unfortunately impossible to build up the facial portion of the skull, but the jaws are preserved, and show a complete set of strong teeth with crowns well worn down. The lower jaw has a strong, deep body and a deep, projecting chin. The skull is probably that of a man, for although the sex characters of the brain box are not pronounced, the jaw is masculine.

The index of this skull brings it into the broad (brachycephalic) class, so that neither in its index nor in the characters of the frontal bone does it conform to the ordinary Nordic type, which is long and narrow, with high narrow face and projecting brow ridges.

II.

THE CATERANS OF INVERAVEN. By JOHN MALCOLM BULLOCH, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

The Castle of Corgarff in its early history stood as shield against the inroads of the Highlanders in the valley of the Spey into the fertile valleys of the Don and Dee. But those districts had another line of defence in the presence of the family of Gordon, who for purely personal reasons formed a buttress along the whole western border of Aberdeenshire against the operations of marauders, who represented the original Highland peoples of the broad district into which the Gordons had come from the Borders in the early years of the fourteenth century. The Gordons had brought with them at least the elements of feudal polity, and it may be said that from first to last the family, retaining their southern training, never quite understood the Highland temperament. Even in 1724 the Duke of Gordon's factor, Gordon of Glenlucket, was attacked by some of the Mackintoshes; and, still later, during the recruiting for the various regiments raised by the ducal head of the house, the Gordons were frequently at variance with the spirit of their Highland tenants and neighbours.

The attitude of the Gordons, in regard to their Highland neighbours in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was conditioned not by any desire to play the policeman to the community, but to defend their own holding. The crucial fact was that the main line was in the keeping of a woman, Elizabeth Gordon, who settled in Strathbogie and married Alexander Seton, founding the noble family of Huntly. Her "handfasted" cousin, Jock, established himself in Rhynie as a defence post to the south, and his brother, Tam of Rivven, to the north in Cairnie, and those two sent out roots all round them, sometimes ousting older settlers and sometimes taking in what was practically virgin soil. That in a nutshell is the history of the house.

Sometimes the ennobled family itself sent out new flanks. This was notably the case in the creation of the Castle of Auchindoun, picturesquely associated with the redoubtable Edom o' Gordon: and similar attempts at overlordship had been made before that in the wild region of Inveraven, or Strathaven, still recalled in one of the titles of the Marquis of Huntly, whose ancestor, the 1st Earl of Aboyne, was created Lord Gordon of Strathaven and Glenlivet in 1660. Into this wild, inaccessible region the 3rd Earl of Huntly sent his younger son,

Alexander, to uphold his rights and keep some semblance of order in a hostile countryside. But, so far from conquering the Celtic population, the descendants of the Gordons, by a curious irony, assimilated the manners of the natives, as we shall see, and became quite as lawless as the many Macs who dwelt there.

I may say that Strathaven had been originally part of the estate of Alexander Stewart (fourth son of Robert II.), Earl of Buchan, who died in 1406. He left it to his second (natural) son, Sir Andrew Stewart, and it came to the latter's (bastard) nephew, Thomas Stewart, who in turn sold it to Alexander, Earl of Huntly. I do not know when the purchase took place, but on 22nd October 1495, Alexander, Lord Gordon, afterwards 3rd Earl of Huntly, got infeftment by order of the Council, of "Inrowreyis" (Inverourie) and Inverlochy, and of the lands of Fodderletter, which John Grant of Freuchie had withheld (*Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, vol. ii. pp. 308–9).

The parish of Inveraven immediately north of Kirkmichael sprawls some fifteen miles from Elginshire to the spurs of Carn Mor in Strathdon. Much of it is wild and bare to this day, notably the region of Glenlivet, with its miles of moor, and in former times it was very inaccessible, though probably it contained more people than it does to-day. The consequence was that the Highland inhabitants, hard put to it at times for harvests and well out of the reach of the law, made a fine art of raiding. The district was the cradle of caterans, vagabonds, "lymmars," and "broken men," as far down as the middle of the seventeenth century.

Soon after being planted there by his father, the 3rd Earl, Alexander Gordon came to the conclusion that the region of Strathaven was much too bleak and unprofitable. So in 1539 he exchanged his Highland holding for the more fertile lands of Cluny, in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of that name, twenty-seven miles eastwards—he must have trekked by the Lecht and Corgarff road—founding the first set of Gordons of Cluny, who were quite unconnected with the present family. He reserved, however, his own life rent and the heritable right of Blairfindy. Whether he actually moved to Cluny himself I do not know, but he died "in peace" at his castle of Drumin, Inveraven, at the junction of the Avon and Livet, probably about 1568. The lands of Strathaven remained in the main line of the Huntly family. George, the 5th Earl of Huntly, the great grandnephew of Alexander I of Cluny, had a charter of Strathaven from his father in 1549 (for he was then only a second son), and his second son, Alexander (died 1622), also held Strathaven.

Alexander Gordon of Strathaven and I of Cluny married the younger daughter either of John Grant of Grant or of James Grant III of Freuchie, by whom he had two sons, Alexander and John, who succeeded

him in turn as lairds of Cluny. From the younger son, John, were descended the families of Cluny, of Birsemoir (ancestor of Patrick Gordon, Governor of Pennsylvania), which is in the parish of Birse, and of Pittendreich, in the parish of Keig. All these families seem to be extinct.

Alexander Gordon had also two natural, or perhaps "handfasted" sons, George of Tombae and William of Delmore, who were legitimised by a charter issued at Perth on 24th June 1553 under the Great Seal, where we learn that "the Queen gave letters of legimation to William Gordon and George Gordon, natural sons ('bastardis filiis naturalibus') of Alexander Gordon of Straithowin." It will be noticed that William is given first, whereas the "Balbithan MS." gives him second. It is much more likely, however, that William was the elder, as he got the lands of Delmore under the shadow of the paternal castle of Drumin, whereas Tombae lay further to the east, probably on much less fertile land, as compared to Delmore, which was watered by the Avon and the Livet.

As often happens in such cases, descendants of his two natural sons survive, notably the Gordons of Croughly, whose remarkable career—they have produced thirty officers—is not difficult to understand in view of the extraordinarily warlike characteristics of their ancestors, which I shall describe. On the other hand, all the male legitimate issue of Alexander I of Cluny are, so far as we know, extinct. Just as his father had palmed off the poor lands of Inveraven on Alexander as a younger son, so Alexander himself left his natural sons behind him in Inveraven, where they quickly assimilated the manners of the wild original Highland inhabitants.

Before going further one may give the natural sons and their descendants as stated in that invaluable source of genealogical information, the "Balbithan MS.," which has fortunately been printed by the New Spalding Club in the first volume of the *House of Gordon*. That document states that the two natural sons were:—

1. George Gordon of Tombae, near the Livet Water. He married Janet Grant and died in Tombae. He had two sons and one daughter.

    (1) Alexander Gordon in Tombae. He married Janet Stuart and died in peace. [*The Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 421, says he was dead by November 1612.] He had four sons:

        a. George Gordon in Tombae.

        b. John Gordon. [*The Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 421, calls him "John Roy Gordon," and says he was alive in November 1612.]

c. Patrick Gordon. [*The Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 421, says he was alive in November 1612.]

d. William Gordon.

(2) James Gordon in Achdrigny, now spelt Achdregnie, which is two miles south-east of Tombae. He had one son,

a. William Gordon.

(3) —— Gordon, married Alexander Grant in Inverourie, Kirkmichael.

2. William Gordon in Delmore [which is quite close to Drumin Castle, near the junction of the Avon and the Livet, but on the opposite side of the latter, four miles north-west of Tombae. The name to-day is given to a double cottage near to the stone where Dr Chalmers preached to the people at the Disruption, not far from Inveraven U.F. Church. The name, however, seems to have originally belonged to a ruined steading a quarter of a mile nearer Drumin. At one place, one version of the "Balbithan MS." calls William "in Achmoir." *The Privy Council Register* notes (1st series, vol. vii. p. 67) a William Gordon "in Dalmoir" in 1605. William of Delmore wrote "A genealogical account of the family of Gordon and their cadets, with a note of their lives and fortunes." It was in the possession of James Man, the Aberdeen historian, but all trace of it has been lost. Man says there was "little in it but mere genealogy till we come to 1630," but that would have made it intensely interesting]. He married Isabel Grant and was killed by "some of the Clan Chattan in Dellmoir." He had four sons:

(1) Alexander Gordon in Cruchly, now spelt Croughly, in the neighbouring parish of Kirkmichael, nearly four miles south-west of Tombae. He was the ancestor of the Gordons in Croughly, who are described in that model of a genealogy, *The Croughly Book*, by Captain George Huntly Blair Gordon, privately printed in 1895.

(2) Thomas Gordon in Neve, now Nevie, which is a mile and a half north of Tombae.

(3) John Gordon in Inverury, now spelt Inverourie, Kirkmichael, on the Avon, four miles north-west of Tombae.

(4) Adam Gordon in Achnascra, "who married and had succession in Strathaven."

This little group of Gordons—with the exception of those who settled at Croughly, which was fairly fertile—left to themselves in a bleak, inaccessible district, began to forage for themselves as the original inhabitants had probably always done, long before the Gordons had ever set foot there. They made raids on their more fortunate neighbours, sometimes, as we shall see, going as far afield as the parish of Echt, over thirty miles eastwards in Aberdeenshire, and, during the first quarter of the seventeenth century, they gave a great deal of trouble to the authorities. They figure frequently in *The Privy Council Register*, where their exploits clothe with picturesqueness the dry bones of genealogy, corroborating the latter as outlined by the "Balbithan MS.," which is proved once more to be remarkably accurate.

The Achdregnie Gordons, 1604.

The Strathaven Gordons probably all took part in the battle of Corrichie, for Adam Gordon in Nevie and William Gordon in "Cruichlie" were in the remission of 1567. But their first appearance as raiders occurs in the case of the Achdregnie group. This is on all fours with the wild career of the descendants of the natural sons of Alexander Gordon I of Cluny, for it is probable that Achdregnie, as a poorer holding than Tombae, went to the second son of the laird of the latter. In any case, in 1604 James Gordon in Achdregnie ("in Auchdregin"), second son of George of Tombae, got into trouble at the expense of his parent house. In this he was associated with Finla Farquharson in Achriachan, William Grant in Over Downan, John Grant in Inverchebit, William Grant there, William Gordon in "Dalmoir," and Alexander Gordon, "sometime in Downane, now in Waternadie." The trouble was that they had not paid to Alexander Gordon "of Stradoun," their overlord (and Achdregnie's begetter), certain "violent profits" for lands of his occupied by them, and had refused to flit from the lands of Over Downan, Nether Downan, Over Drymmen, and Creuchlie, conform to a decree obtained by him against them on 1st and 8th February 1604, when they were put to the horn at the instance of Alexander Gordon "of Stradoun." He brought the case before the Privy Council on 27th June 1605, but none of the defendants appeared, and so the Captain of the Guard was ordered to apprehend and enter them, "eject them furth of their houses, and inventory their goods for the king's use" (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. vii. p. 65).

"John the Cateran," 1609.

John Gordon, who was called the "Cateran," belonged to the Tombae group, though it is not quite easy to decide how. In a Privy Council

charge (*Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 230) of 16th July 1611, we read of James Gordon in Tombae (not noted in the "Balbithan MS."), Thomas Gordon, "his sister son, alias 'Thomas, the Provisour,' vagabond, and his brother John, called 'John the Caterene.'" "John the Cateran" and several other men, mostly from Strathspey, described as "brokin hielandmen and sorners of clans," with others to the number of thirty, raided in July 1609 (as related by Dr Simpson) the lands of Corgarff and attacked three shepherds and bowmen in the employment of Alexander, Lord Elphinstone, who held the barony of Kildrummy.

The Tombae Group, 1611.

"John the Cateran" once more appears in a charge before the Privy Council in 1611. It was stated that "John, the Cateran," along with James Gordon in Tombae, Thomas Gordon, "his sister son, alias 'Thomas the Provisour,' vagabond," and three other men including Patrick M'Gillivorche, in the Cabrach, perhaps with an eye on their Cluny relations, made a raid on Echt, nearly thirty miles from Tombae, possibly taking the Lecht road. They stole seven cattle from Lawrence Coutts of Easter Cullarlie, and ten cattle from John Irvine of Haltoun. For this they had been put to the horn on 16th July 1611. Of course they paid no attention to the process—in legal language they remained "unrelaxed"—and so on 1st August 1611, Lord Forbes and John Forbes of Pitsligo were ordered by the Privy Council to convocate the lieges for the apprehension of the robbers (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 237).

The Auchdregnie Gordons, in 1612.

So far from being arrested, the Gordons were the subject of another Privy Council inquiry a year later, for on 28th July 1612, we find cited James Gordon in Achdregnie, —— Gordon, his son; together with Thomas Gordon, John Gordon, and Patrick Gordon, sons of the late Patrick Gordon of Carriehoull—which I take to be Corriehoullie, four miles from Nethy Bridge—"who is callit be ane too-name, the Katereine": John Roy Gordon and Patrick Gordon, "sons of the late Alexander Gordon in Tombae" (and nephews of James Gordon in Achdregnie). I may note in parenthesis that a John Gordon and a John Roy Gordon, Strathaven, were witnesses to a document signed 8th October 1527 (Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant*, vol. ii. pp. 69, 71). Whether they were connected with the families I am dealing with I do not know.

The other men implicated included eight Grants, James Forbes in Ledmakay, William Black, younger, in Roffinyache, and Gregor Bane, there. They are described in *The Privy Council Register* (1st series, vol. ix. p. 421),

as being "this long time brokin men, committing oppin rieffes, privie stouthis, slauchteris, mutilatiounis, soirnings, and utheris insolencyis" upon the good subjects in the adjacent parts. On 28th July 1612, eleven lairds, including Alexander Gordon, fiar of Strathdoun, and the lairds of Abergeldie, Lesmoir, and Cocklarachie, or any three of them, were commissioned to apprehend, try, and punish them.

Even then, however, nothing seems to have been done, for on 3rd November 1612, a complaint was lodged before the Privy Council by William Farquharson in Auchriachan and Alexander Gordon "of Straithdon" as his master, against some of the same group. Twenty-three men were involved, including four from Fodderletter, eight from Inverchebit, three from Inverourie, and three from Tombae. In addition to familiar names like Gordon, Grant, Ramsay, and Stuart, there are some curious Highland names such as M'Inrawer, M'Imketin, M'Sandie, M'Grymmen, and "John Bayne M'Thomas M'Agie." The Gordons involved were our friends James Gordon in Achdregnie, John Roy Gordon in Tombae, Patrick and John Gordon in Tombae, and John Gordon, son of the late Patrick Gordon in Corriehoull. They were charged with having gone, "all bodin in feir of weare with swerdis, gauntillatis, plait slevis, bowis, darlochis, durkis, targeis, and utheris wapponis invasive to the dwelling-house of Farquharson in Auchriachan, where they forcibly broke open the doors, searched with drawn swords in all parts of the house, for him on purpose to slay him, and would have slain him if he had not escaped." Patrick Grant of Carron, who was charged, alone appeared. The rest were denounced rebels (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. ix. p. 484).

Once more nothing was done, and the outrages of the Achdregnie Gordons came before the Privy Council on 3rd August 1631 (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. x. p. 131), at the complaint of their immediate overlord, Alexander Gordon, "fiar of Strathdone," and James Grant of Dalvey. On this occasion the charge was no less than murder, the victim being the father of John and William Sandieson. Eleven men, including James Gordon in "Auchreggne," and Adam Gordon in "Auchiregin" were put to the horn for the crime. Alexander Gordon "of Strathdon" told the Council on 13th August 1613, that eight of the men were not his tenants, but Adam Gordon "in Auchiregin" was. The latter, however, was "relaxed" from the horn and assoilzied.

Gordons in Nevie, 1619.

The Gordons in Nevie were, as we have seen, a branch of the Tombae and Achdregnie group. A Thomas Gordon in "Nevy" is included in the Corrichie remission of 1567 (*Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. iv. p. 155).

On 12th May 1619, Thomas Gordon "in Neve"—who can hardly have been the same man—and William Gordon in Touches were denounced as rebels (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. xi. p. 574): we get no indication on what charge.

The Inverourie Gordons, 1630–36.

Another wild family were the Gordons in Inverourie, who were descended from William Gordon of Delmore. Inverourie, which is in the parish of Kirkmichael, lies on the Avon, four miles north-west of Tombae and not far from Ballindalloch. The name is preserved to-day in the farm called Mains of Inverourie, but it originally included four small holdings and the famous MacGregors, whose deeds are commemorated on a large table stone at the door of Kirkmichael Church, were brought up on one of them. It is not easy to understand the origin of the name, for there is no stream called Ourie, though a hill burn runs into the mill dam of the Mains and thence into the Avon, opposite the farm of Balcorach.

The striking fact about the complaint brought against the Inverourie Gordons in 1630 is that they seem to have enjoyed the protection of the head of the family, the Marquis of Huntly himself. Indeed, the case in which the Inverourie group appeared was less a question of personal pillage than a family vendetta.

On 30th September 1628, John Gordon, younger, in Inverourie, and Patrick Gordon in Inverourie, with twenty-two other men were put to the horn on the complaint of Janet Grant for murdering her son, Thomas Grant of Dalvey (sometimes described of Cardels) and Lachlan M'Intosh, son of the late Thomas M'Intosh in Roakmore. But nothing came of it. We get a vivid glimpse into the difficulties of any prosecution by the fact that the Privy Council, on 4th December 1628, issued a warrant for the appearance of Harry Gordon in Tomachlaggan (on 27th January 1629), as a witness under protection, on behalf of John Grant in Ballindalloch. He and five other men similarly cited as having been present at the murder of Grant "dare not compear to depone in that matter, they being rebels at the horn for the same crime."

So, on 4th June 1630, Janet Grant complained again to the Council, associating Gordon's name with that of Finlay M'Grimmon and others. M'Grimmon came to a bad end, for the Clan Gregor took the law into their own hands and killed him on 18th March 1635. Spalding (*Trubles*, vol. i. p. 61) describes him as "ane follower of Carroun's, and who wes the instrument of his death, for Carroun manteynd him against Ballindalloch as wes said, and he (weill worthie of deith), as a great lymmar, was thus cut off."

The horrible lawlessness of the countryside is strikingly illustrated in Spalding's account of the MacGregors, who "opprest the countrie wp and doun, sorning and taking thair meit, defloiring virgynes and meinis wyves and begetting of barnes in hourdome without pvnitioun quhairever they went."

Returning to the charge of 1630, Janet Grant declared that the rebels go about at large and assist James and Alaster Grant, two notorious rebels, in their depredations. The Privy Council dealt with the case on 5th August 1630—on which occasion the name of Patrick Gordon in Inverourie appears — when Janet and her friends complained against the Marquis of Huntly and his son, Lord Gordon, for allowing the gang to "remain contemptuously at the horn, having their residence within the bounds of Stradoun," belonging to Lord Huntly. It was further complained that the gang was under the "obedience" of Huntly and his son, and accompanied them "at their oasting and hunting and all others thair assemblies and gadderings." The Marquis and his son appeared before the Council, which found that the "peace and quyet of the countrie necessarilie requires that the Marquis of Huntlie and Lord Gordon, as being the onlie men of power, friendship, and auctoritie, within these bounds, aucht and sould be burdened for exhibitioun of these rebells, seeing that the wadsetters are not of power nor auctoritie to do the same" (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 4).

The case was again dealt with by the Council on 10th August 1630, when a commission was granted under the Signet to the Earl of Moray, as lieutenant and justice in the north part of Scotland, to search for John Gordon, younger, in Inverourie, and Patrick Gordon, in Inverourie, and others, who, armed with unlawful weapons, go sorning and oppressing through the country. Power was given to Moray to use fire and all warlike force against the marauders, and immunity was promised for any accidents in their service (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. ix. p. 19).

I do not know what came of all this, but the Grant vendetta apparently died down, for we find that Thomas Gordon in Inveraven witnessed in 1641 a retour of James Grant in Auchehangen (Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant*, vol. iii. p. 233). This is probably the same Thomas Gordon in Inveraven in whose house in 1639 William Grant of Kirdellis confessed on 1st December 1641 before the Privy Council to intercommuning "at Dumphaillis desyre" with Patrick Ogg (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. vii. p. 491). On 30th March 1645, Alexander Gordon in Tombae was one of the seventy-eight men, including three Gordons—one of them "Dom Gordon of Mammoir" (Minmore?) who signed a "band of combination" between the laird of Grant, his friends and men of Badenoch, Rothiemurcus and Strathaven. The document, which is printed in full

in Fraser's *Chiefs of Grant* (vol. iii. p. 239), shows that the step was taken "in respect of the eminent dangeris vhiche is lyk to ensue wnto ws be the crueltie of theis our enemeis now joined against his Majestie." So the signatories decided to "ryise in armes wpon such adwertisment as may or can possibilie be send from ather of ws."

In May 1635, John Gordon in Wester Inverourie, accompanied by his son, William, and others armed with swords, staves, and other weapons, went to the lands of ——, where John Kers in the Boyne was about his lawful business, and "patt violent hands in his person, being his majestie's free leige, strake, hurt, and woundit him with their hands, feet and stalves on the head, shoulders and other parts of his bodie to the effusion of his blood: took him be the neck, raive aff his clothes, harled him be the legges and arms a great way to the Water of Awan, quhair they intendit undoubtedlie to have drowned him if the neighbours had not come to his relief." Kers complained to the Privy Council on 16th June 1636, but, as usual, the gang did not appear and were put to the horn (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 267).

The Achnascra Gordons.

Adam Gordon in Achnascra, in the Braes of Glenlivet, one of the four sons of William Gordon of Delmore, was the only one of the family who actually suffered death through his exploits. Adam "in Achnasknay" (clearly a misprint for Achnaskray) took part as one of the "light horsemen" in the Gordon raids on the laird of Frendraught. This extraordinary vendetta formed a rallying point for all sorts of lawlessness, some of it probably quite independent of the immediate desire of the Gordons to be avenged on the laird of Frendraught for the mysterious burning of the Marquis of Huntly's son, Viscount Melgum, John Gordon of Rothiemay, and others in 1630.

This affair must have been quite a godsend to the Inveraven freebooters, for it gave them a colourable excuse for their raids. On 2nd August 1631, Lord Huntly undertook to exhibit, on 21st September, half a dozen people, including Gordon, "sonne to Ardreugnie" (Achdregnie?) and "his oyis alive" for their part in the spoliation of Frendraught (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 310). When 21st September came round, twenty-two people are named as having been put to the horn, these including Gordon, son of the deceased James Gordon in Strathaven, and perhaps the above "Ardreugnie's" son, and James Gordon, son to Alister Gordon, officer to Lord Huntly in Badenoch. Lord Huntly bound himself that they should not molest Frendraught and they were relaxed (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 333).

But the chief people of the Inveraven group involved were the Achnascra Gordons, including Adam Gordon in Achnascra, with his sons, Alaster, Patrick, and James. The last was captured and killed, for on 11th June 1635 (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 23), the Marquis of Huntly, who had been liberated from his confinement in Edinburgh in April 1635, sent to the Council "ane post with the head of James Gordon, son of Adam Gordon of Auchnacrie" (Achnascra?), "who wes slain in the taking, and is one of the rebellis conteanit in the said Marquis his commission. Quhilk head wes delyvered to the Provost and Bailleis of Edinburgh to be sett up be thame upon the Nether Bow."

This event probably made James's kinsmen all the fiercer, for, on 3rd July 1636, a proclamation was issued for the arrest of his father and his brothers as part of the twenty-one light horsemen still at large who had carried on the Frendraught vendetta. Sixteen of the twenty-one were Gordons, drawn from a wide area—representing the families of Ardlogie, Auchinhandach, Auchinreath, Corskellie, Gight, Gollachie, Invermarkie, Littlemill in Ruthven, and including Adam Gordon "in Auchnasknay," and his sons Alaster and Patrick.

In the citation we read of Alexander Gordon of Bar, "callit Polsandie"; of James Gordon, "callit Sutherland James," and presumably from that county; and also James Gordon, "callit the sojour." In addition to these sixteen Gordons, there was a Leith, of Harthill, William Simson in Turriff, Allan Farquharson in Corriehoull, William M'Gilleworiche in Glenbucket, and Duncan Cuming, in Balvenie. The charge in the *Privy Council Register* (2nd series, vol. vi. p. 281) is an extraordinary impeachment of "stouthes, stouthreiffes, treasonable fire raisings, opin and avowed heirships, intollerable oppressions, and depredations, and other insolenceis." They were outlawed, but "foolishlie presuming that their former treasonable courses were turned in oblivion, and that his Majesties arme of justice would not overtake them, they are returned within the countrie, lurking and lying in obscure and derined places till they finde the occasion to renew thair former treasonable courses." We have no further information about the Achnascra group.

The Croughly Gordons, 1636.

The Croughly Gordons, probably because they had good farming land, kept clear of the general unruliness of their kinsfolk, but they would hardly have been human if they had not sheltered the latter. So we find, on 31st March 1636, that Thomas Gordon in "Crochlie"—whose relationship, if any, with the main Croughly family is unknown—was charged with resetting rebels (*Privy Council Register*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 216).

The Downan Gordons, 1636.

Another family involved in these troubles were the Gordons in Downan, close by Drumin, at the junction of the Livet and the Avon. They first appear on 15th August 1599, when George Gordon "of Downance" was cautioner that Alexander Gordon of Lesmoir and others would not harm Andrew Keith in Carnedralyne (*Privy Council Register*, 1st series, vol. vi. p. 620). On 16th April 1636, Thomas Gordon, smith, "in Dauan," was charged with resetting rebels, presumably the Frendraught vendettists (*Ibid.*, 2nd series, vol. vi. p. 236).

The old lawlessness came out long after that, for on 5th September 1671, William Gordon of Downan was charged with resetting "Papists" (*Ibid.*, 3rd series, vol. iii. p. 389).

The Minister of Inveraven Deposed.

What could be expected of the people of Inveraven when the parish minister, the Rev. Alexander Gordon, was deposed for drunkenness? Gordon, who was educated at Marischal College, had been schoolmaster and session clerk of Marnoch before he was ordained to Inveraven in 1650. On 7th May 1656, the Synod of Moray decided that Gordon, "lait minister of Inverawin, now deposed for drunkennes etc.," should be processed for solemnizing a marriage in the kirk of Rhynie between two partis whose bands had not been proclaimed, and he was deposed on 10th July 1656 (Crammond's *Synod of Moray*, p. 121), and excommunicated by the Presbytery of Elgin, 5th August 1657.

"Moonlight" Gordon, 1666.

On 5th August 1665, John Oig Gordon, alias "Moonlight," in Strathaven and twenty-eight other men, not all of them Strathspey men, were put to the horn for not appearing to answer charges of theft, reset, and "other crymes" against ten farmers in Craigston, Ardgaldis, Gauls and other places. On 4th January 1666, a number of lairds were ordered to "passe, search, seik, take, apprehend and imprison" them, and, in the case of resistance or hostile opposition, to pursue them to the death. Another commission for their arrest was issued on 9th May 1666 (*Privy Council Register*, 3rd series, vol. ii. pp. 125, 164). I do not know who "Moonlight" was, but his nickname suggests that he carried on his dark deeds by night.

With the establishment of law and order throughout the country generally the caterans and vendettists in Inveraven disappear, at least from *The Privy Council Register*. It may be that they appear for lesser

offences in the records of the Banff Sheriff Court, but these, unfortunately, unlike the Aberdeenshire series, have not been published, so we have no means of tracing the Inveraven Gordons in this respect. Nor is it clear how the Gordons who were to be found in Tombae in the eighteenth century were connected with the earlier group. There were many Gordons in the whole valley of the Livet throughout the whole of the nineteenth century, but, living in a less wild region and nearer the seat of authority, they do not figure in the same connection as the Inveraven group.

III.

CUP-MARKINGS NEAR MOULIN, PERTHSHIRE.

By W. W. NAISMITH, F.S.A.Scot.

Rock Slab on Baledmund Estate.

This rock, which bears a series of cup-marks, is rather more than half a mile to the north of Moulin village, near Pitlochry, at a height of 900 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view of the Tummel and Tay valley.

To reach it, you follow the good path leading from Moulin to Ben y Vrackie, until it crosses a small burn by a wooden bridge. You then leave the path and go through a gate to the right, and cross a grass field to the gamekeeper's cottage known as "Crofts of Baledmund." From there the track continues northward to a gate in the deer fence separating the pasture from the open moor. This track is parallel with the Ben y Vrackie path, and about 100 yards to the east of it.

The cup-marks lie close to the track, on the right side, and about 200 yards beyond the gamekeeper's cottage, in a rough grass field, containing many brackens as well as scattered rocks and stones.

I came across the place by accident in August last, and nobody seems to have noticed it before. Mr J. H. Dixon, F.S.A.Scot., in his interesting book, *Pitlochry Past and Present* (1925), expresses surprise that, considering the numerous Pictish and older remains in the district, no cup-markings have been found quite near Pitlochry, the nearest being 5½ miles distant. Mr M'Lauchlan, who farms the hillside, told me that he had never noticed the cups, or heard them spoken about.

The slab in question is evidently an ice-ground outcrop of hard schistose rock, its surface almost level with the surrounding grass. It contains fourteen well-marked cups, varying from two to three inches in

diameter, and some of them nearly an inch deep; also two cups less distinct. One set of five cups, and another set of three, lie in two straight lines running as nearly as possible east and west. The hillside faces south, but the slab slopes gently to the west. The exposed surface is about 6 feet long, and 4 feet broad, and contains all the cups visible. With the farmer's kind help the turf was folded back for about a foot round about, but no more cup-markings were uncovered. No rings are to be seen.

There are vestiges of a possible stone circle round the cupped slab (which would not be in the centre of the circle), but if there is any truth in that idea most of the stones have disappeared.

Perched Block behind Badvo.

Four miles from Moulin, on the Kirkmichael road, there is a lonely cottage called "Badvo," formerly occupied by a shepherd but now empty. Two hundred yards north-north-east of the cottage, and at a height of about 1300 feet above sea-level, a prominent perched block, some 10 feet across, was discovered by my wife and myself when looking for hut-circles near the ancient road which crosses the moor. The flattish top of the block contains twenty-one or twenty-two well-marked cups, distributed in groups, and so far as is known they have not been previously described.

A few of the cups are three inches in diameter, and the rest smaller. It may be only a coincidence, but three of the cups lie in a straight line, running east and west, as in the case of the Baledmund cup-markings.

When first visited, the block was partly covered with turf, and when that had been scraped off one or two more cups were disclosed. The position of the rock is immediately above the monument on the roadside to John Souter, who had perished in a March snowstorm in this exposed place.

IV.

SOME ANTIQUITIES IN BENDERLOCH AND LORN.

By WILLIAM THOMSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Ere the railway from Oban to Ballachulish spanned the Kyles of Loch Etive and Loch Creran, Benderloch was almost *terra incognita* to the outer world, and even yet retains much of its old-time seclusion and isolation. Sea-girt towards the cardinal points, the neck of land between Creran and Glen Etive is closed by a mountain barrier, where lived Campbell of Glenure, of Appin tragedy fame, and through which, in 1547, Donald (Stewart) of the Hammer led his men by age-old drovers' paths to Bridge of Orchy and thence to the bloody field of Pinkie.

Worthy of preservation is the Gaelic saying once known to every crofter there, but now well-nigh forgotten, "Cha robh leithid riamh ra innseadh eadar an Sian is Lag-Chomhain."[1] It attests the insularity of people whose world was bounded by the hill at Shian Ferry on the west, and the mysterious Lag-Chomhain (hollow of the shrine), which looks toward Cruachan from Etive's shore, on the east.

Prehistoric man founded very early settlements here, and the evidences of his activity range from the "Làrach Guail"[2] of Lorn charcoal-burners, through mediæval keep and early Christian settlement, to vitrified fort and memorials of megalithic times. In the Black Moss of Achnacree or Ledaig alone lies wealth of archæological treasure still awaiting systematic and thorough exploration.

Unfruitful projects to utilise the vast stores of peat for commercial purposes have drawn public attention to this moss in recent years. It covers a tract of land about a mile and a half square, projecting southward into Loch Etive from the lower slopes of Ledaig Hill, sometimes called Beinn Lora. Its surface averages 50 feet above sea-level, rising naturally but only slightly to north and east, and the peat varies from 6 to 8 feet in depth and over. I have seen a "cuaran" found by a peat digger behind the Black Crofts at a depth of 6 feet, made, even to the

[1] "The like was never heard tell of betwixt the Shian and Lag Chómhain." This saying, which is now known to very few, was in common use in Benderloch fifty years ago among the older natives as indicative of the limits of the district as well as amazement. Shian Hill, behind the ferry house on the south side of Loch Creran, represents the western, and Lag Chómhain the eastern, limits of Benderloch. Lag Chómhain may mean the Hollow of the Shrine, or, as I am inclined to believe, the Hollow of Chómhain, an actual or mythical person. The saying will be found in a poem by James Shaw, the Ledaig bard, in Turner's *Collection of Gaelic Songs*.

[2] Charcoal-burning platforms, where charcoal for the Lorn Iron Works was made. They are numerous in the district.

thongs that bound it on the foot, from one piece of deerskin. Seven deep moorland lochans occur, including Lochan na Beithe (small loch of the birches) and the significantly named Lochan na Rath (small loch of the fort) and Lochan na Carn (small loch of the cairn).

From North Connel Station a public road on the crest of an old elevated beach takes eastward to Achnaba, Ardchattan, and Bunawe. A little over two miles from the railway another highway leads off to the left in a north-westerly direction straight athwart the northern edge of the moss to Ledaig. Looking westward from the junction a clump of trees, dark-topped firs and planes, is silhouetted against the sky, making, with the blue hills of Lismore far away and the picturesque cliffs of Creag

Fig. 1. Chambered Cairn, "Carn Bàn," Achnacree, Argyll.

Mhòr rising to right and north, a truly beautiful scene. That group of trees, on the south side of the road, surrounds the notable chambered burial mound known as Carn Bàn, the White Cairn.

The late Dr Angus Smith made prolonged investigations in this region, and in our *Proceedings*, vol. ix. pp. 81 and 396, we find his notes on "Antiquities near Loch Etive, Argyll, consisting of Vitrified Forts, Cairns, Cromlechs, Circles, and Crannogs." Appended to his description of Carn Bàn is what appears to be a carefully drawn and accurate section, but owing partly to reproductive limitations of half a century ago the pictorial presentment of the cairn scarcely does it justice. Our photograph (fig. 1) gives a fair conception of its size and the bleached aspect of the rotund boulders which gleam with dazzling whiteness in the sun.

From Dr Smith's description we learn that the cairn was 75 feet

in diameter and 15 feet in height, and that on the side furthest from the road was a ditch forming part of a circle of 135 feet in diameter. From the south-east margin of the cairn a low entrance passage gave access to a tripartite burial chamber. The total length of the latter was 20 feet, the compartment on the south-east end being 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 7 feet high.

The illustration shows the firmly built retaining wall of the great circular platform on which the cairn is raised. This huge dais is artificial and packed with rounded stones bedded in the earth. Several dark stones, noticeable on the photograph close to the root of the fir tree on the extreme right, are roof-slabs of the passage noted by Dr Smith. The natural ground-level therefore corresponds with the base of the encircling wall. Twelve feet or thereby from the line of this wall an encircling embankment has been piled, and on it grow the trees which guard the shrine.

A slight dip near the crest of the cairn indicates where entrance was gained. The opening in the wall of the burial chamber is there to-day at the bottom of a crater of boulders, though well-nigh choked with brambles, ferns, and decaying vegetation. With difficulty, and at some risk, I forced a way in and made a few measurements, but the prospect of sudden and complete inhumation did not encourage prolonged study by a lonely itinerant. This fine example of a chambered cairn of the late Neolithic period would well repay exhaustive study. The urns found within, it is satisfactory to know, are in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities, to which they were presented, in 1874, by Dr Smith.

Dolmen-like Structures at Achnacree Beag.

Returning to within a hundred yards of the meeting of the roads, a primitive wooden gate gives access to a rough track which, bending and descending, crosses the Abhainn Achnacree at a ford, climbs the opposite bank, and debouches in an open field with the farmstead of Achnacree Beag, or Little Achnacree, beyond and to the right.

At the entrance to this field stand the considerable ruins of an old croft built entirely of water-rolled boulders, a detail to be referred to later. These buildings were tenanted at least till 1885, when Dr Smith aforesaid writes of them as "Duncan Stewart's cottage" in the book he published at that date (*Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisneach*). Keep along by the cottage walls for a hundred yards or thereby, and there, in the shade of a wooded bank, concealed in a dense jungle of briars, thorns, alders, and giant bracken, are two fine examples of dolmen-like structures (fig. 2).

Of these venerable monuments Dr Smith, in the paper specified (p. 99), writes:—"Two memorials of ancient times on the farm of Achnacridhe beg. They are cromlechs (*sic*) I suppose." He continues on the next page, "They are megalithic structures, the largest and most easterly has ten large boulder stones arranged somewhat in form of a grave. These have over them two large blocks of granite; one has slipped off the boulders a little. Each may be about a couple of tons weight. The smaller cromlech is only a few paces to the west of the larger. It consists of five large boulders with one large mass on the top. The use of five and ten is worth remarking. Around these cromlechs there is a circle of small

Fig. 2. Denuded Chambered Cairn, showing the two Chambers at Achnacree Beag, Argyll.

stones, evidently the remains of a cairn, which has covered the whole. It is a case, such as has been often observed of a greater and lesser burial in one cairn. The cairn stones are removed, except at the lowest layers; they are of the usual small boulder class, 6 to 8 inches diameter, used for the other cairns." The other cairns mentioned were Carn Bàn, already briefly dealt with, and Carn a Bharain, or the Baron's Cairn, also in Ledaig Moss.

The dense tangle of vegetation having been cut away, a careful survey of the site was made. When the burial-place was planned and built the Achnacree Burn, now some 30 yards distant, ran close by on the south under a steep bank 12 feet high. A thicket of hazel, alder, thorn, and birch covers this intervening space and threatens to envelop

the site. Several good oaks grow on the top of the bank to the west. Arable land, very stony, has taken the place of the moss, and cultivated fields lie to the north, whither the ground rises steadily up the slopes of Ledaig Hill. The peaks of Cruachan over Loch Etive close the view to the east.

There are two burial chambers, 35 feet apart, measuring from centre to centre, and this line shows the orientation to be north-west and south-east—not due east and west. Twenty-five feet out from each centre a rude peristalith is clearly traceable, formed of rounded boulders from 12 to 18 inches diameter and correspondingly high. Thus, the longer axis

Fig. 3. Chambered Cairn at Achnacree Beag, Argyll—west chamber.

(the structure was elliptical) is 85 feet; the shorter 50 feet. The limits of the cairn extended over and beyond the peristalith, how far it is hard to say, the whole super-structure having been removed, leaving a denuded area paved with round cobbles at least 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. Between this and the fields is a slight hollow, which may have been a surrounding ditch; southward the denuded area comes close to the old bank of the stream. Much of the material formerly composing the mound may be seen in the walls of "Duncan Stewart's cottage" hard by.

The west chamber (fig. 3) is the more perfect. Five upright slabs enclose a space of 3 feet 6 inches from north to south by 3 feet from east to west and 3 feet high. The roofing slab is a pentagonal mass of granite 5 feet by 5 feet by 16 to 24 inches thick containing at least 40 cubic feet and weighing over three tons. Originally poised on all uprights, it now

rests on three only, and has tilted upwards at the east end, where the extreme height above ground is 5 feet 6 inches.

The greater or east chamber (fig. 4) has suffered more than its companion. Seven supporting blocks (not ten, as stated by Dr Smith) remain *in situ*, though it is probable that an eighth (seen in the foreground of our illustration) filled the vacant space where the young ash is growing. This chamber is 4 feet 9 inches from north to south by 8 feet from east to west, internal measurement, and has been at least 4 feet in height. A peculiar feature is the building by means of small rounded boulders wedged firmly in earth between and within the pillar masses evidently to

Fig. 4. Chambered Cairn at Achnacree Beag, Argyll—east chamber.

resist inward pressure due to the weight of the enormous roofing blocks. Of these there are two, both displaced; the greater to such an extent that its west end has slipped between the uprights into the chamber so that it now lies at an angle of about 40°, the upper end resting on the lesser slab. Both are erratic masses of coarse-grained granite, such as may be seen to-day in the high corries on Ben Starav far up Loch Etive. The superior, roughly triangular in shape, its sides varying from 6 feet to 7 feet 6 inches long, averages 18 inches in thickness, contains about 50 cubic feet, and must weigh nearly four tons if not more. The second and inferior block is 7 feet 6 inches long by 4 feet 6 inches wide, of irregular thickness, and will be about half the weight of the larger.

The stones and boulders used in the construction of these burial chambers are of rough-texture granite—white, grey, pink, or blue (the

latter probably diorite). They are all of slab-like formation, showing the tendency of this rock, under great ice-pressure, to fracture (as Bunawe quarrymen say) "with the reed." In this they resemble many other erratic blocks in Loch Etive district. The outer contours are worn and rounded, the inner faces, without exception, quite flat and smooth, without artificial markings of any kind.

It is to be regretted that these fine examples of early megalithic art are given over to neglect and decay. The smaller chamber particularly is a most beautiful structure, and is perhaps the nearest approach to a true dolmen to be seen in Scotland.

Clach na Carragh or Nelson's Monument.

In December 1683 the Commissioners of the Privy Council of Scotland, considering at Killin the extent to which "guids stolen from the Lowlands" were being "conveyed over passes of lochs and rivers by ferry boats in the nycht tyme," decreed that the boats on all the passages were to be put under security and caution. Among the ferries specified occurs that of "Kyllasturius," by which the lowland scribe meant Kyle Duirinnish, an obsolete name for the narrow channel dividing Upper from Lower Loch Etive.

Passing along the north shore of the loch from Achnacree and crossing at this ferry, a path leads along the curving sweep of Airds Bay beach to the immense travelled boulder of granite called Clach mo Neasáig, in memory of St Nessog, who is reputed to have landed here to take up his ministrations in Lorn.

Eastward, a few hundred yards from Clach mo Neasáig, a road leads southward to the Oban highway. Following this road we see, to right and west, in the field behind Airds Bay house, a long, low ridge bearing the name of Barra na Cabar, the field being known as Moine a Charragh (moss of the pillar). This "Cabar" or "Carragh" was a large, prone monolith of grey granite, 16 feet long by 3 feet broad by 1 foot thick. It may originally have been a solitary standing stone or part of a circle. Other pillar stones are said to have lain in the field long ago.

Tradition associated it with a witch or "cailleach," who, bringing it on her back from the upper reaches of Loch Etive (the most probable source by the way), stumbled when stepping over the water at the Kyle or Island Ferry and broke one of the "gads" or withies by which it was bound. Staggering under her burden she held bravely on along the shore of Airds Bay to Barra na Cabar, where the other withy broke and the stone fell to the ground.

There it lay till the glorious story of Trafalgar reached Bunawe. The

iron-workers at the Lorn furnace, then in full blast at that place, marched in a body to Barra na Cabar, mounted the four-ton block on wooden rollers, and dragged it a mile eastward to a prominent knoll called Cnoc Aingeal (knoll of the fire), and there raised it—the first monument to Lord Nelson in the British Isles (fig. 5). With nearly 12 feet of its

Fig. 5. Nelson's Monument, Taynuilt, Argyll.

length above ground it stands there to-day, albeit somewhat obscured by the houses which have sprung up around. For years it bore no inscription, but at a later date a slab of slate was affixed near the top bearing this legend—

TO THE MEMORY OF LORD NELSON
THIS STONE WAS ERECTED BY THE
LORN FURNACE WORKMEN,
1805.

It is close to the railway station at Taynuilt.

Clach nan Toll.

From the station at Dalmally the road to Inverary bears away south-westward past the site of the M'Nabs' historic smithy at Barr a

Chaistealain, or Barachasan, immediately south of the railway, and, leaving the recently discovered Tom na Ceàrdaich [1] on the right and half a mile out, continues with many windings and always ascending to the 450 feet level. This is two and a half miles from our starting-point. A hundred feet above the road-level, on the summit of Dun Eigheach (hill of shouting), rises the conspicuous memorial (of Bunawe, not Cruachan, granite, as is commonly asserted) to the Burns of the Gael, Duncan Ban Macintyre. From this point is visible perhaps the most magnificent landscape in Scotland, comprising Glenurchy and Glen Strae, Ben Cruachan, and the whole length of Loch Awe with its tree-clad isles.

There is a sharp bend on the road just below the monument, and it descends rapidly, turning again three hundred yards further on. On the right (N.W.) side of the highway is the site of Caibeal Chiarain, the chapel of St Chiaran, and on the opposite side, quite close against the margin of the road, and surely associated with the chapel, is a block of dark-coloured granite. It is 9 feet long, 5 feet high, and 3 feet thick, tapering to 2 feet. Should road-widening take place here it may be destroyed, since it abuts right on to the carriage-way. It is named Clach nan Goistidhean (stone of the godfather); its purpose is clearly indicated by the English name "The Christening Stone." Local tradition links the officiating clergyman's Gaelic name "Goistidhean" with the times when Episcopacy held sway in the district, and hither doubtless came Dugald Lindsay from Clachan Dysart (Dalmally), the last Episcopalian minister there, to christen the children brought thither by their parents from Claddich and even further south. The custom was maintained till at least the middle of last century.

Half a mile past the Christening Stone, on the right or west side of the road, and by the bank of a little stream, stands a cottage (marked on the 1-inch O.S. map) named Ardteatle. A few hundred yards on and over the first rise of the highway, just where Loch Awe comes in sight, there is an opening in the dry stone dyke bounding the road on the west side. Fifty yards within this gateway, on a patch of level ground, backed to the north by a bracken-covered eminence, stands the very remarkable boulder named Clach nan Toll (stone of the holes). It could not have a better name, and has hitherto been unnoted. The field it stands in is called Pairc Bhuidhe.

Originally one block, this travelled boulder of diorite, termed by hewers "bastard" granite, very hard and close-grained, has split into three

[1] Iron slags of the earliest or wind-blast type and traces of charcoal were found here recently by Mr John Macdonald of Dalmally. These proofs of early iron-smelting are of special interest in view of their proximity to the smithy of the famous M'Nabs, the Breadalbane armourers, from which they are but half a mile distant.

parts. Two of these remain upright, separated only by a narrow fissure varying from a few inches to a foot in width at the top; the third and most westerly has fallen outward, and now lies at an angle of 45° or thereby. The stone is 9 feet 3 inches high, 11 feet broad at the base in front, and 15 feet on the parallel face behind, with a thickness from front to rear of 11 feet 4 inches. At ground-level the circumference of the group is 41 feet. There is a clear grassy space round the boulder measuring 32 feet from east to west, and 27 feet from north to south. This space is bounded by fourteen natural boulders irregularly placed or spaced, which suggest a probable stone circle and invite expert examination. The long axis of the group lies north-west and south-east.

On every surface of the central masses circular indents, cup-marks, blow-holes, funnels, call them what you will, occur. Some pass through parts of the stone; others, as on the upper surface of the sloping mass, pierce the corners so that the hand can grasp the central ridge. These bear a striking resemblance to holes drilled through projecting ledges in the prehistoric cave-dwellings at Wemyss in Fife. Some pierce the rock to a depth of 9 inches or thereby and are full of rain-water. The opposing faces of the central fissure bear similar markings, the positions of which do not coincide. In one instance, on the top of the stone three holes, each 5 inches in diameter, are separated by bridges of stone, behind which the hands can be inserted and joined. The edges of the openings are smooth and rounded. Over seventy holes were counted, varying in diameter from 2 inches to 5 inches, and in depth from ½ inch to 3 inches in the case of the cup-like markings.

No tradition clings to this boulder, but a few hundred yards directly east across the Inverary road, on a knoll partly tree-clad, are the ruins of a building associated with the name of a cleric. The ruins among the trees bear the name of Glaic an Duin (hollow of the man), and their occupant was called Bonnaid Odhar (grey bonnet), from the colour of the headgear he wore. It is not implied that this ecclesiastic, whether a Grey Friar or not, was in any way connected with Clach nan Toll, but the fact of religion being so closely linked with its immediate vicinity might point to a much more remote time when the strangely marked boulder, whether these markings be natural or artificial, made it a centre of attraction and possibly worship by prehistoric man.

In preparing these notes I am indebted to the Rev. Gillespie Campbell of Muckairn parish for information relating to his native district of Benderloch; to Mr John Macdonald of Kinechreckine, a veteran native of the district, for notes about Dalmally; and to Mr Angus Murray of Taynuilt for correcting Gaelic words and phrases.

MONDAY, 11*th April* 1927.

SIR ROBERT G. GILMOUR, BART., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

JOHN MOFFAT, Journalist, 32 Claremont Street, Glasgow.
J. F. GORDON THOMSON, M.A., Advocate, 26 Heriot Row.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By J. B. MASON, F.S.A.Scot.

Side Scraper of Jasper, measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, from Whitlaw, Selkirk, and a Flake of Pitchstone, worked at one end, measuring $1\frac{13}{32}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, from The Rink, near Galashiels.

(2) By JAMES S. RICHARDSON, F.S.A.Scot.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head, of light yellow Flint, one barb broken, measuring $\frac{9}{16}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch; leaf-shaped Arrow-head, of light grey Flint, wanting a small bit of the point, and measuring $\frac{25}{32}$ inch by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch; fragment of a large lozenge-shaped Arrow-head, of dark grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch; Saw of light grey Flint, toothed along two sides, measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length and $1\frac{7}{32}$ inch across the broad end; and four Scrapers of light grey Flint, measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{32}$ inch, and $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch respectively, found by the donor on the Glenluce Sands.

Tooting Horn, made from the horn of an ox, measuring 21 inches in length, with the initials and dates GL.H. 1687, R G 1759, and R S 1783, cut and burnt on it, from Morayshire, believed to be from Hopeman.

(3) By VERNON ROBERTS, F.S.A.Scot.

Eight Fleerishes or Fire-steels, from Perthshire.

(4) By Miss J. C. C. MACDONALD of Ballintuim, F.S.A.Scot.

Five wooden Snuff-boxes, two made in Mauchline and two in Laurencekirk. The first, of rectangular shape, is painted in a diaper

pattern of black, green, red, and yellow, and measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by 2_{16}^{3} inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; ANDW SMITH/ MAUCHLINE/ SCOTLAND, with the Royal Arms is stamped inside the lid, and on the bottom WARRANTED/ CUT OUT THE SOLID. The second is of polished walnut, and has a straight back and bow-shaped front, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch, with SMITH MAUCHLINE/ MANUFACTURER/ TO HIS MAJESTY stamped inside of the lid. The third has straight sides and rounded ends, and the lid is covered with ruled reticulated lines; it measures 4_{16}^{1} inches by 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and has C STIVEN/ LAU..KIRK stamped on the inside of the lid. The fourth is sub-oval in shape, the outside being painted with a reticulated pattern in green and yellow; it measures 4 inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and has C. STIVEN AND SONS/ LAURANCEKIRK/ BOX MAKERS/ TO HIS MAJESTY stamped inside the lid. The fifth has straight sides and rounded ends, and is entirely covered, except for the lid, with a diagonal design of red and yellow lines on a dark brown background; on the lid are engraved the Royal Arms and the words GRAHAM CLUB above, while in small letters below is FROM FRIBOURG and TREYERS, 34 Haymarket.

(5) By The King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

Fifteen Communion Tokens of Aberdeen, Birsay and Harray, Glasgow, Kinghorn, South Ronaldshay, Sandwick, Orphir, Stromness, and Walls, and a Medal in Iron, struck by the Germans to celebrate the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

(6) By Dr Andrew Fleming, Corstorphine.

Five carved Stone Bosses and nine other sculptured architectural Fragments from the Trinity College Church.

The following Purchases for the Museum were intimated:—

Ten Rubbing or Polishing Stones, formed of small water-rolled pebbles of white quartz, rubbed down at one end so as to leave it slightly convex. Two from the site of the Great Camp, Newstead, measuring $\frac{15}{16}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length; two from the South Annexe, Newstead, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch and $\frac{25}{32}$ inch in length; one from the East Annexe, Newstead, $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in length; one from Newstead, exact spot not noted, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length; two from Ancrum Mains, Roxburghshire, 1 inch and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in length; and two from Dryburgh Mains, Mertoun, Berwickshire, $\frac{15}{16}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length.

Two Whetstones of fine-grained sandstone, of rectangular section,

tapering slightly towards the top, where they are pierced with a hole for suspension, measuring 3 inches in length, and $\frac{13}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the thick ends respectively. The first is rounded at the top, and the second flat. From Fairnington, Roxburghshire.

Stone Button in the form of a thin irregularly shaped disc of slate, pierced with two holes, measuring 1 inch in greatest diameter and $\frac{7}{32}$ inch in greatest thickness, from Dryburgh Mains.

Irregularly shaped disc of Lead, perhaps a weight, with two small holes pierced partially through on one face, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, from the East Annexe, Newstead Fort.

Stone Whorl, measuring $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in thickness, of regular thickness, and ornamented on both faces by two lines cut deeply across the whorl at right angles to each other, with two short concentric curves cut parallel to the periphery in two opposite angles formed by the crossed lines, from Fairnington.

Stone Whorl, rudely made, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, from Dryburgh.

Disc of Slate, ground in places round the periphery, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, from Dryburgh Mains.

Four Discoidal Stones made from flat waterworn pebbles dressed with rough flaking round the circumference, the flaking blows struck from one face, and so resembling the Culbin discs; they measure $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch in thickness, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch, and $3\frac{15}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. The last is dressed only partly round the stone. All from Dryburgh Mains.

Two flat, oval, waterworn pebbles, each with a notch on opposite edges, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 3 inches by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, from Dryburgh Mains.

Anvil-stone, formed of an irregularly shaped, flat, waterworn pebble, with a picked hollow, 1 inch in diameter, on one face, measuring $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, from Dryburgh Mains.

Perforated Stone Object of rectangular section, with the perforation towards one end, measuring $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches by 1 inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, broken at both ends, from Dryburgh Mains.

Flint Fabricator, of dark brown colour with yellow streaks and showing part of the white crust, measuring 3 inches in length, from Halidean Mill, Mertoun, Berwickshire.

Working end of a Flint Fabricator, of dark brown colour, and measuring $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch in length, from Dryburgh Mains.

Knife of Pitchstone, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in breadth, from the site of the main buildings in Newstead Fort.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head of white Flint, one barb broken off, measuring $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length, from Mosshouses, Melrose.

Barbed and stemmed Arrow-head of a grey Stone, measuring 1 inch by $\frac{11}{16}$ inch, from Clackmae, Earlston.

Five flint Scrapers and one worked Flint, from Fairnington, Roxburghshire.

Knife of whitish Flint, dressed along both sides, which are parallel, and measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{9}{16}$ inch; Flake of yellow Flint, dressed along part of one side, measuring $1\frac{13}{16}$ inch in length; End Scraper of grey Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; and Worked Flint of cream colour, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from Whitrighill, Mertoun.

Arrow-head of fine black Flint, of triangular shape, and measuring $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by 1 inch; Knife of fine light grey Flint, dressed along both sides, and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch; and Scraper of fine dark grey Flint, measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; from Harrietsfield, Ancrum, Roxburgh.

Pigmy Implement of green Chert, triangle, dressed on two sides and on part of the third, and measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ inch in length, from Whitrighill, Mertoun.

Collection of Objects, chiefly Pigmy Implements of Chert, Flint, etc., from Dryburgh Mains; it includes triangles, crescents, notched implements, scrapers, chiefly of small size, and other implements. (See subsequent communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

Scraper of yellowish Flint, measuring $\frac{11}{16}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, from the site of the fort at Newstead.

Two Scrapers of light and dark grey Flint, measuring $\frac{21}{32}$ inch by $\frac{21}{32}$ inch and $\frac{11}{16}$ inch by $\frac{19}{32}$ inch, from Muirhouselaw, Maxton, Roxburghshire.

Two Scrapers of grey Flint, measuring $\frac{15}{32}$ inch by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and $\frac{23}{32}$ inch by $\frac{21}{32}$ inch, from Harrietsfield, Ancrum, Roxburghshire.

Scraper of light grey Flint, measuring $\frac{21}{32}$ inch by $\frac{17}{32}$ inch, from Fairnington, Roxburghshire.

Scraper of yellow Flint, measuring $\frac{25}{32}$ inch by $\frac{21}{32}$ inch, from Ancrum Mains.

Two Lamps of tinned Iron from Elgin (1) having the wick holder and oil reservoir attached to the ends of a cross bracket attached to a central stem, and bearing the maker's name W. DICK, Buckie; (2) with a double reservoir moving on a central spindle.

Horn Spoon, measuring $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, dated 1741, the handle ornamented by circles, curves, zigzag and crossed lines, from Elgin.

Linen-smoother of Glass, the lower circular part measuring $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter and the total height, including the handle, being $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, from Elgin.

The following Donations of Books to the Library were intimated:—

(1) By the Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Vulgaria. By William Horman.

(2) By R. C. Bosanquet, M.A., F.S.A., Rockmore, Alnwick, the Author.

The Roman Wall: Rudchester Burn to Matfen Piers, and the bronze vessels found at Prestwick Carr. Reprint from *History of Northumberland*, vol. xii.

(3) By David Murray, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Burgh Register of Sasines of Glasgow, Letters to the *Glasgow Herald*. Glasgow, 1927.

Scottish Local Records and the Report of the Departmental Committee of 1925 on Sheriff Court Records. Glasgow, 1927.

(4) By T. Thorp, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Burgess Ticket of Glasgow, on vellum, in name of Adam Broun, Dean of Guild of the City of Edinburgh, dated 5th August 1703.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

REPORT ON THE DISCOVERY OF TWO SHORT CISTS CONTAINING CREMATED HUMAN REMAINS AT HUNDATOWN, ORKNEY. By WILLIAM KIRKNESS, F.S.A.Scot.

In 1858 a group of three cists was found at Isbister, in the parish of Rendall, Orkney.[1] The first to be exposed was 5 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches deep. It was of the double type, that is, with one grave superimposed on the other, and contained in the lower chamber two skeletons in a doubled-up position, the upper chamber being empty. The second was discovered about 5 feet distant from the first. It measured 3 feet in length, 1 foot 10 inches in width, and 3 feet in depth. It contained the remains of a single skeleton in a doubled-up position and some burnt bones. The third, which measured about 18 inches

[1] *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 411.

square, was found 5 or 6 feet from the south-east end of the two cists just described.

Another series of similar graves is described in the same paper. They were discovered at Newbigging, now included in the farm of Crantit, in the parish of St Ola, Orkney. The first cist of this series was found in May 1855. It contained a small urn in which was found a quantity of fragments of burnt bones and ashes. Another cist, containing a human skeleton, had been discovered some years previously near the spot where this cist was found. The third was brought to light later in 1855. It was covered with a bowl-shaped mound about 30 feet in diameter at the base and 5 to 6 feet in height. The mound was composed of clay, and the cist was of the double type, the lower cavity measuring 4 feet 8 inches in length, 3 feet 1 inch in width, and 2 feet 2 inches in depth. The depth of the top portion was 1 foot 1 inch. Two doubled-up skeletons were found in it; one placed at either end. George Petrie, who wrote the report, says that the internal arrangements of this cist and the one at Isbister are so alike that the plan of one might serve for the other. In October 1909 another double cist was discovered 484 yards east-south-east of the last described burial.[1] The cist measurements were 3 feet 1 inch in length and 2 feet 2 inches in width, while the depth of the upper compartment was 2 feet, and of the lower 1 foot 9 inches. A doubled-up skeleton, which proved to be that of a young person, was found in the lower half. It will be noted that the sizes of this grave are similar to the second discovered at Isbister. While Petrie gives the depth of the Isbister grave as 3 feet and does not say that it was of the double variety, he tells that he was not present when the grave was first opened. In February 1924 another cist (fig. 1) was unearthed 35 yards from the one just described.[2] This cist was 4 feet long, 2 feet 2 inches wide, and 2 feet 2 inches deep. In the bottom calcined bones were found.

Fig. 1. Short Cist containing burnt Human Bones at Crantit, Orkney.

Last summer I was asked to visit a site on the farm of Hundatown, Grimston, Harray, Orkney, where a short cist had just been found. The discovery was made by Mr John Gray on the 29th July at a spot 140 yards north-east of the farm buildings. On examination this grave, the

[1] *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xliv. p. 120.
[2] *Proc. Orkney Antiquarian Society*, vol. ii. p. 48.

longer axis of which lay east and west, was seen to be 2 feet 6 inches long inside, 1 foot 8¾ inches wide, and 1 foot 9 inches deep. The sides and ends consisted of single slabs measuring from 1 inch to 1½ inch thick and apparently dressed on their edges. The bottom was formed of two slabs, one measuring 2 feet 4 inches long and the other 5½ inches. A single slab, 3 feet 3½ inches long, 2 feet 9½ inches broad, and from 2 inches to 2½ inches thick, formed the top. At either end of this cover a stone, measuring 1 foot 8 inches long, 5¼ inches broad, and 4½ inches thick, had been placed, and on these were laid two stones which extended the whole length of the grave. They formed a second cover, leaving a space of 4½ inches between them and the cover-stone below. The bottom of the lower compartment was covered with calcined human bones. We may assume that this is a variety of the double cist. Mr Gray told me that some 25 feet west of this grave another burial had been found twenty years ago, and that it contained a doubled-up skeleton. He suggested the possibility of there being another in the vicinity, because, on filling up some rat holes, they were soon reopened by these vermin dragging the material down, apparently to a hollow space below.

It would appear that in this series of graves at Hundatown we have another group similar to those found at Crantit and Isbister. Mr Gray also mentioned a field on his farm where he had found several small graves about 18 inches long and about 1 foot wide, containing a small heap of burnt bones in one corner. Petrie tells of the discovery of one such grave at Isbister.

It is unfortunate that no relics have been found with the human remains in these graves by which we could have determined their period with certainty. One is reported to have contained a small urn, but we have no information regarding its type, and consequently we do not know its age. From the accounts that some of the graves contained bodies placed in a crouching position, and that others contained uncremated human remains, also that some of the cists resembled those of the Bronze Age, it is quite probable that they may belong to this time. No double graves comparable to those at Isbister, Crantit, and Hundatown, belonging to the Bronze Age or any other period, however, have been recorded from the mainland of Scotland. Amongst the graves found at Ackergill,[1] which are believed to belong to the tenth century, there was one which was superimposed on another, but it is not a good parallel to the Orkney graves, as it lay at an acute angle across one end of the lower burial, which suggests that this position was quite fortuitous and not planned like those in Orkney.

[1] *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. lx. p. 166.

II.

A SYMBOL STONE FROM FISCAVAIG, SKYE; AN EARLY IRON AGE HOARD FROM CRICHIE, ABERDEENSHIRE; AND CINERARY URNS FROM SEAMILL, WEST KILBRIDE, AYRSHIRE.

By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum of Antiquities.

A Symbol Stone from Fiscavaig.

Some years ago information was received by the Ancient Monuments Commission (Scotland), that there was a carved stone lying about the high-water mark on the beach at Fiscavaig, Loch Bracadale, Skye, but, as it had been covered by shingle, its exact location was unknown. Fortunately, a sketch of the sculpturings had been made when it lay exposed, and it was known that it was an undoubted symbol stone. As it was desirable that a monument of such importance should not be lost, a search was made for it, but without success. Nothing more was done about the stone until the 28th January last, when the great gale that swept the country again laid it bare, and it was removed beyond the reach of the waves. As it was found impossible to preserve the stone at its original site, H.M. Board of Agriculture for Scotland, who were the owners of the ground, handed it over to the National Museum for preservation.

Fig. 1. Symbol Stone from Fiscavaig, Skye.

The stone (fig. 1) is an irregular, oblong block of schist, and measures 3 feet in length, 20 inches in breadth by 10½ inches in thickness at the top, and 16 inches by 8 inches near the foot. On one face are sculptured two symbols, the upper consisting of the so-called spectacle ornament and Z-shaped rod with floriated ends,

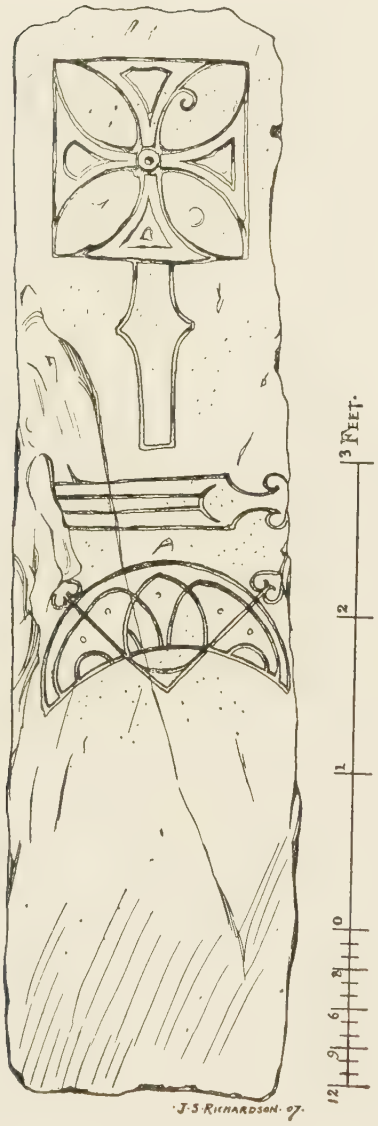


Fig. 2. Cross-slab with Symbols on Raasay.

and the lower, the crescent symbol and V-shaped rod also with floriated ends. The discs and the bridge connecting them in the spectacle ornament are plain, but in the left half of the crescent are three curved lines, and in the right half the remains of one—possibly others have been worn out. Both symbols are incised. In spite of the polishing action of the shingle, as it was rolled backward and forward by the waves, the designs are well preserved, except at the end of the right limb of the V-shaped rod on the crescent symbol, where the floriations are worn away.

These two designs belong to a group of symbols which are found only in Scotland. Their meaning is lost, but it is known that many of them were carved in Early Christian times, because they are found on slabs bearing crosses and other sculpturings in relief. An earlier group of monuments than those with the crosses in relief has, with one exception, only symbols, and these are incised. Possibly the latter may belong to the period immediately preceding the introduction of Christianity into Scotland.

The crescent symbol with V-shaped rod and the spectacle ornament with Z-shaped rod are the commonest of all the Scottish symbols. The former is now found forty-seven times on incised slabs (Class I.) and nineteen times on cross-slabs carved in relief (Class II.), and the latter thirty-three and twenty-two times respectively. The combination of these two symbols, without any others, occurs only on one stone of Class I.—at Logie Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire;[1] it is seen three times on stones of Class II.—at Elgin Cathedral,[2] and Aberlemno[3] and Cossins[4] in Forfarshire. Only

[1] *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, pt. iii. p. 175, fig. 188.
[2] *Ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 135, fig. 137A. [3] *Ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 214, fig. 228B. [4] *Ibid.*, pt. iii. p. 216, fig. 230B.

at Elgin is the spectacle ornament placed above the crescent as in the Fiscavaig stone.

Although the Hebrides are peculiarly rich in sculptured stones of late mediæval times, very few belonging to the Early Christian period have been found. This is only the fourth recorded from Skye and the adjacent island of Raasay. The others are at Tote, near Skeabost, at Dunvegan Castle, and at Raasay House. These three are also incised and belong to Class I. The stone at Tote, which is known as Clach Ard, bears the crescent, spectacle, and mirror and comb symbols;[1] that at Dunvegan, the crescent and what seems to be the spectacle ornament;[2] and the one on Raasay, the crescent symbol and the one like a tuning-fork, in addition to a cross of peculiar form[3] (fig. 2); the only other recorded example of such a cross being seen incised on a sloping face of rock near the seashore at Churchton Bay about one-quarter of a mile away from the cross-slab.[4] The Raasay cross-slab is the only one which I know of that bears symbols and cross all incised.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Board of Agriculture, not only for presenting the stone, but for assistance rendered in having it dispatched to the Museum.

Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie.

In our *Proceedings*, vol. vii. p. 110, there is a paper submitted by J. Hay Chalmers, F.S.A.Scot., in which he states that "several balls of shale, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, slightly flattened on one side, and with the remains of iron fastenings inserted in the centre of the flattened side, and a *bronze implement*, with iron fastenings inside, similar to the one figured in the *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. v. p. 341, were found while trenching some woodland on the hill of Crichie (O.S. Map, Aberdeenshire, LIV.), under a large stone." A glance at the illustration referred to shows that the so-called *bronze implement* is in reality a terret or rein-ring of true Late-Celtic[5] character.

Part of the hoard was presented to the British Museum, and some of the objects were retained by the family of Mr Chalmers. Recently the

[1] *Inventory of Ancient Monuments (Scotland)—The Outer Hebrides, Skye, and the Small Isles*, No. 640, fig. 263. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 528, fig. 264.

[3] *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xli. p. 435.

[4] *Ibid.*, vol. xli, p. 435.

[5] Late Celtic is a very unfortunate and misleading term to the Scottish archæologist, because we have two distinct later styles of Celtic art in Scotland. The first of these began in the Early Christian period and survived until the sixteenth century, by which time it had become greatly debased. The second is seen in the revival which took place in the seventeenth, and continued on until the second half of the eighteenth century, during which time powder-horns, dirk-handles, brooches, and targes were decorated with true Celtic designs.

latter were handed over to the Anthropological Museum in Marischal College, Aberdeen University.

As the group of relics is one of the earliest of its period (the Early Iron Age) found in Scotland, and as the old account, previously quoted, is incomplete, it is desirable to have a fuller description of the relics placed on record. Thanks to the kindness of Professor R. W. Reid of Aberdeen, who has supplied me with full-size photographs of the objects now in Marischal College, and to Mr Reginald A. Smith, who has furnished me with the measurements of those in the British Museum, I am able to give the following description of the hoard.

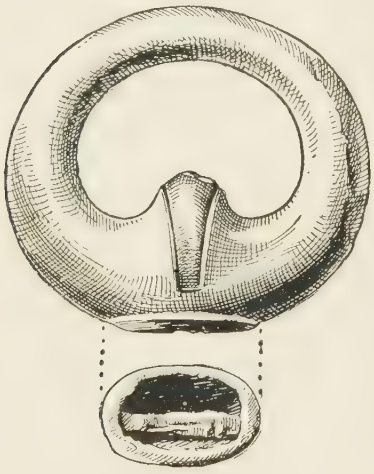


Fig. 3. Bronze Terret from Crichie, Aberdeenshire.

The articles in the British Museum consist of a bronze terret, a bronze ferrule for the butt of a spear shaft, three complete pin-heads of shale, and half of a fourth.[1]

The terret (fig. 3) is of an early type, and shows the art of the Late-Celtic or Early Iron Age at its best. The ring is oval and cast hollow. From the top of the bow, where it is thinnest, it gradually swells out as it curves round on both sides, until in the lower part it assumes the form of two trumpets placed mouth to mouth with the typical lip-shaped moulding between. On the under side is an oval opening, in which is inserted a thin iron bar to retain the strap that attached it to the harness. The terret measures $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height externally, and the oval opening below is 1 inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch internally.

Although the bronze ferrule (fig. 4) is not mentioned in the original report of the discovery, it was received by the British Museum as part of the hoard, and it certainly is of a type which belongs to the period of the terret. The height of the ferrule is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the diameter

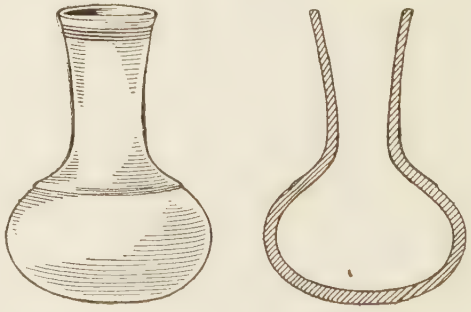


Fig. 4. Bronze Ferrule from Crichie, Aberdeenshire.

[1] British Museum, *Guide to the Early Iron Age Antiquities* (1925), p. 158, figs. 189 and 190. Through the courtesy of the Director of the British Museum I have been permitted to reproduce these illustrations.

of the mouth of the socket $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and the breadth of the oblate, spheroidal lower part is $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch. Four incised lines encircle the socket just below its mouth, and a slight moulding runs round the upper part of the bulbous terminal.

The pin-heads (fig. 5) are not exactly spherical, as they are flattened on the under side. In the centre of the flattened part is a hole drilled into

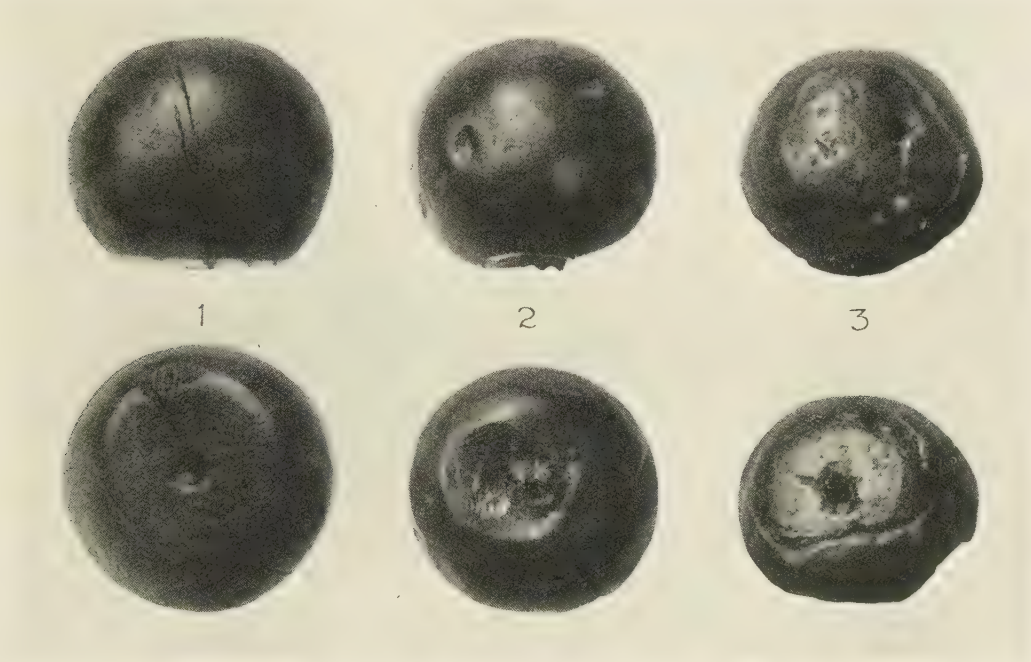


Fig. 5. Pin-heads of Shale from Crichie, Aberdeenshire, showing views of side and under part of the two complete examples, and two views of the broken specimen. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

the ball to receive an iron pin, the remains of which are still to be seen in some of the heads, though the stems are gone. Two of the specimens in the British Museum measure $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in height, the third measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and the half $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch. The two complete examples in Aberdeen measure $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch by $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch respectively, while the broken fragment is $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch in breadth. As the broken specimen in the British Museum is split vertically it shows the pin-hole drilled from the bottom to within $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of the top, the hole measuring $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter at the mouth and tapering to less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch at the inner end.

We have thus in the two Museums a terret, a ferrule for spear-shafts, both of bronze, five complete pin-heads of shale, and fragments of two more from Crichie.

Terrets of the early form described above are not so common as those of later date found in the fort on Traprain Law and elsewhere in Scotland. In the later examples the ring is sometimes plain and the trumpet-like expansions do not meet, but are connected by a narrow bar; in others the ring has decorative projections round the bow.

The only Scottish examples of the early form, that I know of, are one from Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, one locality unknown but probably Scottish, one from Clova, Aberdeenshire, and two from Hillockhead, Towie, which are all in the National Museum; one from Ballestrade, Cromar, Aberdeenshire, and the Crichie example, both in the British Museum; and one from the Culbin Sands, Morayshire, one from Sheelagreen, Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire, and one from Sorrowlessfield, Oxnam, Berwickshire, which are in private hands.[1] The last example has been of very large size, but as less than half of it survives, its original dimensions cannot be obtained: it must have measured more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

Regarding bronze ferrules of the Crichie type, two others have been found in Scotland—a small one in the fort on Traprain Law,[2] and a more elaborate and larger specimen in the broch of Harray, Orkney.[3] Three fragments of moulds for casting these objects were found on Traprain Law,[4] dating to about the second century A.D., and pieces of another in the vitrified fort of Dun-a-goil, Bute, dating probably to the first century B.C.[5]

As for pin-heads of shale, nearly a dozen broken and whole have been found on Traprain Law. Like those found at Crichie, some retain part of their iron pin in the hole drilled to receive it, but otherwise the metal has entirely rusted away.

Cinerary Urns from Seamill, West Kilbride.

Recently two large cinerary urns were presented to the National Museum by Miss Boyd, St Clair, West Kilbride. They were found close to each other, in 1883, in the bank at the side of the road, near the fort which lies close to the junction of the road to Seamill and the turnpike between Ardrossan and Largs (O.S. Map, Ayrshire, X.). The spot where they were found is quite near the house known as The Fort. We have

[1] *Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xv. p. 157, Pl. iii., No. 5, and *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xl. p. 33.
[2] *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 69, fig. 8, No. 16.
[3] *Ibid.*, vol. vii. p. 103.
[4] *Ibid.*, vol. liv. p. 89, fig. 20.
[5] *Trans. Buteshire Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1925), p. 58, Pl. 40.

another cinerary urn in the Museum which was found during road-making operations near the same place.[1] There are also records of two other urns having been found in the same neighbourhood. One of these, a cinerary urn, found its way into the possession of Mr Robert Hunter of Hunterston, and the other urn found near it went to the Museum in Anderson's College, Glasgow.[2] These two urns were found about 1830

Fig. 6. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride.

"Near the Castlehill at Seamill, while the new line of coast road was being executed . . . three feet below the surface, but without the addition of any mound being raised over them." [3]

The Castlehill is no doubt the fort marked on the Ordnance Survey map, near the junction of the roads mentioned above, and it would seem very probable that there had been a small Bronze Age cemetery at this place.

The larger of the two urns just received into the Museum (fig. 6) had been broken into pieces and reconstructed. It has a heavy overhanging

[1] *Proc. S.A. Scot.*, vol. xvii. p. 72, fig. 5.
[2] *Arch. Collections of Ayr and Wigton*, vol. i. p. 40, fig. 2.
[3] *New Statistical Account of Scotland—Ayrshire and Bute*, vol. v. p. 258.

rim, a vertical neck, and tapering lower part, and is formed of a drab stone-coloured clay, with crushed stones mixed up with it. The vessel measures $12\frac{7}{16}$ inches in height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom of the overhanging rim, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the neck, and 4 inches across the base. The top of the rim is bevelled obliquely downwards towards the inside, making an acute angle at the lip. The urn is devoid of ornamentation. It contained burnt bones, some of which

Fig. 7. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride.

were stained green, no doubt, through the disintegration of some small bronze implement or other object which had been placed amongst them. The smaller of the two urns (fig. 7) is in a perfect state of preservation, the ware being of a purplish-red colour and containing crushed stones amongst the clay. It also is of the variety with the heavy overhanging rim, but the neck is slightly concave, and the lower part tapers less towards the base than in the first urn. It measures from $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height on one side to $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches on the other, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the bottom of the overhanging rim, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the hollow of the neck, 10 inches at the widest part of the body, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base. There is no decoration on the wall of the vessel, but on the top of the flat rim, which is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, is a zigzag, formed by the impressions of a loosely twisted cord of two strands, running round the

mouth. The urn was contained in what seems to have been a small cist-like structure formed of small slabs set on edge, with a thin slab of red sandstone for a cover. Calcined bones were found inside the vessel. The third urn, which was presented to the Museum in 1883 (fig. 8), is of the cordoned variety, and of brownish-yellow clay, containing the usual mixture of crushed stones. It has been made up slightly. The wall of the vessel is encircled by two cordons or mouldings, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, the higher one placed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the lip, and the other $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches lower down. From the upper cordon to the mouth the wall of the vessel curves in

Fig. 8. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride.

Fig. 9. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride.

slightly, and from the lower the wall shows a slight convexity as it narrows towards the base. The urn measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the widest part, and $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the base. The top of the rim is bevelled slightly downwards towards the inside, and measures only $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, which is much thinner than in the usual cinerary urn. There is a transverse row of small punctulations, formed by a toothed stamp with rounded teeth, just under the lip and another immediately above the higher cordon, and in the space between the cordons there is a similarly punctulated double zigzag, bordered above and below with a single transverse line, so as to form a design of reversed triangles. What it contained is not recorded.

Of the other two urns, the one preserved by Mr Hunter had a heavy overhanging rim, a concave neck, and a tapering lower part (fig. 10). It measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter across the mouth, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the base. The overhanging rim was decorated by impressed vertical lines between single transverse marginal lines, and the concave neck showed a lattice design between single marginal lines. The urn contained burnt human bones. It is not clearly stated whether the urn, which was given to Anderson's College Museum, was of the

Fig. 10. Cinerary Urn from Seamill, West Kilbride. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

cinerary type, but it is more than probable that it was. The archæological collections from Anderson's College Museum are now in the Kelvingrove Art Gallery, Glasgow, but this urn cannot be traced. There is, however, in the Glasgow Gallery a cinerary urn found at Seamill, West Kilbride, about 1880, which probably came from the same cemetery as the urns described above. The vessel (fig. 9) is of the cordoned variety, and bears a very strong resemblance to the first Seamill urn received into the Museum, which is illustrated in fig. 8. Formed of a clay of light brown colour, it measures $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the widest part, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base. It is encircled by two raised cordons or mouldings, the space between the lip and upper cordon being decorated by a zigzag of three lines between two marginal lines above and below. On the top of the rim, which is bevelled

obliquely downwards towards the inside, are two concentric lines running round the mouth. All the designs have been made by impressing a cord of two strands on the clay before it was fired. The urn contained burnt human bones. I am indebted to Mr R. Lockhart Bryden, F.S.A.Scot., for a photograph and measurements of this vessel.

III.

THE PRE-REFORMATION ENDOWMENTS OF THE MAGDALEN CHAPEL, COWGATE, EDINBURGH. By JOHN SMITH, F.S.A.Scot.

This venerable and still useful chapel, the sole remaining part of a charitable institution, was founded in 1541 by two well-known citizens, Michael Makquhen and Janet Rynd his wife. It is the only place in Edinburgh, as far as can be gleaned, that was fortunate enough to retain

Fig. 1. Carving over North Door of the Magdalen Chapel.

all its pre-Reformation endowments when the change came in 1560 and enjoy them for centuries after.

By a provision in the original Charter of Foundation and Mortification the Incorporation of the Hammermen of Edinburgh were appointed patrons. To their care and foresight the acquisition and preservation

of the original endowments are due, when they took possession of the chapel at the Reformation as their meeting-place.

It is clear that the pious founders of the Magdalen Chapel (fig. 1) and Hospital made adequate provision necessary for the upkeep of the Foundation. The task they set themselves, after erecting the requisite buildings, was to maintain a chaplain and seven bedemen in all time coming. To accomplish this laudable object the founders and their advisors purchased a number of "ground annuals." These were secured over five different tenements of land, four of them being situated within the city of Edinburgh, and one a bond over a part of the barony of Carnwath in Lanarkshire. Of the city ones, two were secured over houses situated between Borthwick's Close and Mary's Close on the north side of the Cowgate; another was on the north side of the High Street over lands lately occupied by Francis Touris; whilst the fourth was in Peebles Wynd. These four were bought in the lifetime of the founders, and were acquired between the years 1536 and 1541; they collectively drew in a yearly income of £32 Scots or £2, 13s. 4d. sterling. As two of the deeds are in the names of Michael Makquhen and his wife Janet Rynd, with remainder to the longest liver, and are dated 1536, it affords authentic evidence as to when the former was alive, which effectually disposes of the statement made on the tablet in the side-room of the chapel that he died in 1503.

Two of these annuals were collected for very long periods, as long as their situations could be located, which, as is well known, is now a matter of great difficulty owing to the changes made by improvements, and were simply allowed to lapse. It is interesting to note that the two on the north side of the Cowgate, purchased by Michael Makquhen himself and eventually secured by the Hammermen as patrons, still continue to be paid.

We now go on to the remaining one, namely, the "bond" over a part of the barony of Carnwath in Lanarkshire, which brought in interest £60 Scots or £5 sterling per annum. By whose influence this investment was made so far away from Edinburgh is unknown, but when purchased it would undoubtedly be thought by its ample security to remain in all time coming as the mainstay of the Foundation. Therefore its purchase in 1541 by Janet Rynd and William Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen, as executors of Michael Makquhen's will, makes it the most important financial transaction in the history of the chapel and hospital. Through the deeds necessary for its purchase and ratification we are enabled to see the real author of the scheme of Foundation, the year when the chapel was built, and the location pitched upon for its erection.

From first to last in the history of this investment twenty-two separate Charters of Confirmation, Precepts, and Instruments of Sasine

were necessary ; some explanation is due to account for this large number of deeds. The investment was made in two portions, the first in 1540 for £40, the second on 10th January 1541 for £20, making £60 Scots per annum. Nearly all the original documents have now disappeared, but the principal one having been preserved in vol. ii. of the *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, No. 2262, and of the date 30th January 1541, a translation of it follows:—

At Falkland. The King confirmed the Charter of Hugh Lord Somerville (by which for the sum of money paid to him by William Bishop of Aberdeen one of the executors of the deceased Michael Makquhen, Burgess of Edinburgh, and by Janet Rynd one of his executors he sold to the said William in name of the Church and of the Master and of the Chaplain or Chaplains and of the poor Brothers or Hospitallers of the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalene within the Burgh of Edinburgh near to the place of the Lesser Friars from Observanti, and their successors newly built or to be built at the expense of the said Michael instituted according to the form of the foundation made by the said William or his executors, an annual rent of £40 out of the lands and barony of Carnwath with mills @ Lanark.

Witnesses Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow.
Alex$^{r.}$ Abbot of Cambuskennet.
Robt$^{t.}$ Abbot of Kinloss.
Magt$^{r.}$ James Foulis of Colinton.
Colin Knight of Argyle.
Gilbert Knight of Cassillis.
Will of the order of St John.
Robert Gilbraith Rector of Spot.
William Gibson Deacon of Restilrig.
H$^{y.}$ Lauder K Counsel.
John Gibson, N.P., given at the town of Edinburgh 27th January 1540, and confirmed 4th December 1541.

The witnesses' names give an idea of the importance of the transaction, and something could be said about a number of them, but two may be specially mentioned here, owing to their early association with a district that is believed the founder, if not born in, was closely connected with, namely, Whithorn. Those two are Gavin Douglas, Archbishop of Glasgow, who was formerly Prior of Whithorn in 1524, and William Stewart, Bishop of Aberdeen, the master mind of the Foundation, who was formerly parson of Lochmaben in 1526.

Nowhere does the sum of money advanced to Lord Somerville transpire, but, as we will note later on, it amounted to £1200 Scots for the two bonds, the annual rent of which was £60 Scots per annum. The reference in the deed to the chapel being newly built, or about to be built, authenticates the period of its erection, whilst its location as being near to the place of the Lesser or Minor Friars from Observanti, enables us at a glance to see that it is the Monastery of the Greyfriars that is meant.

Situated as the monastery was, within a stone throw of the Magdalen Chapel, and believed to have been a building of great magnificence, the significance of its name occurring here enables us to form an idea of its importance before the Reformation, when it is noted as a landmark and considered so imperishable that boundaries were located by its building. Yet, in spite of all its grandeur, it was utterly destroyed in 1560, while Janet Rynd's modest votive chapel has remained practically unscathed to the present day.

From 1547 to 1560 these investments were collected by the chaplain as administrator and treasurer of the endowments, but in 1561 a difficulty arose owing to this official declining to change his faith. This would have been got over if the mainstay of the Foundation had been paid to the Hammermen as patrons, but Lord Somerville and his tenants at Carnwath took advantage of the then unsettled state of affairs and declined to pay to them. The bedemen by this evasion were practically unprovided for, and they induced the patrons to advance funds to try and enforce their claims. They raised a process of poinding against James, the sixth Lord Somerville, and then sent their own treasurer with two bedemen to interview him at Carnwath. This was a fruitless journey, as he was not at home, but learning that Lord Somerville had gone to St Johnstoun (Perth), they dispatched a special messenger to threaten him by putting the poinding into execution. Apparently this had no terrors for him or his tenants, and not until 1565 was the annual paid with arrears, a receipt being given in the bedemen's name for the sum received. This James, the sixth Lord Somerville, died in 1569, and was succeeded by Hugh as the seventh holder of the title. The Carnwath annual after this date appears to have been paid in a manner so unsatisfactory that it called from the Hammermen a protest which in its language is exceedingly quaint and personal.

On the 22nd September 1585 is noted in their records an entry which is as follows :—

> "The samyn day Archibald Small obtenit umq^{l}· Alex^{r}· Kennedies room and bedemanship conditionallie that my Lord Somerville his maist^{r}· sall pay weill in tyme cumin otherwise to be expellit and put out agane."

This marks the beginning of the end, as Hugh, who died in 1597, by his extravagance was unable to pay his debts. The Hammermen at once commenced to try and protect the bedemen's claims on the estate. Perhaps the most effective of their efforts was a decreet of poinding of the subjects against Gilbert, Lord Somerville, on the 22nd February 1604. Nothing is to be gleaned about this poinding until 22nd November 1605, when the box-master or treasurer of the Hammermen acknowledges receipt of 300 marks from the Earl of Mar, and on the last day of the same month a further sum of £39 Scots, as payment and arrears of this annual. These two sums are the last payments from the Somervilles' connection with the barony, who by 1618 were so impoverished that the title lay dormant for a space of one hundred and four years, there being absolutely no income all these years to support the "honours."

The introduction of the Earl of Mar's name into the transaction is a curious story, and is too long for insertion here; but it is certain that he advanced very large sums of money to Lord Gilbert to clear off his liabilities, and so acquired his estates about 1603. In that curious and scarce book entitled *The Memories of the Somervilles*, by James, eleventh Lord Somerville, the matter is fully gone into in an apologetic manner. Little did the noble author of that work dream that outside his family papers there were recorded, in sources unknown to him, events and incidents that bring home the hopeless insolvency of his noble ancestors. Although it was ruin and disaster to the Somervilles, yet the fact of the property coming into the possession of the Mar family was the means, not only of the patrons of the Magdalen Chapel preserving their rights intact, but doubtless a number of other creditors whose names have not been recorded.

The Earl of Mar sold the Carnwath barony to Robert, Lord Dalziel, afterwards Earl of Carnwath, in 1630, who in turn disposed of it to Sir George Lockhart about 1681 82. This Sir George, or President Lockhart as he was often termed, was assassinated in 1689, and his descendants till within recent years continued in possession of the estate. All these titled owners appear in turn to have taken over the bond with no inclination to redeem it, being content to pay the annual £5 sterling yearly as perhaps being a minor matter. However, in 1873, Sir Simon Lockhart, Bart., the then proprietor, through his agents forwarded the sum of £100 sterling to the treasurer of the Edinburgh Hammermen, as patrons of the Magdalen Chapel, in complete payment of the loan, thus ending a burden which had existed on a part of the Carnwath estate for three hundred and thirty-two years.

These five annuals, with a yearly donation of forty shillings from the patrons, collectively amounted to less than £100 Scots, and represent

the total provision by the founders for the yearly upkeep and maintenance of the place and bedemen. With a firm belief in the benefits and purposes of the Foundation, a clause in the charter expresses a hope that others may be found "who shall put a helping hand to the work, or who shall augment, help, or dedicate any benefice thereto." The foundress, Janet Rynd, had the pleasure of having a response to her pious appeal before she died in December 1553, as early that year a benefactor came forward and mortified a substantial income to the scheme. This was the only one the place received before the Reformation, and it, like the Carnwath one, turned out to be one of great concern to the patrons. The documents belonging to this mortification include some twenty-one contracts, sasines, decreets, etc., and one of them, dated 14th May 1553, sufficiently explains the transaction. "Contract betwixt Patrick, Lord Ruthven and Issobelle Mauchane relict of Gilbert Lawder, burgess of Edinburgh, whereby the said Lord Ruthven for the sum of £1000 Scots lent to him by the said Issobelle Mauchane obliged himself to infeft her in the Barony of Cousland" (near Dalkeith). This is the tenour of the original contract, and it was predated by one day by a renunciation by Lady Ruthven of her conjunct fee and liferent of the lands of Cousland. These were followed by the usual charters and precepts of sasines, the whole being finally confirmed under the Great Seal on 23rd May 1553. On the 29th April 1554 was given a precept of sasine by the said Issobelle in favour of the bedemen, in which she mortified the sum of £50 Scots (£4, 3s. 4d. sterling) from the lands of Cousland, followed by a contract between the said Issobelle Mauchane and the Hammermen, dated 24th July 1555, for employing the said sum to the bedemen's use. This large augmentation to the income of the bedemen would be looked upon as the forerunner of such mortification, and would doubtless be welcomed by the patrons. To-day, the nearly illegible wooden tablet or "brod," fixed on the north wall of the interior of the chapel noting this benefaction, is the only tangible witness of the pious generosity of Issobelle Mauchane. The security of the lands of Cousland for this £1000 must have appeared ample, as the "annual" was spread over twelve tenants, thus making it a sure investment. But a factor was overlooked, namely, the turbulence of the owner of the barony. Our readers do not need to be told of the vicissitudes in the life of Patrick, Lord Ruthven, the third Baron. His name will always be held in remembrance by his dramatic appearance in armour at the murder of Rizzio, at Holyrood House, on 9th March 1566. He fled to England, where he died on the 13th June 1566, a little over three months after the cruel deed. His flight and death do not seem to have affected the payment of the annual over the lands of Cousland for many years

afterwards. In the year 1584 a serious situation arose, as the then holder of the Ruthven estates, better known as the Earl of Gowrie, was killed and his remains were mutilated for the part he took in that mysterious tragedy, the Gowrie conspiracy. That same year the Hammermen took steps to protect their interests, and deputed their own official clerk, Adam Gibson by name, to take the matter up. This individual interviewed the Earl of Arran and his lady and the Chamberlain of Cousland, together with "Maist^{r} Johne Scharpe," and this committee inspected all the documents in connection with the loan.

Fig. 2. Interior of Magdalen Chapel showing the "Brods."

This Adam Gibson quaintly notes in the Hammermen's Records "yat he waitted upon them be the space of sex ouikis [weeks] or yairby or he culd gett all oor writtings an rythis linket an red." On the 14th February 1586 letters of Horning at the bedemen's instance were taken out against the Earl of Gowrie and his tenants at Cousland, and on the 14th April following, a precept by the Countess of Gowrie on her factors was granted to the bedemen of £25 Scots for the Martinmas term by past, and the like yearly and termly in all time coming. The result of this was an increase of pension to three bedemen; Adam Gibson received a money payment of £3 Scots, and in addition a bedemanship during all the days of his life, "and that for guid thankful dilligent service done by him heretofore and to be done hereafter." The patrons were greatly

benefited by the advice of Mr David Macgill as their law agent in the matter. His son, Sir James Macgill of Cranston-Riddell, appears to have been the next possessor of the barony of Cousland, as he had a charter granted of it on 12th February 1639. His descendant, known as Viscount Oxenfoord, either by sale or intermarriage, parted with it to Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., who is termed of Cousland in 1664. This Sir James was ancestor of the Earl of Stair, in whose possession it still remains. In 1872 the then noble owner, through his agents, paid the sum of £88, 6s. 8d. sterling in complete satisfaction of this loan, which had existed over the lands of Cousland from 1553 to 1872, a period of three hundred and nineteen years.

The donations and legacies left to the Magdalen Chapel after 1560 are ninety-one in number. These are spread over a period of upwards of two hundred years, and collectively they approximately amount to £700 sterling. They are, or were, noted separately on the little wooden "brods" which now form such a prominent feature on the north and east walls of the interior of the chapel (fig. 2), and remain to show what pious and charitable hearts left to support the poor and decayed members of the Hammermen craft.

These brief and necessarily condensed notes throw a sidelight on the fidelity and tenacity of the Hammermen as patrons of the Magdalen Chapel. The whole of the pre-Reformation endowments were more or less ear-marked for the benefit and support of the bedemen, a fact they never forgot. When they took over the "Trust" the pensioners were seven in number, but by the manner they protected and nursed the funds at their disposal they raised them to twelve. Whatever scheme or project was entered into by the craft as a body, for which extra funds were needed, a rider was often inserted in the minute dealing with the matter, that on no pretence whatever were the bedemen's funds to be involved. For centuries a power in the burgher life of Edinburgh, the Hammermen as a united body of craftsmen were not easily daunted, and, as can be seen above, neither rank nor influence were allowed to make free with what they considered their rights and possessions.

MONDAY, 9*th May* 1927.

PROFESSOR THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., in the Chair.

On the recommendation of the Council DON HERMILIO ALCALDE DEL RIO, Torrelavega, Santander, Spain, was elected an Honorary Fellow, and SIMON BREMNER, Mid Town, Freswick, Caithness, a Corresponding Member.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were elected Fellows:—

JAMES BATTERSBY, F.R.C.S.Eng., etc., Dean of the Faculty of St Mungo's Medical College, 1448 Gallowgate, Glasgow.

Rev. JOSEPH BUCHANAN, M.A., U.F. Church Manse, Cowie, Stirling.

Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, D.Litt., F.S.A., Professor of Archæology, The University, Edinburgh.

Rev. ROBERT COUPAR, B.D., The Manse, Linlithgow.

WARREN R. DAWSON, F.Z.S., Fellow of Royal Society of Medicine, Hon. Librarian of the Corporation of Lloyds, Member of the Egypt Exploration Society, 49 Palace Mansions, London, W. 14.

Miss MURIEL M. O. DOUGLAS, M.A., Green Den, Dunnottar, Stonehaven.

PERCIVAL HOWARD DOUGLAS, Architect, Green Den, Dunnottar, Stonehaven.

Major MALCOLM V. HAY, Seaton, Aberdeen.

JETHRO JONES, Ivy House, Tettenhall Wood, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

NORMAN MACDONALD, 6 Breadalbane Street, Glasgow.

RONALD MACDONALD, C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P., F.R.G.S., Rudha-nan-Gall, Lochmaddy, North Uist.

Rev. ANGUS M. MACFARLANE, The Manse, Lochend, Inverness.

Miss HILDA MAUD LESLIE PATERSON, Birkwood, Banchory, Kincardineshire.

Major HERBERT H. M'D. STEVENSON, Sunnyside, Lanark.

The following Donations to the Museum were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By ALEXANDER O. CURLE, F.S.A.Scot.

Eight Brass Candlesticks of the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

(2) By Rev. R. S. G. Anderson, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Mould, measuring $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{15}{16}$ inch by $\frac{13}{16}$ inch, bearing a matrix for casting a Luckenbooth Brooch on one side and a Button on the other, found at Isle of Whithorn, Wigtownshire.

(3) By James Brough, Quoy Henry, through William T. Muir, Corresponding Member.

Stone Sinker of Steatite, of irregular shape, perforated at one end, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 1 inch by $\frac{15}{16}$ inch, found at Quoy Henry, Rendall Orkney.

(4) By G. Guthrie Roger, F.S.A.Scot.

Pair of Thumbscrews of Iron, said to have been used in Forfarshire, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{16}$ inches.

(5) By J. H. Stevenson, F.S.A.Scot., *Marchmont Herald.*

Circular Seal of Brass, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, in a wooden handle, showing a lion rampant with an Imperial Crown above and the legend GOD KEEP THE KING AND YE CRAFT round the margin. Previously in the possession of a shoemaker in Brechin who said it was the seal of his craft.

(6) By Miss Boyd, St Clair, Saltcoats.

Cinerary Urn (restored) with a heavy overhanging rim, $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, a vertical neck and tapering base, of drab stone colour, measuring $12\frac{7}{16}$ inches in height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the bottom of the rim, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the neck, and 4 inches across the base. The rim is bevelled obliquely downwards towards the inside, and the urn is devoid of decoration. It contained burnt bones, some of which were stained green.

Cinerary Urn, with a heavy overhanging rim, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, a slightly concave neck and a tapering lower part, measuring from $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches to $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth, $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches at the foot of the rim, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the hollow of the neck, 10 inches at the widest part of the body, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base, in fine condition and of purply red colour. There is no decoration on the outside of the rim or the wall, but on the top of the flat lip, which measures $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width, is a zigzag, formed by impressions of a loosely twisted cord, running round the mouth. (See preceding communication by J. Graham Callander, F.S.A.Scot.)

Upper part of a Cinerary Urn (about half of tapering lower portion

wanting) of red-coloured pottery, with a heavy overhanging rim, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, a concave neck and a tapering lower part, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter across the mouth externally, and 7 inches at the widest part of the body. The overhanging rim is decorated with a series of reversed triangles filled with parallel hatching, all formed with a sharp-pointed tool. Found at West Kilbride; formerly in the possession of Dr Ritchie there.

Spatulate Implement of Bone, measuring $4\frac{15}{16}$ inches in length, $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in breadth, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, found on the farm of Yonderfields, West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

(7) By D. A. Boyd, St Clair, Saltcoats.

Spear-head of fine, dark grey Flint, of triangular shape, measuring $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, found on the Ardeer Sands, Stevenston, Ayrshire.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of mottled light yellow Flint, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, found near a cup-marked stone at Blackshaw, West Kilbride.

Part (two-thirds) of a broad, flat Ring of Shale, roughly cut out, measuring $5\frac{5}{16}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches across the ring, which is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; the perforation is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Found near Blackshaw, West Kilbride.

Cut and pointed Implement of Deer-horn, measuring $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches in length, from the prehistoric fort at Seamill, West Kilbride.

(8) By D. Hay Fleming, LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Leather Pocket-book which belonged to David Walker, miller, at Nydie Mill, who died in June 1794, great-grandfather of the donor.

(9) By Dr Andrew Fleming, Corstorphine.

Fourteen Sculptured Architectural Stones, consisting of five Bosses from the intersections of the cross ribs of a vault, seven intersection Bosses, one vault rib Boss; all carved with foliaceous designs, except one of the first five, which bears a representation of God the Father, and a Canopy from above an aumry or piscina, showing an ogival traceried head terminating in a fleur-de-lis, with a plain shield on either side of it. From Trinity College Church.

(10) By James Grieve, F.S.A.Scot.

Stone Adze, measuring $4\frac{13}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, from Pukekohe Farm, 50 miles south of Auckland, New Zealand.

Stone Axe, measuring $2\frac{13}{16}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, from Victoria, British Columbia.

(11) By Thomas Yule, W.S., F.S.A.Scot.

Brass Door-plate of Mungo Park when he was a surgeon in Peebles, from October 1800 to January 1805, measuring $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and having MUNGO PARK/ SURGEON engraved upon it in two lines. It came into the hands of John Whitefoord Mackenzie, W.S., F.S.A.Scot., then passed to his son, after which it was acquired by the donor.

An Edinburgh Special Constable's Baton of Ebony. It measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, and has a silver capsule at each end, one bearing the Royal Monogram G R with crown above, and the other Pol. Civ. Edin^{r}, 27 Ward, No. 2.

(12) By Simon Bremner, Corresponding Member.

Lower stone of a Quern, partly made of sandstone, measuring 17 inches in diameter by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, roughly rounded, the top dressed by picking, found near the earth-house at Freswick Links described in the *Proceedings*, vol. lix. p. 91.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of white Quartz, measuring $\frac{31}{32}$ inch by $\frac{21}{32}$ inch, found on Mid Town, Freswick, Caithness, by the donor.

(13) By Rev. James Meikle, B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Two Communion Tokens of Alyth, 1758 and 1767, Brook, 34.

(14) By John Murray Pennycook, Cairnleith Street, Alyth.

Communion Token of Alyth, T. R./ E 1669–1685, found in the wall of the ruined parish church of Alyth.

(15) By Thomas Linklater, through W. T. Muir, Corresponding Member.

Fragment of an Armlet of Shale, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch long, found in earth removed from the broch of Discrow, Ayre, Rendall, Orkney.

The following Donations to the Library were intimated and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By Frank W. Haycraft, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

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A Guide to Antiquities of the Stone Age in the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum. Oxford, 1926.

Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections, British Museum. (Second Edition.) Oxford, 1925.

Catalogue of the Engraved Gems and Cameos—Greek, Etruscan, and Roman—in the British Museum. By H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. (Revised and Enlarged Edition.) Oxford, 1926.

The Treasure of the Oxus, with other Examples of Early Oriental Metal-work. By O. M. Dalton, M.A. (Second Edition.) Oxford, 1926.

Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, British Museum. (Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities.) By A. H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A., F.B.A., Fascicule 1. London, 1925. Fascicule 2. By A. H. Smith, C.B., M.A., F.S.A., and F. N. Pryce, M.A., F.S.A. London, 1926.

(3) By Joseph Robison, F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Kirkcudbright (St Cuthbert's Town): its Mote, Castle, Monastery, and Parish Churches. With Chapter on Ancient Rome, Galloway, and Ayrshire. By I. A. Richmond, B.A. (Oxon.). Dumfries, 1926.

(4) By L. Milner Butterworth, F.R.G.S., F.S.A.Scot., the Author.

Old English Drinking Glasses and their Makers. Reprinted from the *Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, vol. xli.

(5) By Walter J. Kaye, M.A., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., the Editor.

The Parish Register of Ripon. Part I. (1574–1628).

(6) By G. M. Fraser, Librarian, Public Library, Aberdeen, the Author.

Dunnideer and its Three Fortresses. Aberdeen, 1927.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

A CIST CONTAINING BURNT HUMAN BONES AT PITLESSIE, CULTS, FIFE. By J. TENNANT GORDON, O.B.E., J.P., F.S.A.Scot.

On 14th April 1927 Mr Harry L. Mackie, Inspector of Poor, while digging in his garden at Pitlessie, in the parish of Cults, Fife, came upon a large stone which he proceeded to uncover by removing the soil over and round it. This stone measured about 3 feet in length, 1 foot 8 inches in breadth, and 10 inches deep.

Under this stone was found another large slab of grey sandstone, measuring about 2 feet 6 inches in length by 1 foot 6 inches in breadth, and in maximum depth about 5 inches. On turning it over it was seen that it had a cavity on the under side, measuring roughly 1 foot 7 inches in length by 10 inches in breadth. As the stone was broken right through, it was seen that the hollow extended to within $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the opposite side of the stone, so that its greatest depth was about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The cavity was placed exactly over the mouth of a stone cist, which was formed of four stones, measuring 3 to 4 inches in thickness, set on edge. Internally the cist measured 1 foot 9 inches in length, 11 inches in breadth at one end, 9 inches at the other, and 13 inches in depth. There was no paving or causeying in the bottom. Probing into the sand below the ground revealed no traces of any other structure. Round the outside of the walls of the cist were found a number of large water-worn stones, some of which were of blue claystone. The main axis of the structure lay about south-south-west and north-north-east, the wider end being towards the former point.

The cist was found to be quite full of fine sand, and intermingled with the sand from the top to the bottom were burnt human bones. No ornament or weapon of any kind has, so far, been discovered, but on three of the fragments of bone were green stains, probably formed by the disintegration of some small bronze implement or ornament.

The cist lay near the top of a sandy knoll, which looks to be the highest point in the village, sloping down to the river Eden, some 350 yards distant. It was about 3 feet from the surface (not including the two covering stones), the first 18 inches being composed of ordinary garden soil, and the lower of pure sand.

Professor Thomas H. Bryce, F.S.A.Scot., who has examined the bones, states that the deposit is quite a typical one. The burning has been fairly complete, although a few of the larger fragments of bones with

cancellous tissue show rather a charring than a complete incineration. The fragments are mostly of middle size, and show the usual white fracture. As no duplicate parts were observed, it may be concluded that the deposit represents the cremated remains of a single individual. Two phalanges have been preserved entire, and from these it may be inferred that the growth of the skeleton had been completed at the time of death and that the individual was of adult age.

II.

NOTE ON A STONE CIRCLE AT MELGUM LODGE, NEAR TARLAND, ABERDEENSHIRE. By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

The mansion-house of Melgum Lodge stands on the south-east slope of the Gallows Hill, about a mile to the west of the village of Tarland (6-inch O.S. Map, Aberdeenshire, Sheet 70). It is enclosed in an extensive wood, a good deal of which, however, has been cut down in recent years. At the south-east corner of this woodland area, but in a portion from which the trees have now been stripped, stand the remains of a small and hitherto undescribed stone circle. The site is now a piece of rough boulder-strewn moor, with a few birches and shrubs, at a height of some 600 feet above sea-level: it has a gentle southward slope, and commands a wide view to the south and east over the fertile Howe of Cromar, a district extremely rich in vestiges of prehistoric occupation. Between two and three furlongs distant to the south-east is Waulkmill, with the solitary standing stone of a former circle, described by Mr F. R. Coles in *Proceedings*, vol. xxxix. pp. 213–4; and near it the gravel pit in which was found the remarkable early Iron Age sepulchral deposit described *ibid.*, and also by Mr J. Graham Callander in vol. xlix. pp. 203–6.

The circle is now in a much overgrown condition. Some of its stones have probably disappeared, and of those that remain two have clearly been disturbed. These are the east stone, which has apparently been swung round from its true axis preparatory to its removal, and the smaller of the two stones on the south side, which seems to have undergone similar treatment. The dimensions and character of the circle are fully displayed in the accompanying plan (fig. 1). It had clearly never been an example of outstanding importance. None of the stones are of any size; they vary from 1 foot 4 inches to 3 feet 4 inches in height above the present ground-level, the east stone being the highest. So far

as can be ascertained beneath their thick covering of moss and lichen, the material of the stones is the local greyish granite.

A yard or two to the south of the circle are one or two other erect

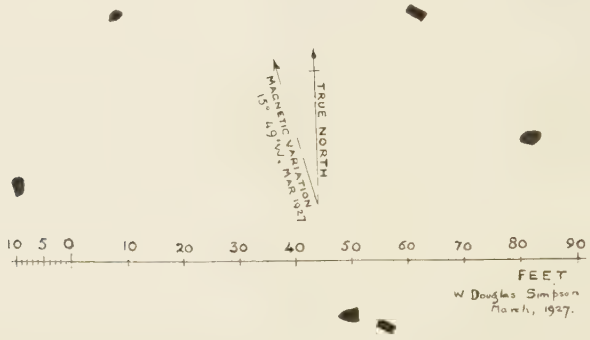


Fig. 1.—Remains of Stone Circle at Melgum Lodge, Aberdeenshire.

stones of similar size, which exhibit the appearance of perhaps having formed part of another such circle; but the ground has been much disturbed, and there is not enough evidence to warrant a certain opinion one way or the other. The O.S. map marks this as a second circle, and shows a third one a little to the west; but of this I could see no traces.

III

NOTICE OF A CINERARY URN OF CLAY RECENTLY DISCOVERED ON THE CAWDER ESTATE, NEAR BISHOPBRIGGS, LANARKSHIRE. By R. LOCKHART BRYDEN, B.L., F.S.A.Scot., Curator, Archæological Department, Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museum, Glasgow.

On Saturday, 26th March 1927, a cinerary urn of the late Bronze Age was unexpectedly brought to light on the estate of Cawder, near Bishopbriggs, in the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire. On the forenoon of that date as a company of estate workmen, under their foreman Mr Thomas Gibson, were driving a cutting eastward through a long ridge of sand, the urn came rolling down among their feet from the western face of the sandpit.

The urn was set aside for inspection, and I saw it on the forenoon of Monday, 28th March. It was found to be a well-fired specimen of dark brown clay. About one-third of its surface had been broken, and

several of the broken pieces were recovered, but others were not, as, after being found, the urn had been laid on heaps of stones at the bottom of the sandpit, and some of the smaller pieces and contents had fallen under these stones. The ornamentation of the vessel, however, is adequately seen from the portion which remains.

The urn (fig. 1) is of the cinerary type with heavy overhanging rim, its sides varying from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch in thickness. From the base of $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches diameter, the sides spring upwards to the lower

Fig. 1. Cinerary Urn found near Bishopbriggs, Lanarkshire.

band of ornamentation, where the diameter widens to 9 inches. This is followed by a concave waist-like area, which is decorated by two zones, each filled by oblique incised lines, the lines of the upper zone being set at a different angle from those of the lower. This is succeeded by the overhanging upper part, also 9 inches in external diameter at its greatest. The sides of the urn slope inwards from this point to the lip, where the diameter narrows to 7 inches. This upper part is ornamented with two zones, each containing triangles, their margins formed by impressed lines as if of a twisted cord. The interior of each triangle is cross-hatched with incised lines, the lines of the hatching of the inverted triangles being at right angles to the hatching

of those triangles with apex pointing upwards. The top of the rim is ornamented with zigzag lines, impressed when the clay was still unfired by a notch-edged implement. The total height of the vessel is $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

The urn contained broken incinerated human bones, most of which have been lost. Two vertebræ and a few small fragments are all that have been recovered. Some roots and sand have mingled with these; there are no traces of implements or ornaments.

Although closely pressed on the point, the workmen denied that there were any traces whatever of any stone cist or structure enclosing the urn. They stated that it had been buried about 6 feet below the present surface of the ridge. It was noticed, however, that, for a depth of 3 feet 6 inches or thereby, the original surface of the ridge had been heaped up with a mound of earth and stones. This addition seemed to be artificial, and probably is the base of a demolished round cairn of the diameter of about 20 feet. The ridge is some 13 feet above the natural surface of the field to the south, and is of a serpentine formation, probably of fluvio-glacial origin. It runs east and west, parallel to, and south of, the Forth and Clyde Canal. The urn was found 40 yards south of the canal and 459 yards east of the south-east corner of the bridge over the canal known as "the Glasgow Bridge," on the main road between Bishopbriggs and Kirkintilloch.

Through Major Fraser, the factor of the Keir and Cawder Estates, Ltd., the urn has been kindly presented by General Stirling of Keir to Kelvingrove Art Galleries and Museum, Glasgow.

IV.

NOTES ON EXCAVATIONS OF PREHISTORIC AND LATER SITES AT MUIRKIRK, AYRSHIRE, 1913–1927. By ARCHIBALD FAIRBAIRN, F.S.A.Scot.

The district of Muirkirk, situated within the uplands of the central division of Ayrshire and on the upper reaches of the River Ayr, may, with the exception of the lower ground, be described as chiefly moorland. It is surrounded on the north, south, and east by hills, rising in the highest point to an elevation of 1944 feet, and from those hills the small beginnings of the Ayr have their source. On the west the prospect is wide and open, across the whole width of the county, following the river, to the sea. The hills and moorlands slope gently downwards, meeting cultivation along the lower reaches of the Greenock Water and the Garpel Water, tributaries of the river Ayr. The hill-sides and mosses, now treeless and heather-clad, show, in many peat exposures, evidence in root and branch of the primeval forest, once the haunt of wild ox, wolf, and red deer, as testified by finds of bone and horn.

In a district such as this, archæology is the more fascinating because of the change of natural features which has taken place since prehistoric times. The site of the Bronze Age hut-circle—a sheltered opening, we may suppose, in the forest—is now exposed to the blast on a treeless hill-slope, while the burial cairn on the rising ground no longer overlooks the primeval growth of birch, pine, oak, and alder trees which filled the hollows below.

Among the casual finds of archæological relics in the district mention may be made of the following: a bronze spear-head (fig. 1), found in a drain on Whitehaugh Moss; a bronze flanged axe (fig. 2), turned up by the plough at West Glenbuck; and half of a stone axe—cutting end—found near Marchhouse; the lower jaw of a wolf on Crossflatt; antlers of a red deer in a drain on the farm of Kames; and the bones and horn-cores of the British wild ox, found in the refuse heap of an ancient British settlement in the district.

Previous to 1913 very little seems to have been attempted in the district by way of archæological research. In that year, however, the late Col. J. G. A. Baird, F.S.A.Scot., made a beginning, and many ancient constructions were explored on his Muirkirk estate. After his death the research was continued by his daughter, Mrs Broun Lindsay, F.S.A.Scot., the author having taken part in all the work carried out.

Prehistoric Sites.

In the autumn of 1913 the excavation of two hut-circles was accomplished, and both are described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 373. It will be recalled that No. 1 hut-circle, marked No. 1 on the accompanying map (fig. 3), is situated on a heather-clad hill-slope, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea-level. The discovery of fragments of an ornamented beaker-like vessel (fig. 4) of the Bronze Age within the interior was sufficiently important to confirm the view that certain of the hut-circles dated to the Bronze Age in Scotland. The interior of this structure was again carefully explored in 1924, but, with the exception of minor fragments of the same vessel, no other relics were discovered.

Fig. 1. Bronze Spear-head from Whitehaugh Moss, Ayrshire.

It will also be recalled that No. 2 hut-circle (No. 2) is at the lower elevation of 700 feet, on the margin of the same hill-slope. The relics found among the debris under the turf consisted of coarse, glazed pottery, two rough pieces of flint, and some charcoal. In the centre of the interior a circular pit, 4 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, was discovered. It had been filled in with cairn-sized stones. At the bottom the complete fragments of a decorated beaker-like vessel of the Bronze Age were discovered (fig. 5) along with many fragments of carbonised oak. The glazed pottery, as will be seen, belonged to a late occupation of the site.

Fig. 2. Flanged Bronze Axe from West Glenbuck, Ayrshire.

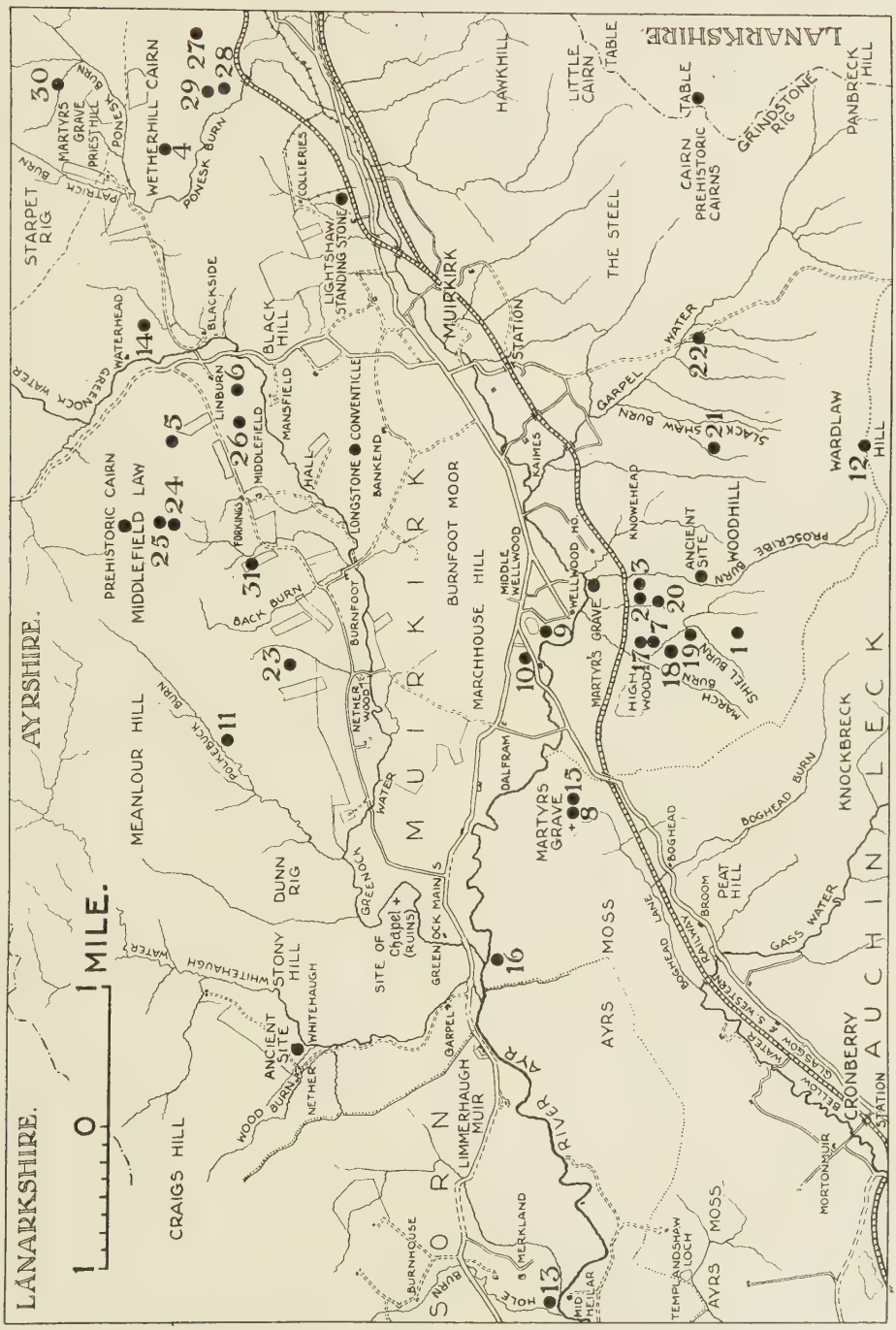


Fig. 3. Map of Muirkirk District showing Archæological Sites.

It was decided in 1924 to re-excavate, at a lower level, the interior of this hut-circle, and to this end the upper level—chiefly rough cobble-stones over which the mediæval potsherds were found—was taken up and the debris cleared out. It was then discovered that the prehistoric floor lay beneath, consisting of clay and gravel firmly compacted and strewn with charcoal. This floor was taken up and carefully passed through the riddle, when fragments of five different vessels, ornamented and plain (fig. 6), apparently of the early Bronze Age, were recovered. Moreover, 12 feet west from the centre and 6 feet inwards from the wall, a

Fig. 4. Fragment of Beaker from Hut-circle No. 1, Muirkirk.

Fig. 5. Beaker-like vessel from Hut-circle No. 2, Muirkirk.

hearth of flat stones, without a kerb, was discovered, over which still lay a thick layer of black and red charred material. At 11 feet south-east from the centre and 3 feet from the wall a cooking-hole was discovered full to the brim of very fine dark-coloured charcoal of wood, plentifully intermixed with small fragments of burnt bone. The cooking-hole measured 22 inches wide and 12 inches deep, and was simply a hole in the ground.

The re-excavation of this hut-circle has brought to light a well-appointed Bronze Age dwelling with examples of the domestic pottery then in use, and it may assist in solving the enigma of the central pit and beaker-like vessel found in 1913.

The large area to be roofed over—a diameter of from 34 to 38 feet—would necessitate a central roof-tree of stout proportions, and from the fragments of oak found in the bottom of the pit it is reasonable to assume that the roof-tree was of oak. The mass of cairn-sized stones which filled the pit would be sufficiently weighty to hold a pole in position. The urn found at the bottom may have been placed there in

Fig. 6. Fragments of Pottery from Hut-circle No. 2, Muirkirk.

keeping with some ceremonial. The writer, who discovered and removed the fragments, found them close together, suggesting that the vessel had been placed there in a whole state.

While it is intended to notice the prehistoric excavations first, it may be of interest to mention here a discovery of a mediæval nature made while re-excavating this hut-circle.

In testing the ground for a probable refuse heap, traces of charcoal were encountered at a depth of 2 feet and at a distance of 15 feet north-

west of the hut-circle wall. This was followed up, and it led to the entrance of a squarely built structure, with an opening 2 feet in height and 2 feet 4 inches wide. A massive lintel-stone, 4 feet in length, bridged the entrance, which was at a depth of 4 feet below the present ground surface. By inserting a rod into the opening it was found to extend 10 feet forward, and at this distance a pit was dug, which finally disclosed a stone-lined kiln (fig. 7) similar in construction to that described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 378. The kiln and the flue are paved with superior flagstones. There is a projecting stone step half-way down the kiln, for the convenience evidently of an attendant getting in and out. The outer end of the flue was found to contain a mass of red, burnt ashes, the remains of the last fire when the structure was in use. What was that use? It is not suggested that this drying kiln, for such it undoubtedly was, had been associated with the life of the adjoining hut-circle. It is more likely to have been built out of the remains of that structure, the site chosen because of the building material at hand.

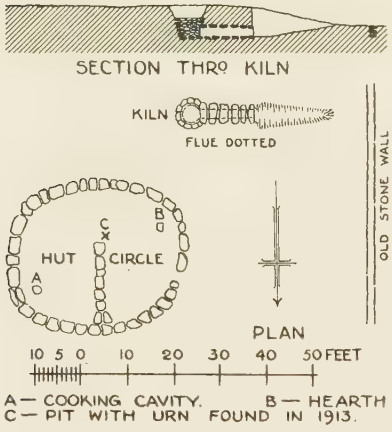


Fig. 7. Plan of Hut-circle No. 2, and Kiln, Muirkirk.

A late mediæval homestead has been discovered and excavated only a short distance to the south-west, and the furrows of very early ploughing are still visible on the heather-covered land close by. It is possible that the kiln was used for drying grain in the straw. It is probable also that the cobbled hut-circle floor found in 1913, on which the green, glazed, mediæval potsherds were discovered, was the floor of a barn for the storage of grain in connection with the kiln. On disuse the kiln had been filled in and the whole construction completely covered over.

The next hut-circle (No. 3) is situated a short distance east from No. 2, and is described by the writer in the *Proceedings*, vol. liv. p. 210. Within this hut-circle fragments of two differently ornamented domestic Bronze Age vessels and one large flake of flint were discovered. One of the vessels was decorated by pinching the moist clay between the nails of the thumb and forefinger, and the other by impressing horizontal, vertical, and zigzag lines with a toothed stamp.

It was noted that there was a circular fire-marked area on the clay floor of this hut-circle. On the same floor-level a well-constructed hearth of flat stones was left intact in 1919. This was taken up in

1924, and underneath was discovered a cooking-hole similar in size to that found in No. 2 hut-circle. It was brimful of very black charcoal, intermixed with a fair sprinkling of burnt bone.

From 50 to 80 yards to the south there are two circular formations of stones slightly below ground-level. In both flint chips have been plentifully found, but, so far as the excavations have gone, neither pottery nor other relics have been discovered.

It is noteworthy, in connection with the above hut-circles, that no small cairns nor tumuli have been discovered in their neighbourhood.

The first cremation burial cairn excavated was that on Wetherhill, 1128 feet above sea-level, which is described in the *Proceedings*, vol. li. p. 24.

This round cairn of the Bronze Age (No. 4) lies on the summit of a green knoll and is surrounded on all sides by a peat moss. It was formed over an outcrop of dolerite rock, on which the body had previously been burned. The excavation of the cairn yielded a food-vessel (fig. 8) and a cinerary urn (fig. 9), and contained a separate cremation deposit without an urn. Fragments of carbonised wood, scattered over the fire-scorched rock beneath the cairn, proved, under expert examination, to be birch and oak, and in keeping with abundant evidence of root and branch exposed in the surrounding peat.

Fig. 8. Food-vessel from Cairn on Wetherhill, Muirkirk.

The excavations of the next five cairn sites were described by the writer in the *Proceedings*, vol. lvi. p. 126. Only the first cairn (No. 5) was intact, the others being mere ruins. The complete cairn lies low on the southern skirts of Middlefield Law at an elevation of 1050 feet. The structure had been formed on the clay, and peat had, in the course of ages, crept over it to a height of 3 feet 10 inches. Nothing was found within the cairn; but under it a complete circular trench was discovered, containing a cremation burial, along with a great quantity of charcoal of wood in unusually large fragments. Two worked knives, one of flint

and the other of chert, were recovered from the deposit. It was seen from the scorched and red burnt earth that the cremation had taken place on the circular platform within, and surrounded by, the trench, over which the cairn had finally been raised.

Regarding the four ruined cairns, one (No. 6) is situated a short distance west of Linburn Farm and to the south of the last cairn. The site occupies the highest point of the rising ground, and is 850 feet above sea-level. Only the circular base survived, in the centre of which, below the debris, there was a well-preserved cist without cover-stones. On being cleared out and minutely examined, a sprinkling of charcoal of oak and one fragment of thick hand-made pottery referable to the Bronze Age was recovered from the cist.

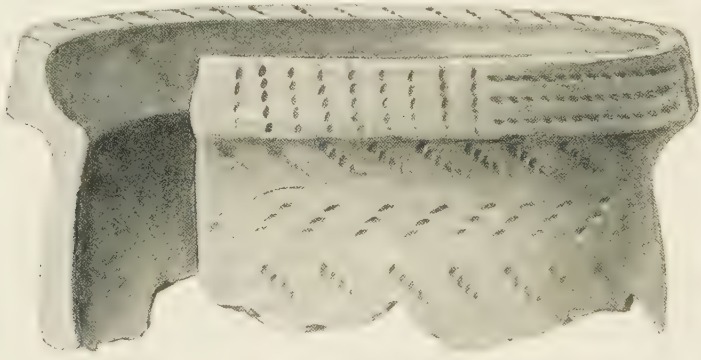


Fig. 9. Cinerary Urn from Cairn on Wetherhill, Muirkirk.

The next cairn base (No. 7) is on an eminence 830 feet above sea-level, on the edge of the moor overlooking the Ayr valley, and near the east bank of the Shiel Burn. At a depth of 2 feet, in forced soil, beneath the cairn, there was a thick layer of yellow clay. Immediately below this clay there was a concentrated deposit of charcoal of oak intermixed with dark grey mould containing a sprinkling of bone in fine particles. There was no evidence of a cist and no relics of any kind were recovered.

The remains of the third structure (No. 8) are near the south-east margin of Ayrs Moss, and a short way east of the monument to Richard Cameron, the Covenanter, and the resolute men who died with him there in defence of religious freedom. The central area of this construction was explored to a depth of 3 feet. At this depth much charcoal in small fragments was met with, intermixed with very dark soil. One unworked flake of flint was discovered, but no direct evidence of sepulchral rites was forthcoming.

Without this, or any evidence of fire, it is difficult to account for the presence of charcoal—chiefly of oak—in small cairns.

The last ruined cairn (No. 9) occupies very exactly the highest point of a wooded ridge called Kineknowe, 700 feet in height, near Wellwood. The west side of the cairn is slightly concave in form, with well-defined corners. The south-west extremity has still its corner stone—a large boulder—in position. In excavating the cairn, the interior, consisting of earth and stones, was put over the margin. On the ground-

Fig. 10. Cinerary Urn from Cairn at Marchhouse, Muirkirk.

level several heavy flat stones set on edge and in a position east and west were discovered, suggesting the ruined remains of a cist. The soil in their vicinity was passed through the riddle, when five fragments of a Bronze Age urn were recovered. The largest fragment, part of the rim, has four transverse lines of decoration.

The next excavation site, that of a partially demolished cairn (No. 10), is only a short distance north-west from the last and slightly to the east of Marchhouse. This was described by the writer in the *Proceedings*, vol. lviii. p. 333. A cinerary urn of large size (fig 10), ornamented, and with broad overhanging rim, was discovered buried in 2 feet of sand, in the bank of the newly widened roadway. This vessel was

inverted over a large deposit of incinerated human remains. On the ground, mouth upwards, and within the urn, was an incense cup (fig. 11), with eighteen perforations round the widest part. It was full of burnt material in the form of fine black ash, similar to that found in the cooking-holes of the hut-circles. Inserted with one end in the ashes of the incense cup, and in a vertical position, was a pointed and polished bone pin (fig. 12), 7⅜ inches in length, and, also within the incense cup, a bronze awl (fig. 12), pointed at one end and flattened at the other, and an unworked fragment of green chert. The exhaustive exploration of the site extended to the adjoining field, and disclosed, at a depth of 2 feet, under the ploughing, the northern half of a cairn base, giving a diameter of 47 feet, the urn burial occupying the centre underneath the cairn. The southern half of the base had been demolished by the construction of the original roadway. At 10 feet north-east of the burial, under the heaviest stones of the cairn, a shallow pit in the sand contained a large deposit of charcoal of wood and fragments of incinerated bone, the residue probably of the funeral pyre.

Fig. 11. Incense cup from Cairn at Marchhouse, Muirkirk.

Fig. 12. Bronze Pin, Bronze Awl, and fragment of Chert from Cairn at Marchhouse, Muirkirk.

It is of interest to note that the stone axe referred to as one of the casual finds was discovered many years ago in the opposite bank of the roadway and within a few yards of where the southern margin of the cairn would originally extend to.

The next cairn (No. 11) was excavated in the autumn of 1925, and has not hitherto been described; it is situated on the farm of Netherwood, at the west end of what is locally known as the Blood Moss, at 950 feet elevation and on the margin of the steep

slope which runs down to the Polkebuck Burn, 100 yards to the west.

After removing the peat, which enveloped the structure, a round cairn, 28 feet in diameter, was disclosed, the lower stones resting on the clay. A large flagstone, suggesting the cover of a cist, was found displaced near the surface of the peat, and disturbance long ago was suspected—a surmise which proved correct. The cairn was excavated from the centre outwards, and a short cist without a cover was disclosed, formed of flagstones set on edge. The cist lies north-east and south-west and slightly to the west of the centre of the cairn, and measures inside 36 inches in length, 22 inches in width, and is 23 inches deep. One end and one side are formed by single flagstones 27 inches and 32 inches in length respectively. The cist contained dark-coloured soil—chiefly peat. No relics of any kind were discovered.

The summit of Wardlaw, 1630 feet high, commands, as the name suggests, a vast outlook, embracing the whole valley of the Ayr from its source to the sea, Ben Lomond to the north, and the hills of Galloway to the south.

The base of a round cairn (No. 12), 30 feet in diameter, occupies exactly the highest point, over which beacons have been lit possibly for centuries. Although the cairn had been much disturbed by visitors to the hill-top, it was decided to explore the base, and more particularly the ground underneath. The excavation was carried out in the usual way, but it was soon realised that nothing perishable by heat could survive. The ground below the cairn was trenched over to no purpose, but under a marginal boulder, outwith the fire-marked area, a massive late-Celtic finger-ring of bronze (fig. 13), $1\frac{5}{16}$-inch and $1\frac{3}{16}$-inch diameter, was discovered. No other relic was discovered throughout the excavation, and the cairn was restored.

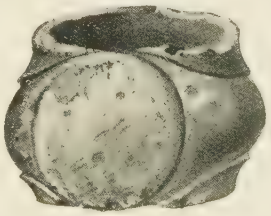


Fig. 13. Bronze Finger-ring from Wardlaw Cairn. (½).

At the junction of the Hole Burn with the river Ayr there is a high promontory, locally known as Castlehill (No. 13); the name, however, has no reference to any stone-and-lime building. The approach to the site from the north, along a high and narrow ridge, has the Hole Burn on the right and the Ayr on the left. Immediately in front, on the promontory, there is a steep mound resembling a mote hill and measuring 68 feet from base to summit, which is artificially flat, circular, and 46 feet in diameter. Immediately in front there is a lesser mound, and at its base beyond there is a square enclosure, 66 feet by 66 feet, and strongly protected on the west side by a

parapet of earth and boulders. On the opposite side this bank has long disappeared, probably by a landslide, where there is an almost perpendicular drop into the river Ayr below.

This enclosure is probably the bailey or outer court of an ancient mote. It has been proved that the flat summit of the larger mound has very dark soil of occupation and a clay floor at a depth of nearly 2 feet. Part of the west margin of the summit has been carried away by landslide into the Hole Burn, exposing a continuation of the parapet from the bailey as well as a refuse heap beyond the wall. From this exposure the writer has, from time to time, collected from a mass of red burnt ash, charcoal and pieces of slag, bones, teeth, and horn-cores of the British wild ox, and other relics. Only a preliminary excavation has been made.

The last of the early sites to be noticed is the one near Blackside, Muirkirk (No. 14), which was described in the *Proceedings*, vol. lx. p. 262.

Further than mentioning the excavation in the present summary there is little more to add. The site, before excavation, closely resembled other constructions in the district associated doubtless, in later times, with agricultural, notably sheep-farming, pursuits. It was revealed from the relics recovered that the site had been occupied and used from Bronze Age to mediæval times. Fragments of a coarse, undecorated Bronze Age vessel, pot-boilers, a hammer-stone, a knife and three scrapers of flint, a pointed knife of a grey stone and a scraper of chert, which were found were referable to the earliest occupation; a jet armlet and saddle-quern indicated an early Iron Age occupation; glazed potsherds pointed to very late mediæval times; and finally, a brass shoe-buckle and silver button suggested an eighteenth-century occupation.

Later Sites.

We now approach examples of the later sites, and a sufficient number will be chosen, and very briefly described, to illustrate the diversity of form and simplicity of structure of those small and early pastoral dwellings. Without exception, all of them seem to have passed out of local history, and tradition even is silent.

These sites are now unknown by name, and are so worn away by time and weather that only the faintest trace of them is visible above ground. In their construction lime has in no case been used, and where built of stone, the interstices of the remaining foundations have been packed with clay. Where the walls have been of turf—as in most cases—the divots have been laid, for most part, on a foundation of rough, unhewn boulders without tool marks.

A short distance east of the Martyrs' Monument at Ayrs Moss and slightly east of the excavation already referred to there, on a low hillock of dry ground, three boulders, appearing through the bent and heather, suggested from their position the segment of a circle. The turf was stripped off and the floor of a circular hut (No. 15) was laid bare, measuring 14 feet in diameter. The hearth was on the floor slightly south of the centre, the red, burnt embers of the last fire heaped over it. Two kinds of pottery were found on the site, one fairly thick, buff-coloured, and wheel-turned, with a very thin and worn tinge of green glaze; and the other, light red, thin, and unglazed. Only a few small shards were found, and they appear to belong to the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Fragments of chert, several unworked flakes of flint, and one small nodule of "keel," showing several faces of wear, were also recovered.

At the junction of the Greenock Water with the Ayr, high up on the margin of the "scaur" overlooking the river and on the northern edge of Ayrs Moss, there are very compact foundation walls (No. 16), 35 feet in length and 3 feet in thickness and still below ground-level. The writer discovered them by kicking away the moss-grown peat to ascertain if such a magnificent outlook ever sustained the site of an outpost. The laying bare of the walls and the interior was carried out in keeping with this idea by an enthusiastic platoon of local volunteers on the outward limit of a route march, and to test the efficiency of their entrenching tools. The exploration, for lack of time, was confined to the limits of the structure, thus reducing the chances of finding relics, usually more prolific outside and within range of the doorway. Within the east interior of the walls a large circular stone hearth was discovered on the floor, over which was the accumulation of the last peat fire in red, burnt ash. The back or north wall must have disappeared ages ago over the scaur, which is now grown green. No relics were discovered, and the mystery of this site, in such a peculiar situation, remains unsolved.

Approaching the neighbourhood of the hut-circles (No. 17) there is a group of three hut-remains on the left bank of the Shiel Burn, a tributary of the March Burn. The walls—formed of earth—are so worn by the process of time as to be hardly discernible. The first has a length of 51 feet, formed by two low walls, 9 feet apart, and meeting with a curve at either end. There is a narrow opening, 9 feet from the south end, in front of which a section of turf was taken up, and underneath there was a heavy deposit of charcoal of wood and peat ash which had, in keeping with ancient custom, been thrown out of the doorway.

The second—of similar form—a few feet away, is 15 feet in length and 7 feet wide, with no definite entrance. The third, which lies several

feet to the north, has a circular wall, 12 feet in diameter, faintly showing above ground. The interior was carefully explored, when a hearth, with red-coloured ash over it, was discovered on the floor of clay to the east of the centre.

On the opposite bank there is a hut-foundation (No. 18), the earth and stone walls of which are formed by a parallel cutting into the sloping bank. The length is 17 feet and the width 8 feet. The interior was cleared out, when a constructed fireplace, 16 inches wide and 36 inches in length, was found full of ashes in the south end of the structure.

Continuing a short distance further up the burn on the same bank and in a sheltered position there is another small oblong dwelling or shieling (No. 19), which probably gives the burn its name. Before excavation the remains appeared so slightly above ground as to be almost invisible, except to the most observant eye. The interior length is 15 feet 9 inches and the width 8 feet. The interior was carefully cleared out, and, at a depth of about 15 inches, the hearth, with red, burnt ash still covering it, was discovered on the rudely paved floor. The walls had been formed of turf and clay with an occasional boulder in the foundations. In order to ascertain the probable time of occupation it was desirable to find examples of the pottery which the occupants had in use, and to this end the turf was removed over a section of green ground in front of a narrow opening in the south wall. It has been found that while heather may grow, as it usually does, over the walls of ancient sites, it rarely ever grows over the refuse heaps of spent ash in front of the doorways.

In trenching this section carefully over, a goodly number of potsherds were recovered with parts of rims representing eight different vessels of thin build, wheel-turned, and with a faint and worn tinge, for most part of green glaze, which might date from the end of the fifteenth to the early seventeenth century. With the pottery several flakes of flint and chert were picked up.

Further to the east and only a short distance south-west of No. 2 hut-circle, on the left bank of the Aikler Burn—the burn of the oaks, which have now vanished—the foundation walls of a mediæval homestead of a later date (No. 20) have been brought to light. On being cleared of turf and debris it was found that the dwelling had a total length of 33 feet and a width of 12 feet, with foundation walls built of hill stones and clay, varying in width from 25 inches to 36 inches. The hearth, 4 feet in diameter and without a kerb, was on the flagstones of the floor of the larger compartment of the two into which the house had been divided. A great number of potsherds were recovered from under the turf beyond the walls, and all of them were of a thicker and

more robust nature than those of the Shiel Burn. Almost all the fragments had a superior green glaze with occasional examples of black, brown, and pale yellow. Several shards were of buff-coloured clay, soft in texture, and covered with a very thin white slip, easily flaked off, and certainly representing not more than one dish.

The inhabitants of this dwelling would in all probability use the drying kiln mentioned in connection with No. 2 hut-circle, and the almost entire absence of white or slip pottery may afford a clue as to the time when the kiln was in use.

Some distance to the east, on the west tributary of the Slackshaw Burn, and on a dry ridge of ground in the centre of the moor, at an elevation of 1000 feet, there is a group of eleven hut-foundations (No. 21) of peculiar character.

This little hamlet, possibly a group of summer shielings for the summer herding of grazing stock, has no local name and no place in local tradition, and has only recently been discovered. Its remote situation, away from any track or road, and the nature of the ground precludes the idea of any interference, such as the removal of the foundation walls. The individual members of this group of ancient dwellings are so much alike in measurement that they may reasonably be described as a whole. Their interior length varies from 15 feet to 23 feet, and their interior breadth from 8 feet to 10 feet, and all are without divisional walls or compartments. It is possible, however, that wickerwork and clay, or wattle and daub, may have been used for partitions. Two of the structures are oval on plan, and have earthen walls, while the remainder have had turf and clay walls built on stone foundations, which vary from 2 feet to 3 feet in width.

The stone foundations—now exposed—exhibit a decided line of advancement in early hut-building. The oldest, evidently, are those of oval formation, an improvement on the more ancient circular hut. The next development exhibits foundations of rough hill stones laid down in straight walls and semi-circular ends. There are others with straight walls and large boulder stones in each well-rounded corner; and the latest, and last occupied evidently, has straight walls and square corners.

The pottery recovered from this group has been found at a depth of fully 12 inches under the turf, among the deposits of peat ash and charcoal which had been thrown out of the doorways. The potsherds vary; most, but not all, have a thin, green glaze, the clay is soft in texture and red in colour, and all the vessels are wheel-turned. They may date from the late fifteenth to the early seventeenth century.

From the excavations carried out, ten of the hut-remains are proved to have been inhabited. In the exploration confined to the interior of

one with semicircular ends, nine flakes of flint were recovered and only one shard of pottery. Throughout, neither glass, wood, nor metal have yet been discovered.

The last example to be given of an oblong hut (No. 22) in this neighbourhood is situated on a dry ridge, a short distance south of the Sanquhar Road Bridge over the Garpel. Its interior measurement, 20½ feet in length and 7½ feet in breadth, is in keeping with the others. Otherwise it shows more above ground, the remaining walls are of superior build, and it is probably of a later date. The hearth, without a kerb, was found on the paved floor at one end.

The entrance, 2 feet wide, faced the north, and on removal of a wide section of turf in front the usual accumulation of ash and embers was met with. From this, potsherds of four different vessels were recovered, probably of sixteenth-century origin. The metal foot of what may have been an aquamanile, a piece of red keel with rubbed facets, and several unworked flakes of flint were included amongst the finds.

The next example of primitive construction, probably of a more pastoral nature, is situated on the lower margin of the hill-slope, a short distance north-east of the farm of Netherwood, in the Greenock Water district. Here we have two circular enclosures (No. 23) formed by strong earthen banks, flanked on the south by a long, deep, and narrow stone-lined pen, opening into one of the enclosures. Adjacent to the west bank there is a long and a wider pen, paved with flagstones. On the east side there is another narrow pen excavated out of the ground for most part, and joining at the lower end with the one on the south.

Behind, to the north-east, there is a group of three hut-remains with stone foundations—one is circular and two are oblong. The stone-work, both of the pens and huts, was buried deep under the ruined earth-walls, and cleared out only after considerable spade-work. The excavations disclosed probably sheep-folds and ewe-bughts for ewe-milking, and, judging from the nature of the potsherds recovered from the hut-remains, the whole construction was in use in late mediæval times.

From this site eastwards, as far as Priesthill, a great many long, narrow, earthen enclosures or pens are to be met with on the lower edge of the moor. Several have been partly excavated, all of which are stone-lined, mostly paved, and measure from 4 to 5 feet wide and from 25 to 50 feet in length.

At about 200 feet below the summit of Middlefield Law, on the southern slope, and at an elevation of 1300 feet above sea-level, there

is a hut-foundation (No. 24), rectangular in form, described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xlviii. p. 377. Its size is 12 feet by 7 feet, the entrance, a foot wide, passing aslant through the eastern wall. It is well paved with flagstones, and has a fireplace in the north-west corner.

"The relics found were fragments of coarse pottery, glazed and unglazed. . . . For what reason the hut was constructed at such a height is far from clear. A summer sheiling would hardly be necessary in the locality; there are no signs of cultivation, yet it was undoubtedly made for and inhabited by human beings. Judging from the thickness of the overlying turf it must have been abandoned centuries ago." The pottery is probably sixteenth- or seventeenth-century ware.

Immediately above this hut site there was discovered a level cutting excavated across the lower slope leading to the summit (No. 25). The cutting is 120 paces in length, terminating in a filled-in pit at each end. Above the centre of the cutting there are two spring wells. One pit was opened to its original size, when it was found to be 10 feet wide on the surface and 10 feet deep, and cut into clay. At the bottom there was much silt, proving it had been used for collecting water, undoubtedly from the springs above. This effort of great labour may have been carried out by the inhabitants of the hut just described to collect and store water in times of great scarcity, and the means employed are both simple and practical.

The next excavation to be noticed in passing is that of an ancient kiln with flue (No. 26), and it is described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxviii. p. 378. Its situation is 100 yards below the ruined homestead of Lamonburn, east of the farm of Middlefield. In the description of this kiln it is stated that "the diameter at the top is 6 feet 6 inches, and at the bottom 3 feet; its depth 7 feet 6 inches. It is faced with stone inside, and the bottom is neatly paved with flat stones. The flue is 9 feet long and 2 feet high, built with stones and paved like the kiln; its mouth, opening into the cleuch, is formed of three heavy stones. The mouth of the flue was full of ashes." The kiln is analogous to that adjacent to No. 2 hut-circle, and as both are situated on land which has been under cultivation, a common use may be ascribed to both.

Reference has been made to long, narrow enclosures, formed with earthen banks, lined along the ground-level interiorly with stone. High up on Grasshill Ridge, south-east of Priesthill, there is a construction of a somewhat similar nature (No. 27), 145 yards west of the standing stone, of modern erection, on the highest point of the ridge. The ground is rocky, and the enclosure, 33 feet in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet to 5 feet wide, is formed by heavy boulders arranged on either side. Near the centre and on the right or north side there is a shorter

enclosure, 12 feet in length and 3½ feet wide, leading from it. On the right of the entrance, which is in the east end, there is a row of ten large boulders, arranged in line, in front of the shorter chamber. On clearing out the larger compartment, and under 18 inches of peat, a flat, unornamented comb with several teeth remaining was discovered on the rocky floor.

In a line south-west, and at a lower level on the Berry Craigs, north of Ponesk Glen, there is a similar but larger enclosure (No. 28). This construction yielded no relics under excavation, although part of it closely resembles the remains of an earth-house minus the roofing flags. This part is 48 feet in length and curved, and varies from 2 feet wide near the entrance to 4 feet along its course. It is from 4 feet to 5 feet deep, and paved for most of its length. The entrance is 12 inches wide between two large boulders.

Adjoining this construction on the left, at a few feet from the south end, there is a filled-in trench, 36 feet in length, with several boulders in line, and terminating in a stone-lined chamber, 20 feet in length and 4 feet 3 inches wide. In clearing out this chamber several fragments of amber-coloured flint were found near the entrance.

After careful excavating it is not quite clear what those constructions were intended for. Both command an extensive outlook, but there is no distinct evidence of human occupation. It is now surmised they belong to a class of ewe-bughts associated probably with the ewe-milking practices of a bygone time.

Quite near to the last construction, and also on the Berry Craigs, there are the remains of a dwelling (No. 29), measuring inside 30 feet long and 8 feet wide. It has two compartments. The remaining walls are strongly built with stone and clay and are 36 inches wide. Thick turf covered the floor, which was found to be paved, the flat hearth occupying a position close to the divisional wall in the larger compartment. A few feet beyond the entrance there was a large mound covered with a sward of green grass. This mound—of ash—employed the excavating party fully three days in turning over. The pottery recovered was entirely of the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and all the fragments bore a superior green glaze, with the exception of several shards of red-coloured, unglazed ware.

Assuming that the inhabitants of this dwelling used the narrow enclosures referred to near them, it is of interest to note that there was no trace of white or slip pottery of any kind within or without the dwelling. This may afford a clue as to the period of occupation of the dwelling, and when these narrow constructions were in general use in the district.

Before bringing this summary to a close mention should be made of a site, very recently excavated under the personal supervision of Mrs E. C. Broun Lindsay, F.S.A.Scot., which had been occupied from at least the seventeenth century to comparatively modern times.

The site is that of Priesthill (No. 30), occupied for some time by John Brown, the "Christian carrier" of Covenanting times, who was shot there in the presence of his wife and children, on the 1st May 1685, by John Graham of Claverhouse, later Viscount Dundee.

The Priesthill in question is some distance north-east from the presently occupied homestead of that name, and the peat moss which lies between, and from which John Brown obtained his peats, is still made use of each year in May to provide fuel for the present Priesthill.

While the grave of the martyr, enclosed and monumented, is well known in its lonely situation, the actual site of his house has been vaguely guessed at, the structure having been removed early in the nineteenth century.

It was felt desirable to locate the site, and, if possible, to restore and preserve the foundations, if any remained.

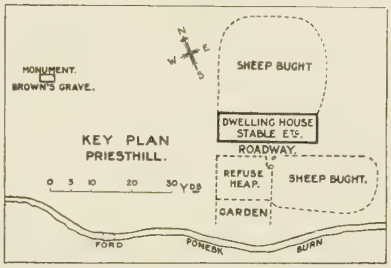
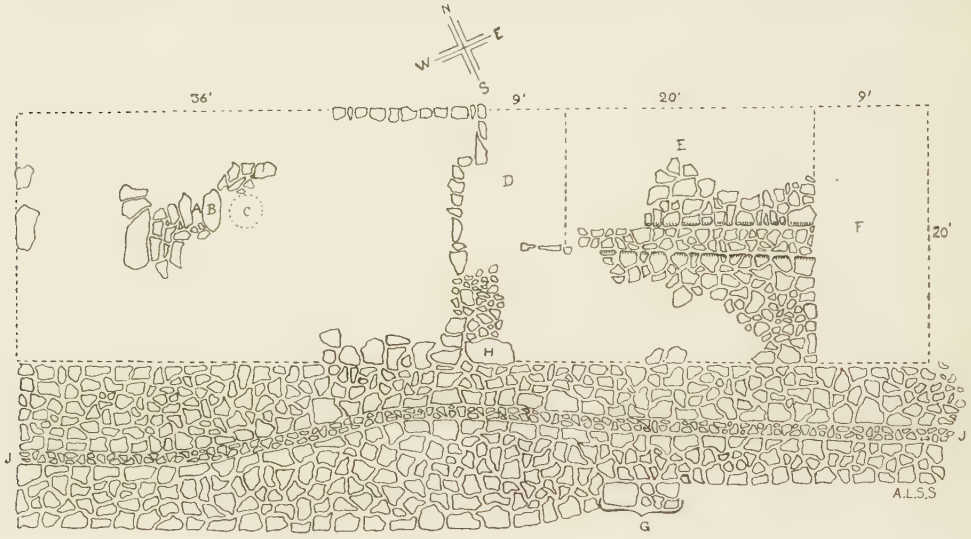


Fig. 14. Key Plan of Priesthill.

About 45 yards south-east of the monument there was a large grass-covered mound, in front of which was a small plot of land suggesting a garden, and bearing traces of "lazy beds," a pastoral method of growing potatoes still in vogue in the locality. Immediately behind the mound—about the width of a roadway—the green sward appeared artificially flat, and there were two large enclosures, formed by feal dykes, to the left front and rear. The enclosures, doubtless sheep-bughts, measured 78 feet by 52 feet and 74 feet by 66 feet respectively, and the enclosing banks were 6 feet thick. There were other variously shaped, smaller, and deeper earth-works, which had led to a confusion of ideas regarding the site of the house, but it was apparent from the nature of the mole heaps that the mound was composed chiefly of burnt ash—the midden really—and therefore, according to early custom, it would lie in front of the dwelling (fig. 14).

The turf was taken up over the whole of the flat area behind the mound, and the remains of the foundation walls of Brown's house were gradually revealed. On completion of the removal of turf and superincumbent debris, the accompanying plan was made, illustrating very accurately the remains of the dwelling as now seen, while the accompanying ground-plan gives the position of Brown's grave.

It will be seen that the house from the grave is 40 yards distant, and in a line 80° south-east. Although 242 years have elapsed since Brown's death at Priesthill, interest in this Scottish Covenanter has in no way declined. John Brown's name appears in the Kirk Session Records of the parish, and, from historical and local accounts, he was a man of superior intellect and independent mind. He refused to take the Abjuration Oath offered him by Claverhouse, and the penalty was



A. Well fire.
B. Hearthstone.
C. Hearth.
D. Barn.
E. Stable and Byre.
F. Outhouse.
G. Loupin'-on Stane.
H. Doorstep.
J. Gutter.

Plan of Remains of John Brown's House, Priesthill, Muirkirk. 1926.

Fig. 15.

summary execution before two witnesses. From this—the concurrence of local tradition and the proximity of the grave—the execution was carried out at the house after Brown had taken a final farewell of his wife and children.

The house has been almost totally removed. From the remaining foundations (fig. 15), which are chiefly 3 feet wide, it was found that the length of the whole building was 74 feet by 20 feet, with the dwelling-house, barn, stable, and byre in a continuous row. It is evident from the remaining portions of the floor that the house consisted of a "but and

ben," with a flat hearth, 30 inches in diameter, and a well-fire, 28 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 8 inches deep, in one end. Several flags of a stone floor remain.

The floors of the barn, stable, and byre are cobbled, and the flat open drain which runs down the middle is paved. The space between the house and the midden is 14 feet wide, paved, and has a gutter, 6 inches wide, running through the whole length.

The mounting pillar, or "loupin-on stane," is conspicuous, measuring 3 feet by 3 feet, the step of which is 2½ feet by 1½ foot.

The mound in front was a formidable undertaking to trench over, measuring 40 feet by 33 feet and 9 feet deep. Its thorough examination yielded many relics, including pottery, both of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and of later date, eight spindle-whorls, fragments of a wool carder and of three sickles, seven harrow-tines, five horse shoes, part of a horse's bit, two hooks, three hinges, an axle-tree pin, a pair of pincers, parts of a pair of sheep shears, part of a pair of scissors, a smoothing iron and other objects of this metal, eight very much corroded copper coins ranging from the middle of the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century and a halfpenny trade token, eleven metal buttons, neatly cut leather soles for women's shoes, fragments of a buff coat with seven plain, flat metal buttons still attached, part of a heather rope, five globular blue glass beads, two pieces of slate pencils, half of a pair of eyeglasses, and a small glass phial. The mound yielded besides, a collection of upwards of eighty whole and very small tobacco pipe-heads of clay, all with broken stems and suggestive of a time of solitude and seclusion.

Priesthill, when a farm, had its cultivated land—now moorland—behind and on both sides of the house, enclosed by extensive fael dykes. The land in front is the peat moss, with a streamlet between, down to which there is still visible a cart track, and also a ford, for the carting in of peats.

An analogy can be found at Harwood, north-east of the farm of Middlefield, and entered in Weatherly's Plan of the District, dated 1826, as the "Site of Harwood." The situation of the dwelling—removed and turf-grown—the adjoining sheep-bughts, the refuse heap in front, and the finds within it, are much in keeping with those at Priesthill.

I desire to express my indebtedness to Miss A. L. Shaw Smith for visiting Priesthill and preparing the plans; and also to Major Dugald Baird, J.P., for preparing the plan of the kiln at No. 2 hut-circle.

V.

ON TWO EGYPTIAN MUMMIES PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUMS OF EDINBURGH. By WARREN R. DAWSON, F.S.A.Scot.

I. The Mummy of an Infant in the National Museum of Antiquities.

One of the most interesting objects of the magnificent Rhind Collection is a double mummy-case containing the mummies of two children (Reg. No. 546). This specimen was obtained at Thebes by A. H. Rhind, but apart from a brief mention of it in his book he gives no particulars.[1] So far as I am aware, this coffin is unique; I know of no other example of the kind. It has been expressly constructed for the reception of two mummies of equal size, and is therefore broader in proportion to its length than a single coffin of its size would be. It is made of sycomore wood, and displays the coarseness of construction and finish which is usual in the Roman period.[2] The body of the coffin is a slab composed of several pieces of coarse-grained wood fixed together by three transverse battens underneath. This is provided with shallow sides so as to form a kind of tray, to which the lid is attached by means of six tenons fitting into slots in the customary manner. The interior has been coated with a thin layer of plaster, on which are painted the figures of two children of equal size standing side by side (fig. 1). The figures are each clad in a long robe reaching to the ankles, and with sleeves to the elbows. The long hair, ear-rings, and breast-ornaments, together with the style of the garment, suggest that these figures are intended to represent girls, but one of the mummies is that of a boy,

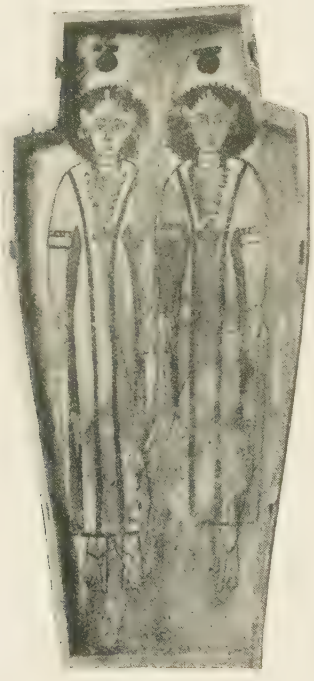


Fig. 1. Base of the Coffin showing the two Painted Figures.

[1] *Thebes: Its Tombs and their Tenants*, p. 108.
[2] Compare Naville, *Ahnas el Medineh*, Pl. xi.

whilst the sex of the other is unknown, for it has not been unwrapped. The cover of the coffin (fig. 2) has two face-masks, and, on the upper part of the foot-end, two pairs of feet are painted. It shows in a very conventionalised form two mummies standing side by side. The head- and foot-ends are rectangular, and contrast with the gracefully rounded

Fig. 2. Lid of the Coffin with Double Face-mask.

Fig. 3. The Twin Mummies.

contours of the coffins of earlier periods. The decoration is painted, and consists of a number of poorly executed patterns—debased survivals of the elaborate decorations of the Pharaonic period.

This case, when opened, was found to contain two mummies (fig. 3), one of which is in its original wrappings, and the other was unrolled many years ago (Reg. Nos. 520, 521). Each mummy had on its outer wrappings a bead necklace, a small rectangular metal plaque, and a blue faience figurine of the god Bes. The outer shroud is covered by a series of interlaced bandages, forming a geometrical pattern, which is the usual arrangement in mummies of this period.

In April 1927, by the kind permission of the Director, Mr J. Graham Callander, I made a thorough examination of the unwrapped mummy, and found that it revealed features of quite unusual interest. Mummies of children of all periods are usually very poorly made; the embalmers did not bestow upon them the care which they generally devoted to adults. All the specimens of child-mummies which I have hitherto examined have been very summarily and carelessly treated, although some pains had usually been taken to make a presentable exterior by paying careful attention to the adjustment of the superficial wrappings. This mummy, on the contrary, has been carefully and elaborately embalmed, and presents a marked contrast with the slovenly methods usual even in mummies of adults of the Ptolemaic and Roman periods.[1] The general method of treatment of this infantile body recalls that employed for the best-made mummies of adults by the embalmers of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty.

The body is in an extended position, but the head is bent forward so that the chin rests upon the breast. Its pose is exactly similar to that of the mummy of a child of about the same age from Torres Straits, of which I recently published a photograph and description.[2] The arms and hands are fully extended at the sides, so that the palms rest upon the lateral aspects of the thighs. All the nails of the fingers and toes are perfect, and the epidermis has been carefully cut round the bases of the fingers and toes so as to leave a natural "finger-stall" of skin on each of the digits in order to retain the nails when the rest of the epidermis peeled off the body during its maceration in the salt-bath, a process to which all mummies were subjected. This precaution for the safety of the nails was usually taken with well-made adult mummies, but I have never as yet found it observed in the case of a child. The viscera, both abdominal and thoracic, have been removed through a slightly oblique embalming wound, 7·5 cm. long, extending from the crest of the ilium towards the margin of the ribs. The body cavity is empty, and no attempt has been made to pack it. The inside of the body cavity has been smeared with thick, lustrous, pitch-like resin. In the centre of the thorax, lying on the spine, is a shrunken mass of tissue which is probably the heart, but the embalming wound is too small to allow of a complete exploration of the body cavity. In spite of the oft-repeated and erroneous statement that the heart was removed along with the other viscera, it is a fact that

[1] For details of the debased technique of these periods, see Elliot Smith and Dawson, *Egyptian Mummies*, pp. 123 *ff.*

[2] *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, vol. xx. p. 850 and fig. 11.

in mummies of all periods the heart was carefully left *in situ* by the embalmers.[1]

The surface of the body has been carefully treated all over with a paste made of resin and fat, and is covered with minute crystals of fatty acids — the decomposition products of this paste. The paste has been applied with a brush in a heated state, and has not been indiscriminately poured over the body in molten condition, which was the slipshod method usually adopted by embalmers of late periods.[2] The genital organs, though characteristically infantile, are intact.

Fig. 4. The Hieratic Papyrus of Petamon. Attached to this are the necklace and amulets found on the mummy-wrappings.

The head is covered with short reddish-brown hair, the ears are well formed and pressed close to the sides of the head, and their lobes do not appear to have been pierced. The eyelids are half open, but no packing material has been inserted between the lids and the collapsed eyeballs, as was usual in earlier times. The brain has been removed through the left nostril, which communicates with a forced passage through the ethmoid bone. No packing material has been inserted into the cranial cavity nor into the nasal fossæ.

The body is that of a male infant, whose name, as we learn from the papyrus found upon the mummy, is Petamon, and whose age I should estimate at twenty-four to thirty months. The height of the child is about 25 inches. The fact that the feet are at right angles to the legs (instead of being inclined at an angle of 45°, as is usual in adult mummies) and that the head has fallen over the chest, suggests that the mummy was kept in an upright position during the processes of its embalming.

[1] For the significance of the heart, see Elliot Smith, *Journal of the Manchester Oriental Soc.*, vol. i. pp. 41 *ff.*

[2] For the method of applying the resinous paste, see my article "Making a Mummy" in the *Journal of Egyptian Archæology*, vol. xiii., part i., pp. 40–49 and Pls. xvi–xviii.

From the careful treatment of the body it is evident that this infant and its twin were the children of wealthy parents.

The papyrus (fig. 4) which was found with this mummy contains a short funerary spell, which consists of an extract from a composition usually known by the title "May my name flourish," many copies of which, all of late date, are known. The writing is characteristic *hieratic* of the Roman period. The following is a translation of the text:—

"O the Osiris Petamon
"born of Ta-Renenet!
"[He says: May my name prosper]
"As prospereth the name [1]
of Osiris Khentamenthes in Abydos,
of Hathor, mistress of the West,
of Geb in Bu-shemy,
of Nut in Shenty,
of Horus in Pe.
"As prospereth the name
of Uto in Pe and in Dep,
of Isis in Heliopolis,
of the Ram, lord of Mendes,
of Thoth, the twice-great, lord of Hermopolis."

II. The Mummy of a Woman in the Royal Scottish Museum.

In 1911 the Royal Scottish Museum acquired a female mummy which had been previously unwrapped (Reg. No. 399/1). The body was enclosed in a well-made cartonnage casing, and this in turn fits exactly into a wooden outer coffin. I made an examination of this mummy on 19th April 1927, by kind permission of Mr Edwin Ward, Keeper of the Egyptian Department.

The body is that of an adult woman of small stature (height, 4 feet 4 inches), lying in the usual extended position with the arms at the sides of the body, the right hand being placed so as to conceal the pudenda, and the left with its palmar surface against the outer side of the thigh. The nails of the hands and feet have been treated in exactly the same manner as those of the child described above, the "finger-stalls" of epidermis being plainly visible. The body has been eviscerated through a gaping elliptical wound with inverted edges 14 cm. in length. This

[1] The Egyptian text, of course, reads from right to left. This phrase is twice repeated in the vertical column on the right of the document. The places mentioned in connection with each divinity are mythological localities. The composition, although never found on papyri before the Roman period, is of very ancient origin, and is based upon a passage of the *Pyramid Texts* of the Sixth Dynasty.

wound is placed obliquely, and runs parallel to the line of the groin about midway between the iliac crest and the navel, the upper end being a little above the level of the latter. Through it the viscera have been removed, and the whole of the cavity tightly packed with a mixture of mud, sawdust, and resin. (The abdominal wall has been partly broken away, which enables the packing of the interior to be observed.) No packing material has been inserted in the thighs nor in any other part of the body. The incision was plugged with a pad of resin-soaked linen.

The head has been closely shaved, and the soft parts of the nose have been flattened by the pressure of the bandages. On the skin of the forehead is the well-marked impression of a linen bandage or fillet which once encircled it. The nostrils are dilated, and through them the brain has been extracted, the ethmoid bone being perforated on both sides, although the septum is undamaged. The lips are partly open, and expose seven of the upper teeth. The eyes are half open, and reveal a packing of linen placed over the eyeballs and under the lids. The head and limbs of the body have been varnished in modern times, but before the mummy came into possession of the Museum.

The outer coffin of this mummy was originally covered in gesso, but this has all perished and only the wooden shell remains. The cartonnage is in excellent preservation, and its colours bright and fresh. It is gaily painted with figures of funerary genii, etc., but has no inscriptions upon it. We are therefore in ignorance of the name of the lady whose mummy we have described. The style of the coffin and cartonnage corresponds to the period between the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Dynasties, and must therefore be placed in the Twenty-third or Twenty-fourth, *i.e.* about 745–712 B.C. The technique of the mummy also corresponds with this period. In the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Dynasties (which for brevity we will call period A) an elaborate process of packing the limbs and body was in vogue.[1] During the period represented by the Edinburgh mummy (period B) these methods fell into abeyance, and a different method of treatment came into vogue in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Dynasties (period C). This mummy presents a number of features which are intermediate between periods A and C. In period A a band or fillet of dyed linen was placed around the brow, or sometimes it was imitated by a band of paint;[2] in period C this custom was not followed. The impression on the forehead of the mummy (to which attention has

[1] For full details of the technique of this period, see Elliot Smith, *Contribution to the Study of Mummification in Egypt*, Cairo, 1906.

[2] In mummies from Torres Straits, the technique of which closely resembles that of Egypt during period A, a head-band is always represented with black paint. See *Annals of Archæology and Anthropology*, vol. xi. pp. 87–94 and Pls. x.–xii.

already been called), therefore, is a survival from period A. In period A, also, the orbits were packed with linen, and artificial eyes were inserted under the lids. In period C neither packing nor false eyes were used. The Edinburgh mummy is again intermediate in this respect, for it has the linen packing but no artificial eyes. Both hands were placed over the pudenda in period A, and in period C they were straightened and placed on the outer sides of the thighs. Our mummy makes a compromise between the two positions, for the right hand is placed in the pubic region and the left on the thigh. In period A the viscera were wrapped in separate linen parcels and returned to the body cavity, the free space between the parcels being filled with mud, sawdust, and resin. In period C the viscera in parcels were usually placed between the legs, and the whole of the body cavity filled with packing. In this respect period B agrees with C, but in the present instance we do not know whether the viscera were placed between the legs, as no record of the unwrapping has been kept.

The mummy has been carefully prepared, and it, and its cases, are good examples of the period to which they belong.

VI.

UNDERGROUND GALLERIED BUILDING AT RENNIBISTER, ORKNEY.

By HUGH MARWICK, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

On the 12th of November 1926, as a steam-thresher was coming out of the stackyard gate at the farm of Rennibister, in the parish of Firth, Orkney, the ground suddenly gave way beneath the wheels, and the machine stuck in a large hole 2 or 3 feet outside the stack-yard gate. A message was sent in to Kirkwall (4 miles distant) for assistance, and with some difficulty the threshing machine was got out without much damage. It was then found that the accident had been caused by the collapse of the roof of an underground structure under the unusual weight that was passing over it. The same afternoon three members of the Orkney Antiquarian Society went out to inspect the structure, and found it to be a building very similar to the so-called gallery grave at Grain, St Ola, quite close to Kirkwall. The following morning I went out along with two workmen to throw out the debris that had fallen in—a task that proved too much for one short winter day. The following day was Sunday, but the workmen returned on Monday and Tuesday and completed the work—clearing the chamber of earth, stones, and clay, down to the solid rock, and taking great

pains to detect anything in the way of antiquarian interest. A fence was then erected round the opening, and operations ceased for the time.

As the structure appeared to be of unusual interest, the Ancient Monuments Board were informed about it, in the hope that they might schedule the site and take it over for preservation. The proprietor, Mr Baikie, of Tankerness, kindly handed over his rights to them, and that body has now assumed the guardianship. A good deal of work will be necessary before the structure is fully explored and roofed over again, but it is in the highest degree gratifying that this will now be done in the careful and thorough manner one has learned to expect from that most admirable Government Department.

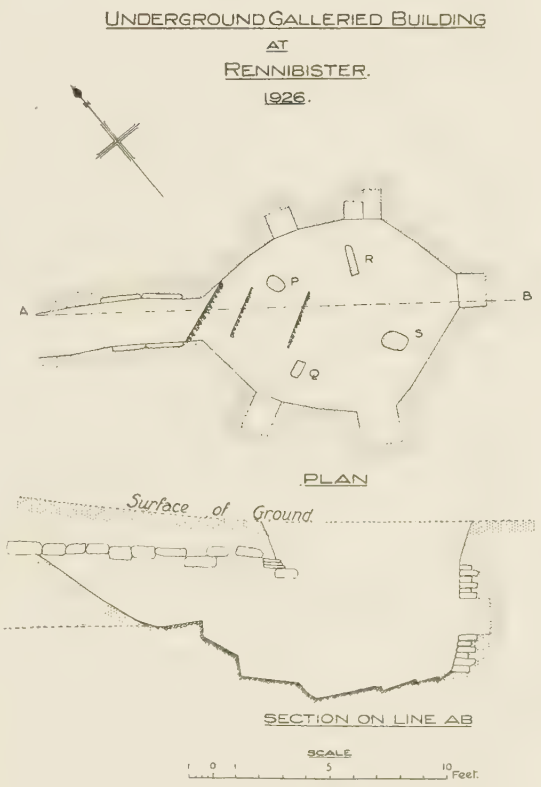


Fig. 1. Plan and Section of Underground Chamber at Rennibister, Orkney.

Until such further exploration is accomplished it will be realised that any account of the structure can be only provisional and incomplete. I shall set down here, then, merely the bald facts that are already accessible, leaving all speculation on the origin of the building until all the facts are known.

The farm buildings of Rennibister have been erected on the slopes and around the skirts of a very extensive mound, and it is probable that for convenience a good deal of the original top of the mound has been levelled down. This structure is situated not far from the present highest part of the mound. At first sight the chamber gives one the impression of being oval in shape, but closer inspection shows that impression to be inexact (fig. 1). It is an hexagonal chamber, with sides of irregular length, and the oval impression is given by the series of wall recesses that are found at five of the angles. At the sixth angle, a passage runs out in a north-westerly direction.

The main axis of the chamber, so to speak, is in line with this

passage, and thus lying roughly north-west and south-east. It is, as nearly as one can gauge it, 11 feet 3 inches long by 8 feet 5 inches broad at the widest part. The roofing is effected in the fashion usual in such ancient structures, by overlapping stones. In this type of building, however, the span is too great to be covered wholly in that way without further support, and hence in this chamber are four pillar-slabs, arranged in a rough square, and standing free – each rather over a foot out from the nearest wall-face. Large lintels, extending inwards from the converging walls, are supported on these pillar-slabs, and though the bulk of the central portion of the roof has collapsed, it has doubtless been domed over by further series of overlapping flag-

Fig. 2. Interior of Underground Chamber at Rennibister, Orkney, viewed from Entrance Passage, showing Ambry in East Wall.

stones. The side wall below where the overlapping begins varies much in height, but may be taken as roughly about 3 feet, and when the roof was complete it was probably about 5 feet above the floor-level in the centre; the pillars are about 3½ feet high.

The ambry-like recesses (fig. 2) at the wall-angles are of different sizes and at somewhat different levels. The smallest is about 16 inches in height by 13 inches in width, while the largest is 30 inches high by 18 inches wide. These run in from 1 to 2 feet or thereby, and at the back no building appears, but simply the natural clay face. One of these recesses is divided into two by a stone shelf half-way up.

The mouth of the passage is 29 inches wide at the top and about 26 inches wide at the bottom, and roughly 29 inches in height. For a distance in of about 9 feet it is perfectly clear, but thereafter the passage is blocked right to the top by black earth mixed with shells—

whelks, cockles, and "cow-shells" (*Cyprina islandica*) being most in evidence. It is lintelled by heavy water-worn slabs about a foot in breadth. One of the lintel stones far in was broken, and it is not certain whether lintels are present at all in the portion of the passage blocked with earth.

The bottom of the chamber was saturated with water, and it was found impossible to distinguish between the earth, stones, and clay that had fallen in when the thresher passed over it from what was in the bottom before. But after most of what was assumed to be "top" earth had been removed, human skulls and bones were found in large quantities. The disposition of these remains showed perfectly clearly that rearrangement of the bones had taken place at some time subsequent to the decomposition of the bodies. Most of the skulls were found round the base of the pillar marked S. Four of the five that were found the first day were lying side by side practically touching the inner side of that pillar. These I saw myself before they were lifted out of the puddle in which they were lying, and I noted particularly that they were lying upside down as it were—the hole at the base of each skull being uppermost. Underneath each was a lower jaw, though whether its own proper jaw I cannot say for certain. The fifth skull found that day was in fragments, and lying in the recess at the extreme south-east of the chamber, opposite to the passage.

I was not present when the remaining skulls were found on the following days, but the workmen informed me that most of them were found between pillars S and Q. One was found, however, between Q and the passage. The greater part of the other bones were found lying on the other side of the chamber—between pillars P and R—though casual bones were found here and there elsewhere.

Fortunately, most of the skulls were in an excellent state of preservation, and they, along with the bones, were all carefully packed and sent off to the National Museum for examination.

Professor Thomas H. Bryce, F.S.A.Scot., who has examined the bones, has very kindly supplied me with the following preliminary report:—

"The bones from this site consisted of the remains of a considerable number of individuals mixed together. Six of them were of adult age, the remainder were children or young persons. The adult long bones in the collection represented some six individuals of fairly robust build but of relatively low stature, varying from 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches. There were six adult skulls, all well preserved. Three of these were the skulls of men and three of women. One of the men may have been between forty and fifty at the time of his death, but none of the

others, judging by the state of the sutures of the skulls, can have reached forty. One of the women was probably about thirty or rather younger. As is usual in ancient skulls, the teeth are well preserved—show no signs of decay—but the older specimens show a good deal of wearing of the crowns.

"Much the larger number of the long bones in the collection are young bones. Twelve or thirteen young persons are represented, and these are varied from about five years to about seventeen years of age, and there was a regular gradation between these ages. There are, however, only some nine skulls preserved in whole or in part. The mixture of the bones, if this was the condition in which they were found, does not suggest a burial vault—although, of course, ossuaries are known. The regular gradation of ages of the children suggest a family group or groups. Two, perhaps three, families are represented. There is some dubiety about the sex of two of the skulls, but the balance of evidence is in favour of the statement that three are male and three female, perhaps the parents of the children."

I had instructed the workmen to keep separate as far as possible the layer of earth they judged to be the original floor. That, however, was found impossible to estimate. The bottom was saturated with water that kept percolating in, and when they removed all the clay and earth right down to the solid rock the bottom of the chamber proved to be extraordinarily uneven. From Mr Traill's section it will be seen that in the middle there must have been approximately 3 feet of earth and clay below the presumable level of the floor prior to the collapse of the roof. The men, however, loyally tried to carry out my directions, and six sacks of earth were brought in to Kirkwall. These I examined most minutely, hoeing the sticky earth, and passing every bit of solid residue through a $\frac{3}{8}$-inch riddle; but beyond a few small bones and teeth not a single thing could be found that could be said to have human associations.

However, amongst the human bones which were forwarded to the National Museum was found the scapula of a small ox that showed signs of having been used as a spade.

The rest of the earth cleared out is still lying at the site where it was thrown out, and will, I trust, be carefully examined; but from experience with the most promising layer I am not sanguine as to further possible discoveries.

A final word may be added regarding the type and distribution of this kind of chamber. It seems peculiar to Orkney, though somewhat similar structures have been reported from Latheron in Caithness, and

from South Uist, where one curious building has radiating walls serving instead of pillar-slabs. In Orkney, besides the example at Grain, three others are on record—one at the old house of Saverock, St Ola; one in the Links of Pierowall, Westray; and one at Yinstay, in Tankerness. A sixth seems to have been discovered at Dale, in Harray, since Rennibister was found, but as that has not yet been excavated, nothing can be said of it in detail.

My best thanks are due to Mr W. Traill, C.E., F.S.A.Scot., for his excellent plan.

VII.

ON THE BONES FROM GRAVES AT ACKERGILL, CAITHNESS, AND AN UNDERGROUND BUILDING AT RENNIBISTER, ORKNEY.

By Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.

This paper deals with two collections of human bones from the North of Scotland. The first series came from the graves at Ackergill, Caithness, excavated by Mr Edwards in 1925 and 1926, and the second series from the underground building at Rennibister, Orkney, described by Dr Hugh Marwick in the present volume of the *Proceedings* of the Society.

In neither case do the bones date from remote prehistoric times. The Ackergill graves have been shown by Mr Edwards to belong to the Viking period. The underground structure at Rennibister is probably of an earlier date, although it might have been occupied at any time during a long series of centuries.

The skull and long bones from the two collections closely resemble one another and clearly represent the same physical type. Taken together, they provide data regarding the physical characters of the population of the extreme North of Scotland in these early times.

In excavating the Ackergill graves Mr Edwards was careful to identify and keep together the parts belonging to each individual skeleton, and as they had been buried in sand they are, generally speaking, in rather better preservation than is commonly the case with bones recovered from ancient graves in this country. The skeletons, however, are far from complete. Parts are entirely missing, and many of the bones actually present are imperfect, due to portions being decayed away. In

the majority of cases, however, the bones most important for a reconstruction of the physical characters of the people have been preserved. The collection represents the remains of fourteen individuals. One of them was an infant, a second a child of about eight years, a third a young person of fifteen or sixteen, while the remaining eleven persons were adults ranging in age from about twenty-one years to old age.

The Orkney bones were hopelessly mixed and the collection is thus less valuable. The mixture was due to the circumstances in which they were found. But the fact that several of the skulls had been placed base upwards, side by side, round the foot of one pillar, showed that this was no undisturbed original interment. The great mass of the bones are those of children ranging from five to sixteen years of age. There must have been at least twelve, perhaps thirteen, of these young people. There are, however, only ten young skulls, or parts of skulls, in the collection. The adult bones are fewer in number. There are six skulls, three of which, from their sex characters, I identify as male and three as female. In the absence of the corresponding pelvic bones there is always some doubt regarding the sex of skulls in which the differentiating sex characters are not pronounced. In two specimens of this series this is the case, but I have finally, as indicated, placed one of them among the male, the other among the female skulls. The long bones are very few in number, and I cannot account for this in view of the large number of young bones. There are only three thigh bones and four hip bones, two of which form a pair, and are male, while the other two are odd, one being male, the other female.

The immature skeletons do not, from lack of comparative data, furnish information regarding the racial characters of the people. I shall therefore deal only with the bones of the full-grown individuals.

It will be convenient to present the data regarding the bones of trunk and limbs and those regarding the skulls in separate sections.

1. Bones of Trunk and Limbs.

It will not be necessary to describe each skeleton as a whole, nor to detail all the points on which are founded the conclusions regarding the age and sex of the individuals. It will suffice if I present a table of the measurements of the bones and various figures and indices which show what the bodily proportions of the men and women were. In the case of the Ackergill graves each skeleton is indicated by a letter of the alphabet, which serves to maintain the correspondence between this account and that given by Mr Edwards in his paper. As the bones were kept together we have the data for ten separate individuals. The

skeleton labelled V came from a grave at Reay, described by Mr Edwards, which contained the typical furniture of a Viking burial. It is that of a man, and such data as it yielded are here introduced for comparison with those relating to the skeletons of the Ackergill graves. In the case of the Rennibister bones the data refer only to a series of separate bones, not of individual skeletons, and are so indicated in Table I. Where blanks occur in the table it is to be understood that either the parts of the skeleton were absent or too imperfect for accurate measurement. The stature of the individuals is calculated from the formulæ provided by Professor Karl Pearson. Wherever possible the formula used is that for the stature deduced from the lengths of femur and tibia combined. In the absence of the shin bone the formula is employed which utilises the length of the femur alone in the calculation.

The approximate age of the individuals will be noted in the section upon the skulls.

A general view of this collection of bones produces the impression that the men and women represented were not of particularly robust build. Most of the bones are light and not strongly marked. Moreover, the bones of the limbs are relatively short. The men represented by this small sample were no more, on the average, than about 5 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the women were only about 5 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in stature. The radio-humeral index expresses the relative lengths of forearm and upper arm. The average index corresponds with that given for modern Europeans, and the same is true for the tibio-femoral index which expresses the ratio between the lengths of leg and thigh. The intermembral index, on the other hand, is on the average low. This points, so far as the present small sample is concerned, to a relatively greater length of the arms. In these respects, however, there is little to distinguish this group of bones from a similar random collection of modern bones. There are certain features, however, of the thigh bones and shin bones which at once attracted attention when the collection was viewed as a whole. In the first place, the head and neck of the femur in most of the skeletons is directed forwards to a greater degree than usual. The axis of the head and neck and the transverse axis of the lower articular end of the bone are set at an angle usually a good deal, sometimes a great deal, wider than the average angle in modern bones. No doubt this angle varies a great deal in any series of femora, and no angle recorded for the ancient bones lies outside the limit of variation in recent bones. But the relatively high value of the angle of so-called torsion (over 24°) is noticeable, and strikes the eye of the observer when the series of bones are viewed side by side with a series of recent bones, or with the Reay femora included in this series. This forward direction

TABLE I.

Ackergill Graves. Skeleton.	Sex.	Sacrum and Index.	Pelvis and Index.	Side.	Os Innominatum { Length. / Breadth.	Clavicle : Length.	Scapula { Length. / Breadth.	Humerus : Max. Length.	Radius : Max. Length.	Ulna : Max. Length.	Femur : Max. Length.	Platymeric Index.	Angle of Torsion.	Tibia : Length.	Platycnemic Index.	Angle of Torsion.	Radio-humeral Index.	Tibio-femoral Index.	Femoro-humeral Index.	Intermembral Index.	Stature. metres	Stature. feet
B.	M.	..	108 / 118 = 91·5	R.	..	..	..	317	..	..	440	80	10°	363	75	25·5°	..	82·5	72	..	1·643	5′ 4·7″
				L.	..	..	..	316	244	269	442	78·7	29°	362	75	33°	77·1	81·9	71·5	69·6	1·645	5 4·7″
D.	M.	..	..	R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	73·5	7°	366	64·5	45°	..	81·3	..	..	1·659	5′ 5·3″
				L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70·2	..	366	64·5	23°	..	..	..	..	..	..
G.	M.	..	..	R.	164 / 224 = ..	..	..	337	266	291	456	74·3	18°	363	66	20°	78·9	79·6	73·9	73·6	1·669	5′ 5·7″
				L.	.. / 222 = ..	..	..	332	267	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	80·4	..	..	..	..	..
J.	M.	114 / 96 = 118·7	..	R.	151 / 215 = 151	..	..	328	245	270	446	69·6	35·5°	..	..	..	74·7	..	73·5	..	1·649	5′ 4·9″
				L.	151 / 218 = 151	..	..	318	247	267	447	67·5	31°	360	65	21°	77·6	80	71·1	70	..	..
M.	M.	..	..	R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	456	79·4	16°	..	72·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·670	5′ 5·7″
				L.	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
O.	M.	..	..	R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·711	5′ 7·3″
				L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	65·9	32°	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V.	M.	122 / 116 = 105·2	..	R.	..	144	..	365	..	..	470	68·8	7°	..	..	..	..	..	77·6	..	1·697	5′ 6·8″
				L.	..	145	..	356	..	..	470	69·5	7°	..	..	..	..	..	75·7	..	..	..
F.	F.	..	..	R.	..	..	..	..	226	246	411	63·6	18·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·503	4′ 11·2″
				L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	65·6	24°	324	64·5	29°	..	78·8	..	..	..	..

Mean Stature Male. 1·667 ± 9·7 | 65·6 ±0·4

| | | |

of the head when well marked is associated with an apparent outward rotation of the upper third of the shaft. In a typical modern bone the convex anterior aspect of the bone is continued up in almost the same frontal plane to the front of the neck, becoming flattened as it rises to the anterior intertrochanteric line, while the inner face of the shaft runs up on to the under aspect of the neck of the bone. In the majority of the ancient bones of this series, when the axis of the lower extremity is held in the frontal plane, the convex anterior aspect of the shaft winds in its upper third lateralwards till it looks outwards, and a strong rounded border or buttress is continued up on the anterior face of the shaft to the under side of the forward directed neck. Further, the twist is associated with an exaggeration of the natural curvature of the shaft, and in its upper part the concavity of this curvature looks inwards as well as backwards. The amount of this apparent twisting round the long axis of the bone varies. In some of the bones it is only slightly marked, but in the majority it is an obtrusive feature. The pair of femora from the Viking grave form a strong contrast in this respect to the majority of the thigh bones in the collection.

The variability of the so-called angle of torsion of the femur is not well understood. It was pointed out long ago by Hultkrantz that the head and neck of the bone had a greater forward inclination in peoples who adopt habitually the attitude of "squatting." The frequency of a high degree of so-called torsion in these ancient Scottish bones therefore invites some further inquiry.

In the "squatting" posture, the hip, knee, and ankle joints are maintained in an acutely flexed position. At both knee and ankle the bones show features which point to adaptations to this position. The head of the tibia is turned backwards a little, and the posterior part of the articular facet on the outer condylar surface is convex, not flat. In none of the bones of this series is there any marked degree of retroversion of the head of the tibia, but the convexity referred to on the articular surface is present in most of the bones. Another feature seen in the shin bones of peoples who habitually adopt the squatting attitude is the occurrence of a facet on the anterior margin of the lower articular surface for the astragalus. In most of the tibiæ in the present collection there are such "squatting facets," although they vary in size. In this collection the so-called angle of torsion of the tibia is in the majority of the bones, whether those of men or women, above, sometimes much above, the average of modern European bones. The so-called angle of torsion varies within very wide limits, for reasons not fully understood, in collections of tibiæ ancient or modern. In the series under examination the angles fall within the limits of variation, as in the case of the

femur, but most of the angles recorded are above the average of modern bones. This is probably to be associated with the high angle of torsion of the femur.

The forward direction of the head of the femur and the excessive torsion of the tibia occurring together in odd bones might be regarded as pathological, as due to a degree of *genu valgum*. Even the facets on the lower articular border of the tibia might have a similar explanation. The fact that the large majority of the bones, both male and female, show these features is distinctly against this solution. The conclusion to be drawn from the study of the bones of these ancient Scottish people is rather that they, like certain of the non-European races at the present day, were accustomed to adopt the attitude of squatting. There is nothing surprising in this if one thinks of the conditions which must have prevailed in these early days, and the low-roofed confined dwellings, such as the Rennibister underground structure appears to be, of certain of the inhabitants.

The femora and tibiæ show other features frequently, indeed generally, seen in ancient bones, viz. an antero-posterior flattening of the shaft of the thigh bone below the trochanters (*platymeria*), and a lateral flattening of the upper third of the shaft of the shin bone (*platycnemia*). The platymeric index ranges in this series from 60 to 80, with an average a little over 70. This does not indicate a profound degree of flattening, and the condition is generally due to the development of a lateral flange associated with the line of attachment of the gluteus maximus muscle. The platycnemic index is low, ranging from 60 to 75, with an average for the male bones of under 70 and slightly higher for the female bones. Figures below 70 indicate a marked degree of flattening.

The stature of these people was, as already indicated, short. The tallest man was 5 feet 7 inches and the shortest 5 feet 4½ inches, while the women hardly exceeded 5 feet. The tallest woman was about 5 feet 1·3 inches, the shortest 4 feet 11 inches. There is, of course, a considerable margin of possible error in the calculation of stature from the long bones, but in any event the individuals in these two groups were definitely below the average stature of the present inhabitants of Scotland as a whole, which is about 5 feet 7 inches. The average stature of the Caithness men among Dr Tocher's (2) recruits was 5 feet 8 inches, while the Sutherland men were on the average 5 feet 10 inches in height; in no part of Scotland did the average fall below 5 feet 6 inches.

2. Skulls.

The number of adult skulls from the two localities is seventeen—nine male and eight female. One of the skulls is too imperfect for detailed

measurement and has not been included in the table. Of the nine complete male skulls, Nos. B, M, 2 and 4, represent men in early middle life, the closure of the sutures having just begun. Nos. E and I are crania of men of full middle age, while J and O, having the chief sutures largely synostosed, represent persons advanced in years. Specimen D, although it is the skull of a fairly elderly man, has all the teeth in place, but they are greatly worn. In specimen J all the teeth have been lost during life save two in the lower jaw.

Of the eight women, one represented by Skull F died in the early twenties; four represented by Specimens L, N, 1 and 6, had reached the fourth decade of life; one represented by Skull 3 was of full middle age, and one represented by Skull K was an old person.

The very good state of preservation of the teeth is a striking feature in this series of crania. There is no trace of caries, nor of the effects of periostitis, but in some there is a considerable accumulation of tartar. The crowns of all the teeth even in the younger persons are much worn. The cusps have been ground down, the enamel quite worn away, and the dentine fully exposed and polished by the friction of gritty particles in the food.

The occlusion is normal in all the specimens, but in one (B) there has been some crowding of the front teeth, the lower lateral incisors being placed obliquely between the canines and the lateral incisors. In cases in which the wear of the crowns is considerable the incisors have broad, flat surfaces, showing that even the front teeth had been employed in grinding the food.

An examination of the table shows that there is considerable variation in the dimensions of the individual crania. The general characters, however, are much the same in all. The majority of the skulls are light, thin-walled, and feebly marked. The glabella is flat, the superciliary ridges are poorly developed, and the outlines are smooth. The face is, generally speaking, narrow, but only moderate in height; the nose is narrow at the bridge. A noticeable feature in the male skulls is that the nasal bones show a depression a few millimetres below the nasion. From this point they are straight, and project forward at a rather acute angle. I mention this as the projecting narrow nose is regarded as a Nordic cranial feature. Quite different, however, is the skull labelled G. It is a heavy, thick-walled cranium. The glabella is very prominent, the brow ridges are strongly developed, and there is a well-marked supraglabella fossa. The muscular markings are specially well marked, and the superior nuchal lines are raised, especially at their medial ends, into ridges. The inion is prominent, and there is a distinct supra-inial recess.

The skulls in the present series have a general resemblance to those from graves at Keiss long ago described by Huxley. The varieties of crania which he speaks of as types may be all more or less clearly recognised. Only two male skeletons were included in Huxley's series; one of these was about 5 feet 7 to 8 inches in stature, the other 5 feet 4 to 5 inches. The women were all short, just under or just over 5 feet.

It seems clear that we have to do with the same stock of people.

An analysis of the measurements shows that the form of these skulls is that technically known as Dolichocephalic. In one skull only, and that among the female specimens, does the cranial index approach the limits of brachycephaly. Although several skulls, both male and female, are, strictly speaking, to be included in the conventional mesaticephalic category, the indices are all very slightly above the lower limit of this class, and they belong essentially to the elongated narrow type. The average indices of the Scottish crania measured by Sir William Turner was 77·4 in the men and 77·2 in the women. The corresponding mean indices in the present group of skulls are 74 and 75·6 respectively. In Dr Matthew Young's large series of West Scottish skulls the mean index for the male crania was 74·36 and for the female 76·03. Our series agrees more closely in respect of mean cranial index with the West Scottish skulls than with Turner's collection. When a comparison is made between the cranial index, *i.e.* the proportions of the measurements on the skull, with the cephalic index in living individuals, we must add roughly two units to the skull index to get the head index. The indices for this series would then become 76 and 76·5 respectively for the men and the women during life. The corresponding indices for the whole of Scotland in Dr Tocher's measurements of the inmates of asylums (5) are 77·56 and 77·96, while in his tables for 2687 recruits measured during the Great War the average index was 77·9. The present sample is thus on the average more dolichocephalic than the present-day inhabitants of Scotland taken as a whole, but if we compare the figures for the North of Scotland we find that the difference is still greater. The mean index among the recruits from the Northern Counties, including Orkney and Shetland, was 78·96, while in the male inmates of the asylums hailing from the North the index also rose above 78.

Our small samples from Ackergill and Rennibister are thus decidedly more long-headed than the present-day population. It is to be noted that there is a greater difference between the sexes in this group than in the larger collections of Scottish skulls. This is partly to be accounted for by the inclusion among the female skulls of one specimen with a markedly higher index than the rest. If we compare the absolute

Table II.

Catalogue letter or number	Male. Ackergill. B.	D.	G.	J.	M.	Rennibister. 2.	4.	5.	Mean.	S.E.	Female. Ackergill. E.	F.	K.	L.	N.	Rennibister. 1.	3.	6.	Mean.	S.E.
Capacity	..	1720	1600	1360	1390	1490	1710	1560	1547·1	± 54·0	..	..	1420	1300	1375	1510	1280	1430	1385·8	±35·2
Glabello-occipital length	178	195	195	188	183	186	193	191	188·6	± 2·1	178	180	189	181	173	182	175	179	179·6	± 1·7
Frontal breadth. 1	98	..	116	107	108	100	108	112	107·0	± 2·4	108	97	100	96	96	97	98	106	99·8	± 1·7
,, ,, 2	93	..	100	90	102	95	99	98	96·7	± 1·6	96	93	96	86	93	96	92	100	94·0	± 1·5
,, ,, 3	107	118	118	117	123	115	127	115	117·5	± 2·1	120	116	113	107	119	114	110	122	115·1	± 1·8
Parietal breadth	136	141	139	138	141	140	141	139·5	139·4	± 0·6	135	136	137	140	138	140	131	132	136·1	± 1·2
Basibregmatic height	132	134	144	134	130	137	148	138	137·1	± 2·2	127	132	135	122	127	141	127	132	130·4	± 2·1
Auricular height	107	116	122	116	106	111	120	119	114·6	± 2·1	110	112 ap.	116	100	107	98	108	115	108·3	± 2·3
Basinasal length	103	106	102	102	103	102	111	102	103·9	± 1·1	95	..	97	99	93	101	104	105	99·1	± 1·7
Basialveolar length	103	100	95 ap.	91	97	96	108	99	98·6	± 1·8	..	..	95	94	87	96·5	99	102	95·6	± 2·1
Nasialveolar height	76	76	76	67	69	72	76	69	72·6	± 1·4	..	..	70	66	67	65	65	70	67·2	± 0·9
Nasimental height	124	126	126	..	..	116	127	112	121·8	± 2·6	..	..	119	118	112	109	106	..	112·8	± 2·5
Maxillary breadth.	94	96 ap.	96	94	90 ap.	91	95	107	95·4	± 1·8	..	..	88	89	79	90	98·5	89	88·9	± 2·5
Bizygomatic breadth	132	128	130	128	130	124	131	138	130·1	± 1·4	..	..	124	116	120	120	123	129	122·0	± 1·8
Nasal height	57	54	56 ap.	58	57	49	54	49	54·3	± 1·3	..	..	50	49	49	50	47	50·5	49·3	± 0·5
,, breadth	22	27	29 ap.	28	22	24	25	26	25·4	± 0·9	..	..	..	22	25	23	23	24	23·4	± 0·5
Bidac. Base	..	21	..	27	26	22	24	23	23·8	± 0·9	..	..	..	21	..	18·5	20	25	21·1	± 1·6
,, Arc	..	33	..	40	38	37	35	32	35·8	± 1·2	..	..	..	38	..	27	30	34	32·3	± 2·4
Orbital height. R.	..	36	..	34	..	34	32	31	33·4	± 0·9	..	..	..	34	33	31	30	33	32·2	± 0·7
,, ,, L.	38	..	..	34	38	34	33	32	34·8	± 1·0	..	..	..	34	33	31	31	33	32·4	± 0·6
,, breadth. R.	..	40	..	39	..	39	40	40	39·6	± 0·3	..	..	..	36	35	38	38	39	37·2	± 0·7
,, ,, L.	39 ap.	..	..	39	40	39	40	41	39·7	± 0·3	..	..	..	36	35	39	38	39	37·4	± 0·8
Palatal length	..	56	60 ap.	51	..	54	59	57	56·2	± 1·4	..	..	50 ap.	50	..	54	51	56	52·2	± 1·2
,, breadth	..	65	65	60	..	59	64	62	62·5	± 1·1	..	..	60 ap.	58	..	60	58	57	58·6	± 0·6

Dental index . .	40·7	40	39·2	..	..	39·2	37	43·1	39·9	± 0·8	41	..	39·1	39·3	..	39·6	..	..	39·8	± 0·4
Sagittal arc. 1 . .	125	138	140	135	118	129	127	127	129·9	± 2·6	130	..	132	113	122	133	126	116	124·6	± 3·0
,, ,, 2 . .	109	130	120	130	114	127	138	130	124·8	± 3·4	128	125	123	125	128	126	110	121	123·3	± 2·1
,, ,, 3 . .	116	122	131	115	118	123	125	128	122·3	± 2·0	107	107	127	112	110	118	105	114	112·5	± 2·6
,, ,, Total .	350	390	391	380	350	379	390	385	376·9	± 6·1	365	..	382	350	360	377	341	351	360·9	± 5·6
Length: foramen magnum . . .	38	41	36	36	38	37	38	36	37·5	± 0·6	..	..	36·5	37	32	38	38	36·5	36·3	± 0·9
Transverse arc . .	297	318	316	320	303	308	325	308	311·9	± 3·3	..	..	..	280	304	316	..	310	302·5	± 7·9
Circumference. (Flowers)	505	534	530	520	523	515	535	530	524·0	± 3·7	500 ap.	..	518	498	504	511	485	511	503·9	± 4·1
INDICES.																				
Length-breadth . .	76·4	72·8	71·26	73·4	77	75·2	73	73	74·0	± 0·7	75·4	75·5	72·25	76·2	79·7	76·9	74·8	73·7	75·6	± 0·8
Length-height . .	74·1	68·7	73·8	71·27	71	73·1	76·5	72·2	72·6	± 0·8	70·9	73·9	70·1	67·4	73·4	77·4	72·5	73·7	72·4	± 1·1
Gnathic . . .	100	94·3	92·1	89·2	94·1	94·1	97·3	97	94·8	± 1·2	..	..	97·9	94·9	..	95·5	95·1	97·1	96·1	± 0·6
Upper facial . .	56·8	59·4	58·4	52·3	..	58	58	50	56·1	± 1·3	..	..	..	..	..	57·5	52·8	54·2	54·8	± 1·4
Complete facial . .	94·7	98·4	96·9	..	..	93·4	96·9	81·1	93·6	± 2·6	..	..	95·9	..	..	90·8	86·1	..	90·9	± 2·8
Nasal . . .	38·6	53·8	51	53·8	..	49	46·2	53	49·3	± 2·1	..	..	..	45	..	46	46·6	47·5	46·3	± 0·5
Orbital. R. . .	..	87·8	..	87·1	..	87	80	77·5	83·9	± 2·1	..	..	..	97	..	81·6	79	84·6	85·6	± 4·0
,, L. . .	..	..	..	87·1	87·1	87·1	82·4	78	84·3	± 1·8	..	..	..	97	..	79·5	81·5	84·6	85·7	± 3·9
Palatal . . .	..	115	108	117	..	109·2	108·4	108·7	111·1	± 1·6	..	..	120	116	..	111·1	113·7	101·8	112·5	± 3·1
MANDIBLE.																				
Condylo-symph. Length	128	128·5	132	123	..	122	130	121	126·4	± 1·6	126	101	125	118	112	117	120	115	116·8	± 2·8
Height at symphysis .	32	32	35	26	..	30	34	32	31·6	± 1·1	32	30	30	26	27	27	26	30	28·5	± 0·8
Height at 2nd molar .	29	25	29	29	..	29	30	27	28·3	± 0·6	28	24	30	24	25	22	23	26	25·3	± 0·9
*Height (vertical): ramus	62	54	62	55 ap.	..	50	57	52	56·0	± 1·8	..	44 ap.	52	44	44	41	44	..	44·8	± 1·5
Breadth: ramus . .	34	32	34	36	..	34	36	36	34·6	± 0·6	..	29	35	36	30	32	29	..	31·8	± 1·2
Bicondylar width . .	119	..	125	118	..	..	115	123	120·0	± 1·8	..	108	..	115	108	114	121	..	113·2	± 2·4
Bigonial width . .	..	106	101	..	..	..	93	102	100·5	± 2·7	..	93	..	98	98	95	93	96	95·5	± 0·9
	B.	D.	G.	J.	M.	2.	4.	5.			E.	F.	K.	L.	N.	1.	3.	6.		

* Taken at right angles to Frankfort Plane.

lengths and breadths we find that the mean breadth falls more below the mean of the present population than does the mean length. This explains the relatively lower cranial index of the present series. If the length-breadth index is lower, it would appear that in both male and female skulls the height index is greater than it was in Turner's skulls. Our means are 72·6 and 72·4 respectively against 70·9 and 70·5 in the Scottish skulls as a whole. Our skulls fall into the *metriocephalic* or *orthocephalic* category—that is, they are of medium height compared with their length. It is to be noted, however, that whereas in the whole of Turner's collection of Scottish skulls in only two specimens did the vertical height exceed the breadth, in the present series the height was greater than the breadth in two of the male and one of the female skulls. In a second female cranium the two diameters were equal. There is a tendency, then, for our skulls to present a relative greater degree of vertical height than the general Scottish average. In regard to the capacity of the skull in this series there is to be noted a marked difference between the sexes. The female skulls are smaller in every sense than the male skulls. The average capacity for the men is distinctly higher than the general Scottish average, but is almost the same as that of the West Scottish series. This is a second feature, therefore, in which the sample of ancient Northern skulls agrees with the West Scottish series.

Coming next to the characters of the face, the gnathic index which expresses the degree of projection of the upper jaw is fairly uniform. In one specimen only (B) are the compared measurements equal—in all the others the basialveolar falls short of the basinasal length, and the skulls are in technical terms *orthognathic*. The mean indices are practically the same as those recorded for Turner's and Dr Matthew Young's collections of skulls.

In respect of the orbital dimensions the present group agrees more with the West Scottish series of skulls than with Turner's series from Scotland as a whole. The orbital index is low, indicating a relatively low and rectangular, rather than a round orbit.

The characters of the nose are not in any way different from those recorded for the other Scottish series mentioned. The majority of the male skulls are *mesorhine*—only two are *leptorhine*, *i.e.* possess noses in which the width is small in relation to the height. On the other hand, all the female skulls in which the dimensions could be ascertained fall into this category.

The shape of the bony framework of the face minus the lower jaw is expressed by the so-called upper facial index. In every case the face is relatively high and narrow, or in technical terms *leptoprosopic*. It is

to be observed that the complete facial index expressing the form of the whole face with jaw attached, also gives a leptoprosopic character to the face, except in two cases one male skull (5) is *chamæprosopic*, while one female skull (3) just fails to fall into the same category. There is nothing, however, to distinguish the skulls of the present series as a whole from those of Turner or Matthew Young in respect of facial characters.

To sum up, the Ackergill and Rennibister skulls are moderately long and relatively narrow; tend to be high in the vertical diameter; show no projection of the jaws; have moderately high, narrow noses and moderately high narrow faces, and fairly low rectangular orbits. They are in technical terms dolichocephalic, metriocephalic, orthognathous, mesorhine or leptorhine, according to the sex, leptoprosopic and mesoseme.

I have, using the method developed in Professor Karl Pearson's (6) laboratory, constructed type contours, sagittal, horizontal, and vertical (figs. 1, 2, and 3), for the eight male skulls. The figures represent the mean characters of those eight skulls, and as they are reproduced at full scale they can readily be compared with similar figures for other series. The working lines used for obtaining the type contours have been omitted in the reproduction of the figures, as only the outlines were desired for this paper. No Scottish series has been thus reconstructed so far, but a comparison may be instituted with the type contours for the series of seventeenth-century Londoners and the series of Anglo-Saxon skulls recently published in *Biometrika* (7). When the sagittal type contour of the seventeenth-century series is superimposed on that of this sample of Northern skulls, it is found that the horizontal line from nasion to occipital bone (γ point) exactly corresponds in length. This line is, further, only one millimetre higher above the Frankfurt plane in the Scottish skulls than it is in the London series. The vault above the line is, however, higher and fuller behind. The greater height of the vault is also obvious when the transverse vertical contours are superimposed. Other features of difference are the elevation of the vault in the median sagittal plane, and the flatness and straightness of the side walls.

The horizontal contours are much alike, but the Scottish skull has greater glabello-occipital length. This is also brought out in the sagittal contour, in which the occipital bone bulges backwards more than in the London skull. The width of both skulls is practically identical posteriorly, and the points indicating the temporal crests almost coincide, but the Scottish skull is narrow in the temporal region. When the temporal crest points are superimposed it is seen that the side walls back to the position of maximum width are straighter. The

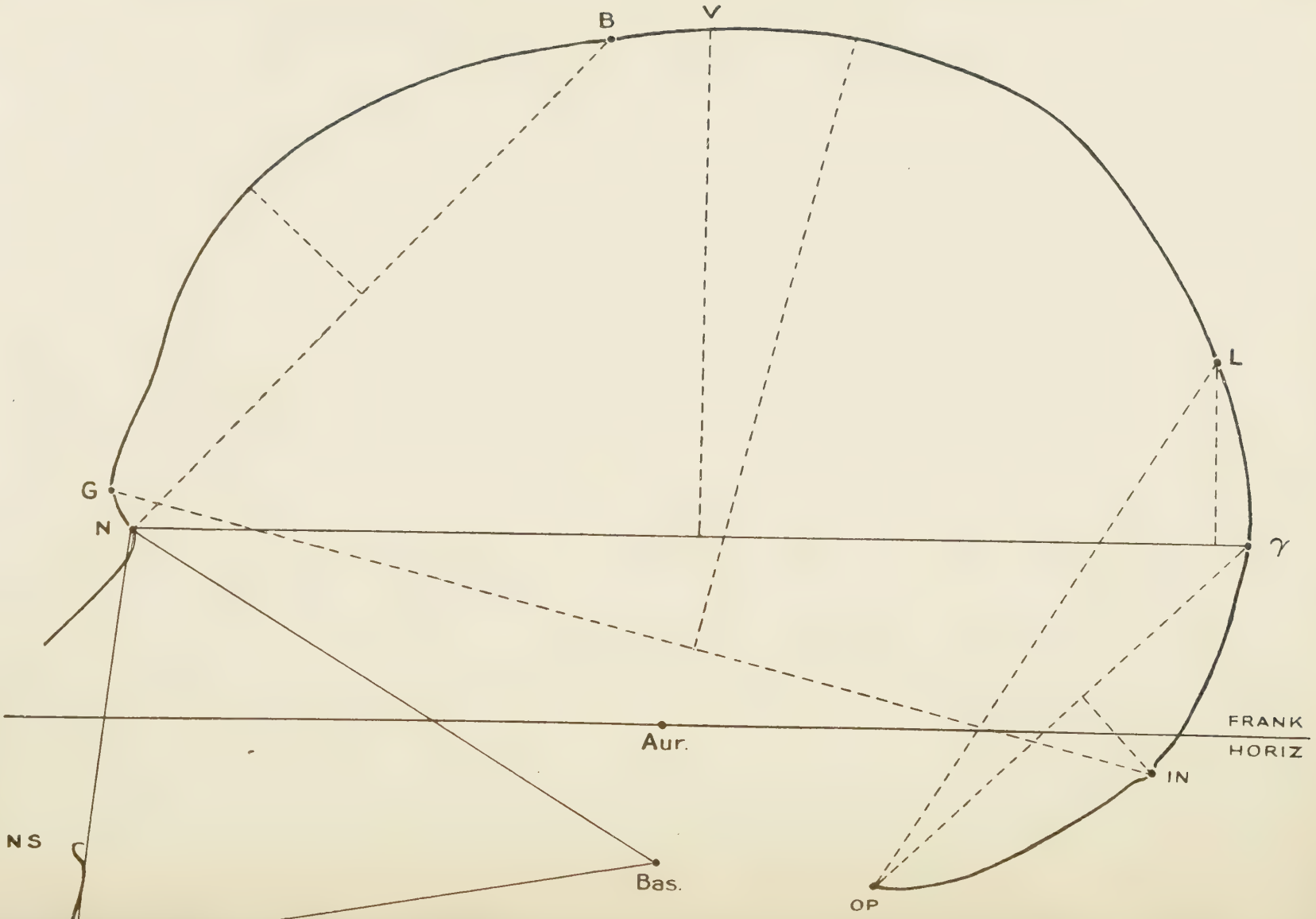


Fig. 1. Mean Sagittal Contour of Eight Male Skulls from Caithness, the working lines omitted. Natural size.

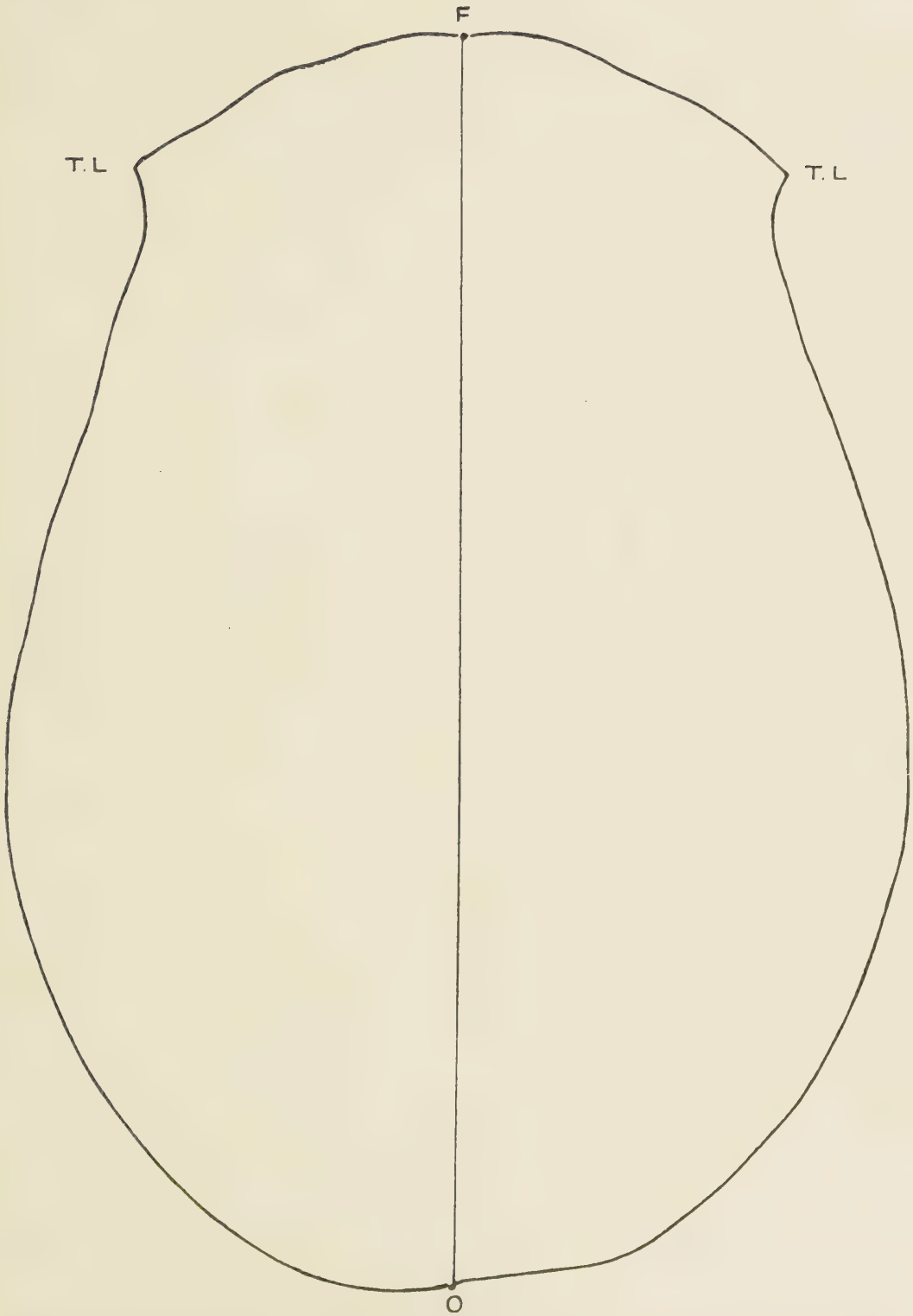


Fig. 2. Mean Horizontal Contour of Eight Male Skulls from Caithness, in the plane of greatest length (glabello-occipital). Natural size.

flatness of the sides in the forward part of the skull gives a somewhat different character to the outline in the norma verticalis.

The Anglo-Saxon type contours differ from those of the seventeenth-

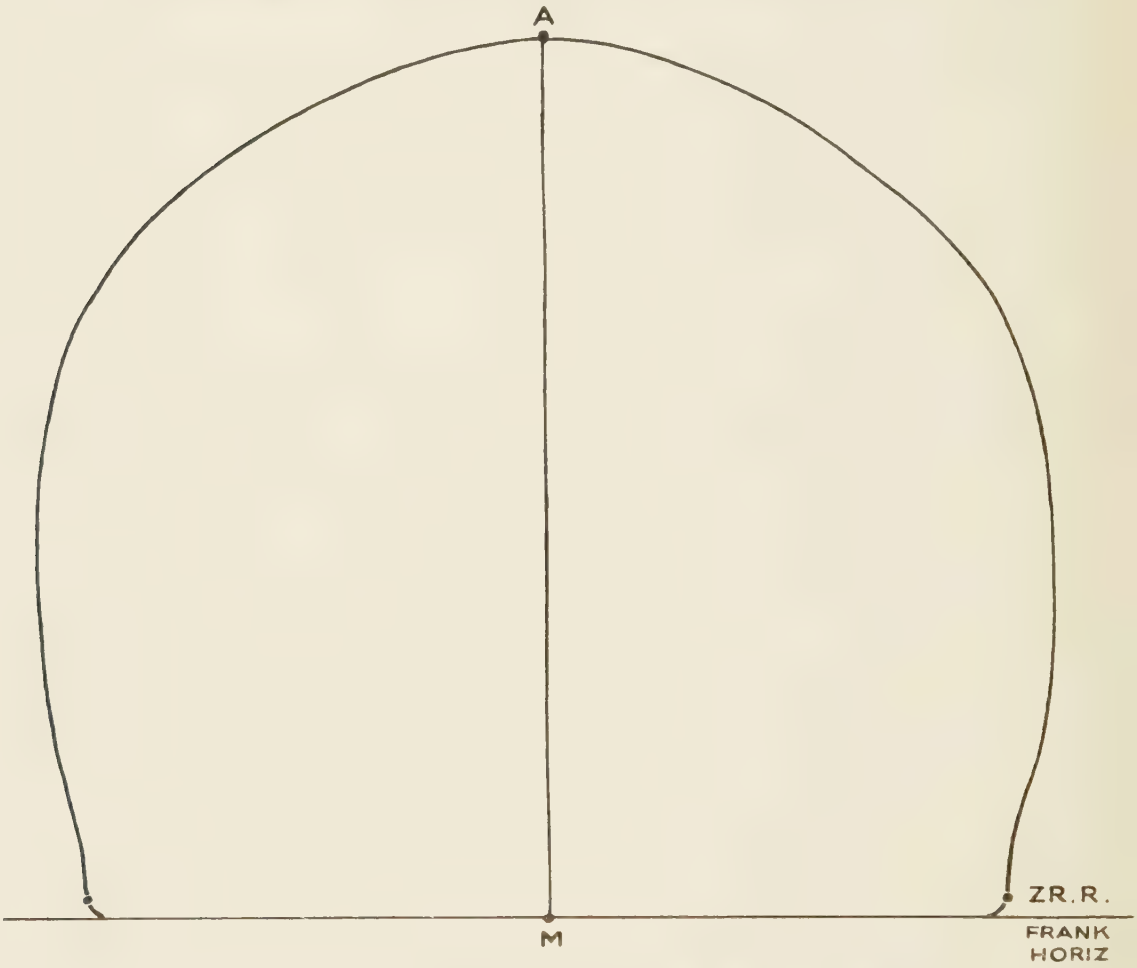


Fig. 3. Mean Vertical Contour of Eight Male Skulls from Caithness, in the plane of the auricular points. Natural size.

century series in just these same particulars, and the correspondence in form, and also in dimensions, between the Anglo-Saxon and the Northern skull is remarkably close. Our Northern mean skull is a trifle shorter and a very little narrower, but slightly higher than the Anglo-Saxon. Again, in almost every respect these Northern skulls correspond to the type defined

by Sir William Turner and considered as the prevailing one in Scotland, except in two particulars. The first of these is the greater height, and the second the greater degree of flatness of the side walls. The first feature they share in general with races in which the head has pronounced dolichocephalic proportions. The second feature distinguishes what has been termed an "ill-filled" skull, and characterises what may be regarded as a more primitive type.

In the North of Scotland, at the period to which the skeletons from Ackergill belong, the population must have been much mixed, containing Mediterranean and Nordic as well as some Alpine elements just as it does to-day. The rather low average Ackergill stature is against a pure Nordic origin, but the skulls show certain Nordic characters and resemble, taken as a whole, skulls known to be Anglo-Saxon. It would seem reasonable to conclude that these early folk formed part of the settled native population rather than that they represented recent invaders from over the Eastern sea. The long bones from the Viking grave recovered by Mr Edwards form, in length and robustness, a strong contrast to the bones from Ackergill and Rennibister, but the skull affords little help in the way of comparison. Instead of being an elongated skull with a low index it is of rounded form with an index of 82. A skull of this shape is of course not of the Nordic, but of the Alpine type, which was represented on both sides of the North Sea before Viking days.

I have to express my indebtedness to Dr Matthew Young for kindly calculating for me the means of the measurements and their standard errors.

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VIII.

A COLLECTION OF TARDENOISIAN IMPLEMENTS FROM BERWICKSHIRE.

By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A.Scot., Director of the National Museum of Antiquities.

Amongst the recent additions to the collections in the National Museum of Antiquities is a representative series of so-called pigmy implements, fashioned from various kinds of stone. This acquisition is important, as it is the first comprehensive collection of Scottish microlithic implements, belonging to pre-Neolithic times, received into the Museum.

The implements were found on the farm of Dryburgh Mains, in the parish of Mertoun, Berwickshire (O.S. 6-inch Map, Sheet XXX.), which lies within a bend of the River Tweed, on its left bank. One part of the farm occupies a strip of haugh land about a quarter of a mile wide and rather more than half a mile in length, standing at an average elevation of about 20 feet above the river, and barely 300 feet above sea-level; at the northern end of the haugh is a slight ridge rising from the bank of the river, but towards the south and south-east the ground flattens out. The rest of the farm runs up a steep slope, and extends some distance to the south across an elevated plateau, the highest point of which is about 550 feet above Ordnance datum.

The microliths have not been found generally over the whole area of the farm; but as some parts consist of stiff clay, which does not crumble under the influence of rain and frost like the lighter soil on the other portions, it may be that the clayey fields contain relics which have not been exposed. Still, it has been the experience in certain districts, in both England and Scotland, that the distribution of these tiny implements is often very local. So far, the Dryburgh specimens have been found only on the parts of the farm where the soil is free, but even on them there are barren stretches. The implements are found in goodly numbers over a considerable part of the haugh land and on two restricted areas on the upper plateau. The soil at the lower level is a sandy clay, about 12 inches deep, resting on beds of gravel and shingle.

All the relics have been turned up by the plough during agricultural operations, no excavations having been made to determine whether they are to be found in the undisturbed layers under the soil.

The whole of the smaller implements in the collection are illustrated

in figs. 1 to 4 and all the scrapers in figs. 5 and 6; but, in addition, there are many chips, flakes, and cores, two of the latter, formed of baked clay-

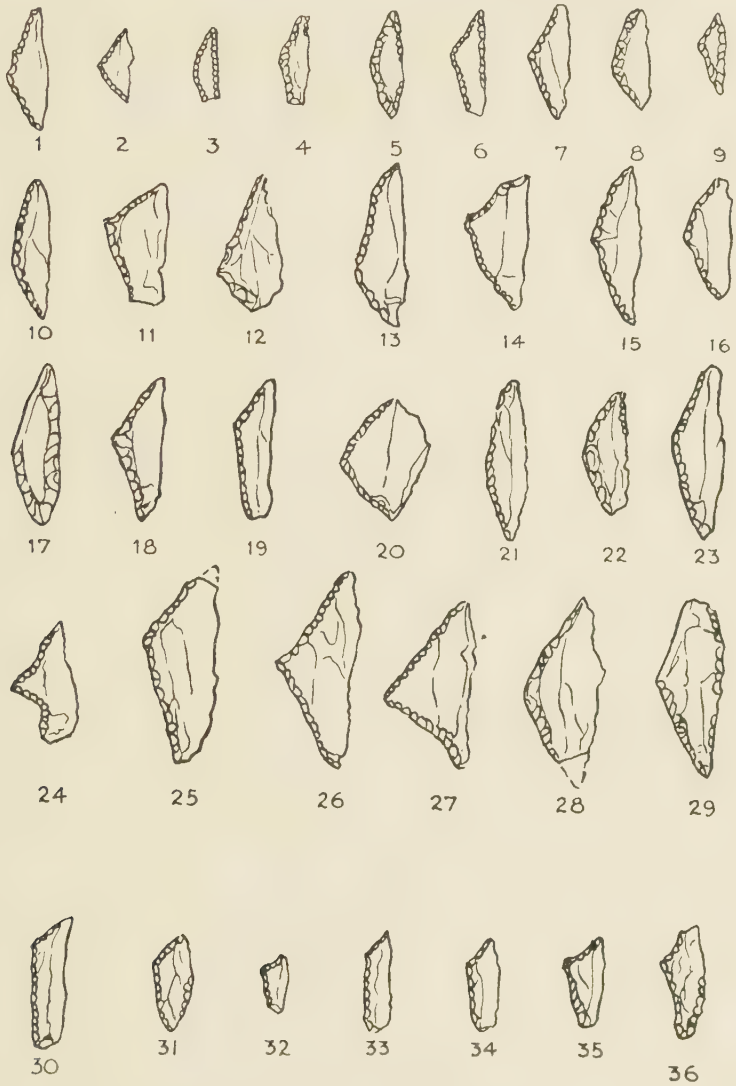

Fig. 1. Tardenoisian Implements of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains, Berwickshire. (½.)

stone, being shown in fig. 7. The implements illustrated in figs. 1, 2, and 3 include triangles, crescents, small blades with battered backs and pointed

tools, while those shown in fig. 4 consist chiefly of notched implements. Regarding the scrapers it is to be noted that, as a whole, they are of

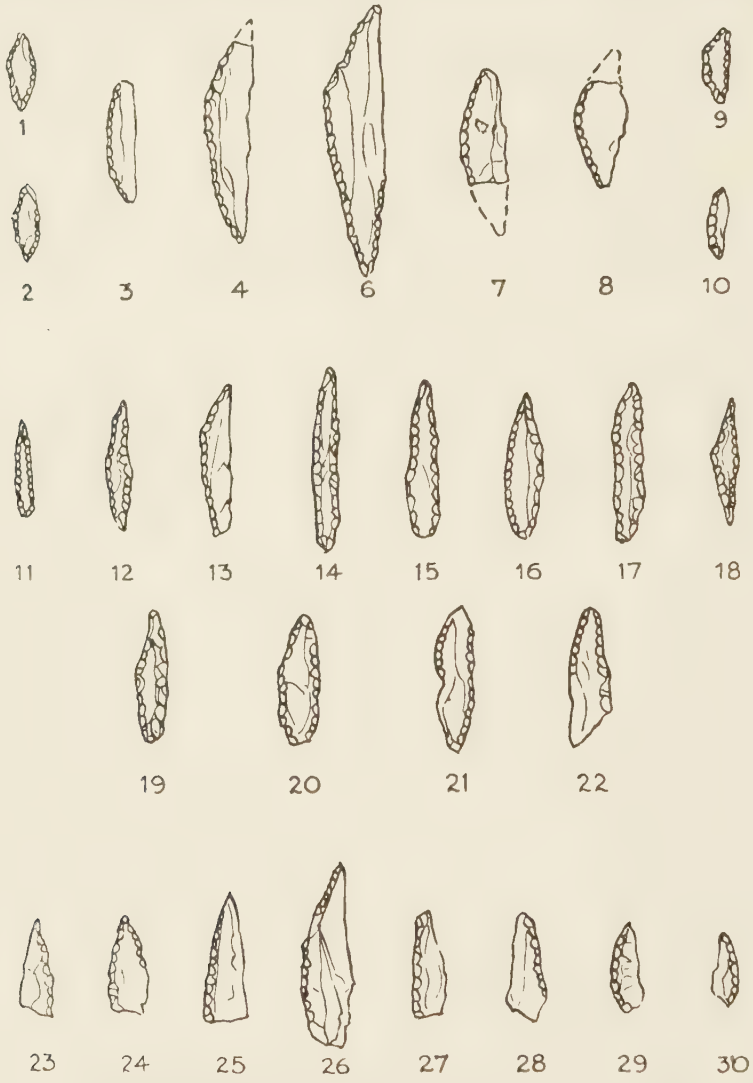

Fig. 2. Tardenoisian Implements of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains. (½.)

much smaller size than those in a typical collection belonging to Neolithic times, and also that their thickness in relation to their diameter is considerably greater.

It has to be considered whether some of the scrapers may not be later than Tardenoisian times; but while a few may be so, the general

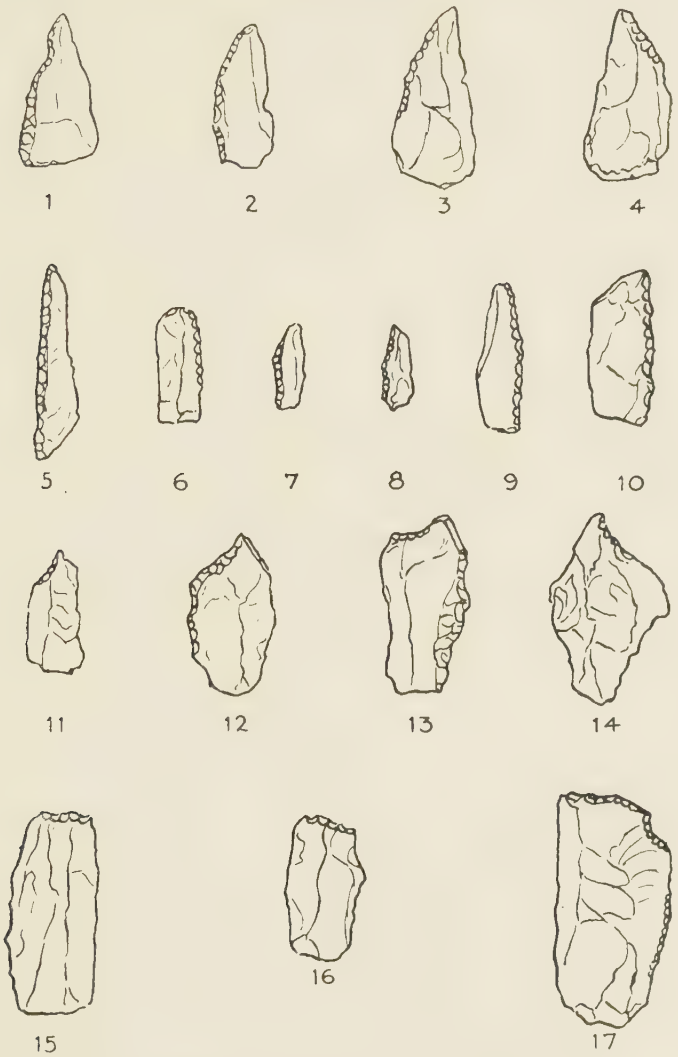

Fig. 3. Tardenoisian Implements of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains. (½.)

facies of the collection is quite different from that of a representative collection of Scottish Neolithic scrapers, say from Aberdeenshire, Wigtownshire, or Berwickshire. Besides, there is an absence of arrow-

heads and other typical Neolithic tools, such as saws, knives, or borers. It would seem that generally the scrapers belong to the same time as the smaller implements.

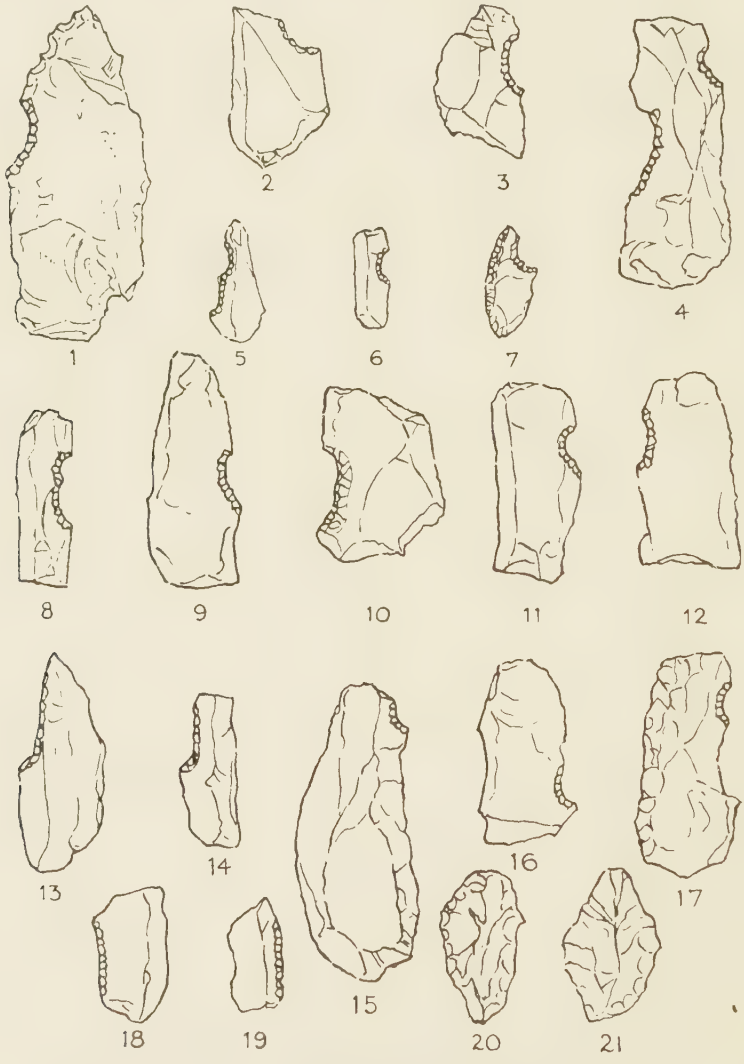

Fig. 4. Tardenoisian Implements of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains. (½.)

For the purpose of comparing the Dryburgh microliths with those found on other Scottish and English sites, I sent copies of the first four

illustrations reproduced here to Miss Hilda M. Leslie Paterson, F.S.A.Scot., who has found those implements near Banchory on Deeside; to Mr A. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A.Scot., F.S.A., who has collected many from

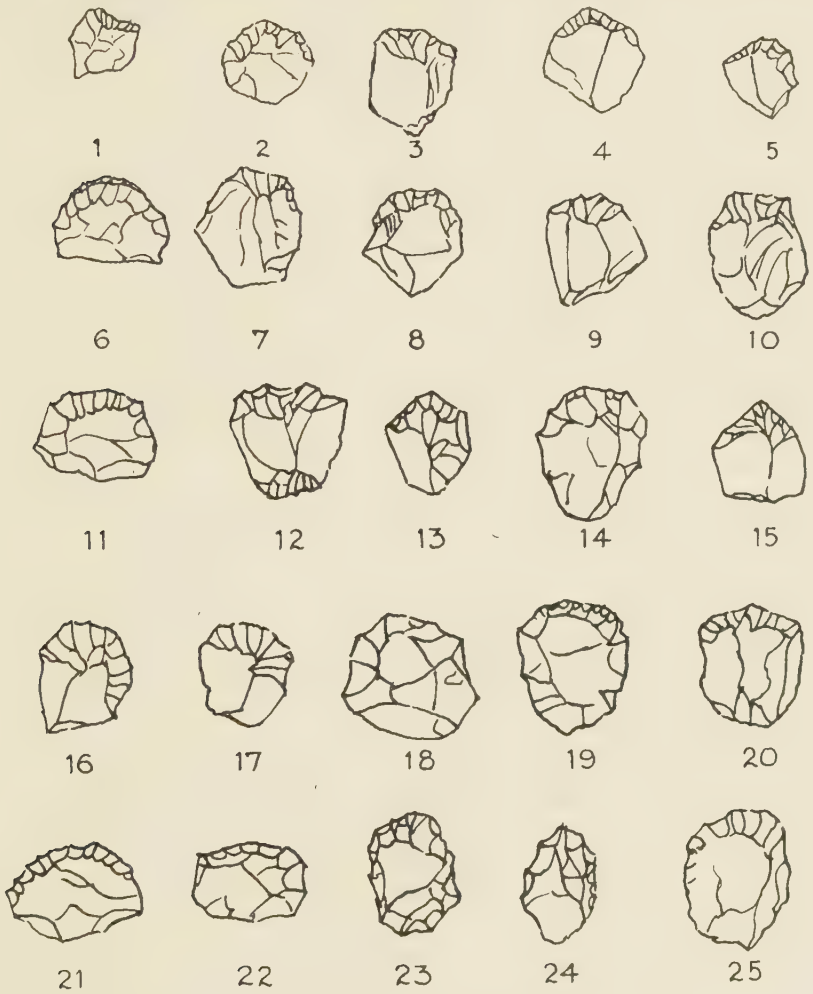

Fig. 5. Tardenoisian Scrapers of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains. (½.)

Scunthorpe, Lancashire, and dug up others outside Mother Grundy's Parlour, Derbyshire; and to Mr Francis Buckley, who has located many Tardenoisian sites in the Pennines and other sites on the Northumberland and Durham coasts. To these archæologists I am much indebted for their information and opinions.

Miss Paterson can parallel amongst the Deeside specimens twenty-five of those shown on fig. 1, Nos. 4, 14, 18 and 23 to 25 on fig. 2, and many

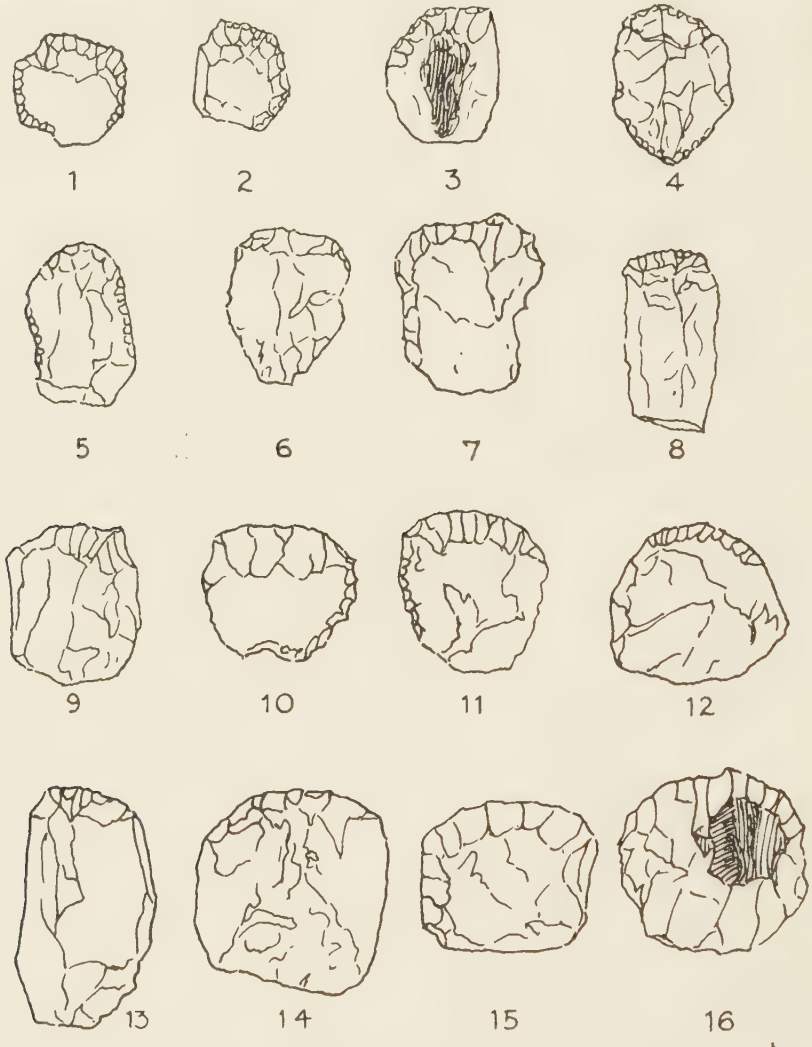

Fig. 6. Tardenoisian Scrapers of Flint and other Stone from Dryburgh Mains. (½.)

knives, much the same as those shown on fig. 3, and many scrapers and hollow scrapers, "some of the last being very tiny indeed." Mr Armstrong states that he has found specimens similar to all those figured, except No. 24 on fig. 1, at Scunthorpe, although notched implements are rare;

while from the upper middle zone at Mother Grundy's Parlour he has got examples resembling Nos. 25 and 26 on fig. 1, Nos. 2 to 4 and 12 to 17 on fig. 3, and Nos. 2, 3, 9, and 10 on fig. 4. Mr Buckley says: "The group is not related to our Yorkshire Belgian (broad-bladed) series in any recognisable way. The Yorkshire Belgian series has an abundance of truncated

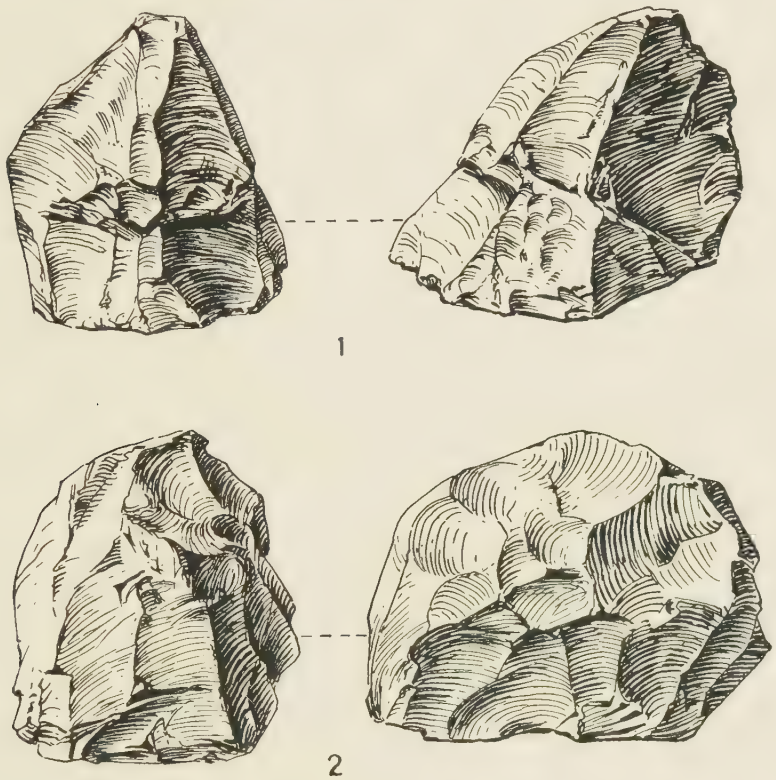

Fig. 7. Cores of baked Claystone from Dryburgh Mains. ($\frac{1}{1}$.)

blades and scrapers of a special form, and *all* these types appear to be absent from your Berwickshire series. Also the Yorkshire Belgian series contains very few tools such as Nos. 1 to 9 on fig. 1, and 7 to 30 on fig. 2. When they do occur they receive a prominence in illustration which may give a false view of their actual rarity.

"On the other hand, the whole of the Berwickshire group is very like the narrow-bladed series of pygmies found on the Northumberland and Durham coasts. I regard these as being a developed and late form of the narrow-bladed pygmy series of the Pennine Chain, which contains

pygmies exceedingly well cut and shaped, and a large proportion of either angle gravers or micro-gravers."

Apart from the very small size of so many of the objects the most striking feature of the collection is the variety of stone utilised in their manufacture. A considerable number are made of flint, many of a green or green and brown chert, and others of chalcedony, quartz, jasper, and even of baked claystone. It is very evident that flint was a scarce commodity in this part of the country, and that the men who made the implements took advantage of any local material which lent itself to splitting and flaking. Green chert, of which so many of the objects are made, it may be said, is found in discontinuous, lenticular bands in the Lower Silurian (Ordivician) formation, right across the south of Scotland, from Irvine and Ballantrae in Ayrshire to East Lothian and Berwickshire. Even in later times, during the Neolithic period, this material was often made into arrow-heads and scrapers in the central and eastern parts of southern Scotland.

The implements found near Banchory, as also those from Scunthorpe and Mother Grundy's Parlour, are of flint, but many of those from the Pennines are of chert.

Twenty-one of the objects shown on fig. 1 are of chert, eleven of flint, three of chalcedony, and one of quartz; eleven on fig. 2 are of chert and eighteen of flint; six on fig. 3 are of chert, nine of flint, one of chalcedony, and one of jasper; and twelve on fig. 4 are of chert, eight of flint, and one of quartz. Taking the whole four groups, fifty are of chert and forty-eight of flint. When we analyse the scrapers, of those shown on fig. 5, ten are of chert, twelve of flint, two of chalcedony, and one of quartz; and on fig. 6 two are of chert, thirteen of flint, and one of chalcedony; that is twelve are of chert and twenty-five of flint. It would thus seem that flint, if it could be got, was preferred for the manufacture of the larger implements. This is what might be expected, as flint is a more tractable material than chert.

These small implements, so far as is known at present, are not found, generally, in those parts of Scotland which have yielded Neolithic flints. As in England and other countries, their occurrence seems to be very local.

They are found in quite a number of localities on Tweedside other than Dryburgh Mains, sometimes on the haugh land near the river, and sometimes on the higher ground some distance away, the stretch of country where they have been discovered extending for a distance of nearly twenty miles as the crow flies. I am informed that examples have been found on Fairnington near Roxburgh, the Fens, in the parish of St Boswells, and at Cleckmae, in the parish of Melrose, all in Roxburgh-

shire; at Whitrighill, in the parish of Mertoun, Berwickshire; and at Smedheugh and other localities near Selkirk.[1] Also, I have seen two specimens in a general collection of flint implements from Westruther, Berwickshire, and a number from Craigsfordmains, Earlston, in the same county, have been illustrated.[2]

Turning to the south-west of Scotland one naturally thinks of the Glenluce Sands, which have produced such enormous numbers of flint implements; but, although a few microliths have been reported from that area, after examining the very extensive collections in the National Museum and belonging to Mr Ludovic M'Lellan Mann, F.S.A.Scot., I have, up till now, found no evidence that a Tardenoisian industry existed there in the same sense as at Dryburgh Mains and near Banchory on Deeside. Certainly, a fair number of fine needle-like tools, some with battered backs and some dressed along both sides, are contained in the two collections named; but typical crescents, triangles, and micro-gravers are absent. A small collection has been recovered from an area, measuring only a few yards square, on the Shewalton Sands near Irvine in Ayrshire.

Returning to the eastern parts of the country, a few sporadic finds are to be noted. One pigmy implement found on Traprain Law, and one example from the sands near Gullane in East Lothian, are preserved in the National Museum; and Mr James E. Cree, F.S.A.Scot., has three others found in the last-named locality. The Gullane area has been systematically searched for many years by Mr Cree, Mr James S. Richardson, and several other archæologists of my acquaintance; but, although a good harvest of flint implements has been found, only the four examples mentioned are of Tardenoisian types.

In Aberdeenshire, which contains the only extensive deposit of flint in Scotland and which is so rich in flint implements, no Tardenoisian sites have yet been reported, the site near Banchory being just over its southern border. It may be suggested that such sites do occur, but have not been recognised by collectors, because they were chiefly interested in arrow-heads and other well-known types of implements. Still, on the farm of Jericho, in the parish of Culsalmond, which I have had under the closest observation for more than twenty years and which has yielded more than one hundred and thirty arrow-heads and many hundreds of other worked objects of flint, not a single Tardenoisian implement has been found. The same has to be said about the farm of Foulden Moor-park, Berwickshire, which has also been carefully examined for twelve years.[3]

[1] *Supra*, p. 111. [2] *Proc. Berwickshire Nat. Club*, vol. xv. (1894–95), p. 168, Pl. ii., Nos. 5 to 13.
[3] *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lviii. p. 112.

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY NEILL AND CO., LTD., EDINBURGH.